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L. & E. WILKINSON

WALKER AND WEBSTER
COMBINED IN
A DICTIONARY.
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE DEFINITIONS OF WEBSTER,
AND THE PRONUNCIATION OF WALKER

ARE UNITED AND BROUGHT INTO CONFORMITY TO THE USAGE OF THE PRESENT TIME;

MANY NEW WORDS ARE INTRODUCED;

AND NUMEROUS SYNONYMOUS TERMS ARE CAREFULLY DISCRIMINATED.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

WALKER'S KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE, GREEK, AND LATIN
PROPER NAMES, AND A VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

TOGETHER WITH THE EXPLANATION OF NUMEROUS CON-
TRACTIONS AND CURRENT PHRASES FROM VARIOUS

LANGUAGES; A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF
HEATHEN GODS AND HEROES;

&c. &c.

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PREFACE.

Dictionary, although founded on that of Dr. Webster, is not to be regarded as a reprint of any of the abridgments of the labours of that eminent lexicographer; the Editor has not only rendered the work of another more accessible to the general public, but has also carefully brought it into conformity to the prevailing usage of the day, and endeavoured to improve it in its various departments.

The *Vocabulary* has been pruned of numerous scientific terms that never occur in general literature, and that will be found more appropriately defined in scientific treatises; and of antique words that are seldom employed in modern composition, and will generally be found explained in glossaries affixed to the works in which they are used. Many words of both classes, however, that are of frequent occurrence, have been carefully retained, and not a few of recent introduction will be found in our pages.

With respect to the *Definitions*, *Webster's Dictionary* has deservedly taken a high rank in the public estimation, and it has accordingly been generally, although not universally, followed, as the Editor's professional knowledge enabled him, in a careful revision, to add to the clearness of many of the definitions; and, in the case of the terms of natural history, to add a brief description, or to point out an analogy to some object that might be better known. The most important words have not only been defined, but an attempt has also been made, although necessarily on a limited scale, to exhibit their meaning with greater precision in sentences or clauses.

I. To words thus defined, numerous *Synonymous* terms have been added—a conspicuous feature in Dr. Webster's Dictionary—but not generally found in similar works of the same size. After a clear definition of a word has been given, others that resemble it in general signification are presented to the student, who may thus vary and enrich his language, and render his composition more agreeable and expressive.

II. The *Discrimination* of synonymous words has been carefully made in about seven hundred instances. This feature was first introduced into a general Dictionary by Crabb, and discriminations of this kind in many instances were felicitously accomplished by Webster; the same plan was still farther carried out by Goodrich, who availed himself of the valuable work of Crabb; and, while the fruit of their labours has adorned our pages, we have endeavoured to render them still more valuable. "One object," says Professor Goodrich, "of these discriminations, besides affording aid in the exact use of terms, has been to awaken in young writers a desire for making similar discriminations themselves. Nothing could be more useful as a discipline of their mental faculties, nothing more adapted to fix indelibly in their minds the true meaning of the words they use, than to take up an exercise of this kind in a systematic manner and on a large scale. To aid in this, a list is given of nearly all the words here discriminated. The teacher select a series of exercises for a class of advanced pupils—let those who are engaged in self-culture do it for themselves; and let the rule be, that the young scholar shall first endeavour to distinguish for himself between the words selected; that

he then turn to the discriminations here made, and bring them to the test of his own observation; and that he close by framing short sentences, in which the words discriminated are each of them used in their peculiar and appropriate sense. 'The great source of a loose style,' says Dr. Blair, 'is the injudicious use of synonymous terms;' the great remedy lies in such a course of exercises as is here proposed." In making these discriminations we have in several instances pointed out the difference of usage in Britain and America. Instances will occur under the respective vocables, and others of a similar nature will be found by examining the *List of Synonymous Words*.

V. Great care has been bestowed on the subject of *Pronunciation*. In this department Walker has chiefly been followed; but those changes that have taken place since his time have been pointed out, and further reference has been made to them in our Introduction. In cases of considerable difference, the preference has been given to that sanctioned by the most recent orthoepists; and, in some cases, in which decision was difficult, the different methods have been given, with the authority for each mode of pronunciation.

VI. What has been stated with regard to Orthoepy is true also in respect to *Orthography*. The spelling of the English language is far more unsettled and anomalous than those who have not investigated the subject can possibly be aware. Worcester has given a vocabulary of upwards of *fifteen hundred* words that are either of doubtful or various orthography; and states that in some cases the one orthography is nearly, or quite, as well authorised as the other. A few remarks on this subject will be found in another page, and, as there stated, the orthography of the present day has been exhibited in these pages, and variations, when important, have been carefully indicated. Dr. Webster endeavoured to carry out the acknowledged analogies of language; but in this country the changes suggested have not been adopted by our principal writers.

VII. The *Appendix* contains,

1. WALKER'S KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, with the improvements of subsequent writers on these subjects.
2. A VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL PROPER NAMES, founded on Baldwin's Pronouncing Gazetteer, whose editor was Dr. Joseph Thomas, and will be of immense service to the student of Geography, or reader of History and Travels.
3. TABLES of the ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.
4. A COLLECTION OF LATIN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN WORDS AND PHRASES of frequent occurrence, with their translations.
5. A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL DEITIES AND HEROES OF ANTIQUITY, which will prove serviceable to readers of Ancient History and Heathen Mythology.
6. A SECOND APPENDIX of useful information to the Student of English.

The Editor confidently trusts that this Dictionary presents, in a convenient form, an amount of information that will essentially aid the student of English literature, and materially assist the reader of Ancient History or Modern Travels. The preparation of the work has occupied a length of time of which the Editor had formed no conception when he undertook it; and, when the amount of labour which it involves is estimated, and the minute manipulation required on the part of the printer is considered, it is hoped that indulgence will be extended to any error of judgment, or slip of inadvertency that may be discovered; for, while "every other author may aspire to praise, the Lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach."

CONTENTS.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION	Page vi
REMARKS ON THE KEY	vii
VOWELS	vii
Accented Syllables.....	vii
DIPHTHONGS	x
Unaccented Syllables.....	x
Silent Vowels.....	x
CONSONANTS	xi
ACCENT	xiii
Divided Usage.....	xiii
Disyllables.....	xiii
Triasyllables and Polysyllables.....	xiv
ORTHOGRAPHY	xv
Remarks on Orthography.....	xv
SYNONYMOUS WORDS DISCRIMINATED	xvi
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION	xxiv
DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	1

APPENDIX.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES	533
Remarks on Pronunciation.....	533
VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES	534
PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES	564
Remarks.....	564
VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES	564
PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	577
Pronunciation of the principal Continental European Languages.....	577
Explanation of the Abbreviations and Signs used to indicate the Pronunciation, &c.....	578
Additional Observations.....	579
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	580
PROVERBS AND PHRASES FROM THE LATIN	602
WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE FRENCH, ITALIAN, &c	608
ABBREVIATIONS IN WRITING AND PRINTING	611
A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE HEATHEN DEITIES, HEROES, &c	614
LIST OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY	621
LIST OF WORDS WITH THE PROPER PREPOSITION ANNEXED	633
THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	636
A CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES	644

KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE POINTED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG—*Ā ā*, as in *fame*; *E ē* as in *metē*; *I ī*, as in *fine*; *Ō ō*, as in *note*; *OO* [Ger. *U*], as in *moon*; *Ū ū*, as in *mute*; *Ȳ ȳ*, as in *fly*.
SHORT—*Ā ā*, as in *fat*; *E ē*, as in *met*; *I ī*, as in *fin*; *Ō ō*, as in *not*; *OO oo* (short *oo*), as in *foot*; *Ū ū*, as in *but*; *Ȳ ȳ*, as in *any*.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS *OI* or *OY* (unmarked), as in *toil, join, foil, boy, ooy, toy*.
PROPER DIPHTHONG *OW* (unmarked), as in *now, plow*. When irregular, the sound is marked, as in *tow, sow*.
PROPER DIPHTHONG *OU* (unmarked), as in *pound*. When irregular, the word is re-spelled, as in *route* (root).
IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS. In these, the vowel which is sounded is marked, as in *dim, clean, oil, people* (but this is unnecessary in respect to *ee*, as in *feel*). Often they are re-spelled. So also of triphthongs.

OCCASIONAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

Examples.

Ā as in *care*.....*AIR, SHARE, FAIR, BEIR.*
Ā Italian.....*FATHER, FARE, BALM, FATH.*
Ā as in *last*.....*ASK, GRASS, DANCE, BRANCH.*
Ā as in *all*.....*CALL, TALK, HALL, SWARM.*
Ā as in *what*.....*WAM, WANTON, WALLOW.*

E like *ā*.....*THARE, HIRE, WHERE, TRE.*
E as in *term*.....*VARGE, VARDURE, PREFER.*

I like long *e*.....*PIQUE, MACHINE, MIKE.*
I as in *bird*.....*FIRM, VIRGIN, DIET.*

Examples.

Ō like short *u*.....*DŌVE, SŌN, DŌNE, WŌRM.*
Ō like long *oo*.....*PRŌVE, DŌ, MŌVE, TŌMB.*
Ō like short *oo*.....*WŌLF, WŌLSET.*

OO (short *oo*).....*FŌOT, BŌOK, WŌOL, WŌOD.*

Ū long, preceded by *r*.....*RŪDE, RŪMOUR, RŪRAL.*
Ū like *oo* (short *oo*).....*BŪLL, FŪT, FŪSH, FŪLL.*

E (italic), marks a letter as silent.....*FALLEN, TOKEN.*

CONSONANTS.

Examples.

C *c* soft (unmarked), like *s* sharp...*CEDE, MERCY.*
C *c* hard, like *k*.....*CALL, CARRY.*
CH *ch* (unmarked), like *tsh*.....*CHILD, CHOOSE.*
CH *ch* soft, like *sh*.....*MACHINE, CHAISE.*
CH *ch* hard, like *k*.....*CHORUS, SPOKE.*
G *g* hard (unmarked).....*GO, GALLANT.*
G *g* soft, like *j*.....*GENTLE, AGED.*
S *s* sharp (unmarked).....*SAME, GAS.*
S *s* soft, like *z*.....*HAS, AMUSE.*

Examples.

TH *th* sharp (unmarked).....*THING, PATH.*
TH *th* flat or vocal.....*THINE, THEIR.*
NG like *ng*.....*LONGER, CONGRESS.*
PH like *f* (unmarked).....*PHANTOM, STYFE.*
QU like *kw* (unmarked).....*QUEEN, INQUIRY.*
WH like *hw* (unmarked).....*WHEN, WHILE.*

*. * The double accent ["], in such words as *vicious, Actious, &c.*, shows that the subsequent *c* or *t* has the sound of *sh*.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

WITH

REMARKS ON THE KEY.

VOWELS.

ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

Every accented syllable has its vowels marked by the pointed letters of the Key. These will be considered under three heads, viz., their *main* sound, and their *occasional* sounds.

LETTER A.

The regular long or name sound, marked *Ā ā*, as in *āy*, *āim*, &c.; heard also in *pain*, *break*, *veil*, *ā*, *where*, &c.

1.—This vowel is in most cases diphthongal, a slight “vanish” in *ā* annexed to its radical initial sound, as in *pay*, where the *y* represents the vanish, as if printed *paī*.

The regular short sound, marked *Ā ā*, as in *cy*, *tariff*; heard also in *fat*, *bāde*, *rāillery*.

1.—This is a distinct element from the long regular sound is so exceedingly short and that, perhaps, in no language but our own is that complete shutting or stoppage of the sound moment of its utterance, which it repre-

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

The sound of *a* before *r* in such words as *ar*, *parent*, marked *Ā ā*. The letter *s* has the sound in a few words, such as *there*, *where*, *air*, &c.

errors in opposite extremes are here to be found: (1.) That of the vulgar, who pronounce *carful*, &c.; (2.) That of some among the educated classes in the provinces, who pronounce *arent*, &c., as if spelt *pay'er*, *pay'-rent*, &c.

we have considered the *a* in *care* as a distinct sound, corresponding substantially to the *à grave* French. This correspondence is maintained by French orthoepists, who say that our word *care* is the same sound (except that we do not pronounce *r* with their word *mère*: our word *pair* with *ord père*; our word *share* with their word *sc.*, the sound of *a* in *care*, *pair*, &c., is rather *more* than that of *à grave* in the mouth of a Frenchman.

It, however, does not admit the sound in *care* to be a distinct element; he maintains it is truly our long *a* in *care*, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r*. The sound of *r* in

these words is what he calls a “guttural vibration” (see § 69)—a sound which he represents by *ur*, and Dr. Webster by *er*. In *care* we touch lightly on the *a* sound (the radical alone without the “vanish,” see § 2), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration (*cāur* or *cāer*), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable—so closely that the *r* actually blends with the previous vowel. In like manner, *parent* is sounded *pāur'ent* or *pāer'ent*; and *fairy* has the sound of *fāer-y*, as the word was actually spelt by Spenser in the title of his “Faery Queen.” It is important, however, not to dwell so long on the *a* as to produce the peculiarity of *pay'rent*, mentioned above. The true sound arising from the combination of the two is (in consequence of the opening power of the *r*) a decidedly open or broad one.* Smart refers also with approbation to another mode of identifying the sound in question, viz., that of prolonging our short *a* before *r*. Thus, *ther* (with the *a* as in *then*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there*; and *er* (the first syllable in *error*), gives us *ere* or *er* (*are*), as heard in *where'er*. Here, again, the caution will bear to be repeated, not to dwell too long on the slender sound of the vowel.† When, therefore, the long sound of *a* occurs before *r*, it appears to drop the terminal *a* and to retain only its radical sound; hence, in the opinion of several orthoepists, has arisen the necessity for using a distinctive mark for this *a* in such a position: in this work it has accordingly been marked *ā*. Should any one fail, however, to perceive the difference between the sound of *a* in *pain*, and that of the same letter in *pare*, he may regard them as identical, in conformity with the usage of most orthoepists.

§ 5. The sound of the Italian *a*, marked *Ā ā*, as in *āh*, *fā*, *fāther*; heard also in *heart*, *heart*, *āunt*, *hāunch*, *pāth*, *peālm*, *āre*, and *gāpe*—though the last word is now extensively pronounced *gāpe*, and is so marked by Smart and other recent lexicographers.

* Many accurate speakers pronounce the *a* in *parent* with rather more slenderness of sound than in *pair*, while they carefully avoid the extreme of *pay-rent*. So also in *transparent*, and some other words.

† Many pronounce *there*, &c., with a sound rather more slender than they give to *pair*, being the same sound with that of *parent*, mentioned in the preceding note.

§ 6. The sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *g*, *f*, *ss*, *z*, *sk* &c. with a few in *ss* and *st*, marked *Ā*, as in staff, graft, pass, last, &c. *æ*, *æp*, *chance*, *chant*, &c.

NOTE.—In view of the case of the last century, words of this class were universally pronounced with the full Italian *a*. Some were thus heard by us with a kind of drawl, so that Walker, having a prejudice against intermediate sounds, marked all such words in his dictionary with the sound of short *a*, giving just the sound of *pit*, *staff* of *stiff* (the Italian), &c. Jones, however, declared it to be "a mingling affectation; and Mitford said, "No English tongue fails to express, no English ear to perceive, the difference between the sound of *a* in passing and in pause. No colloquial familiarity will substitute the one for the other." Still, the high character of Walker, and the increasing dislike for everything like a drawl in speaking, gave currency to the change. It prevailed in London, until there sprang up on both sides of the Atlantic what Smart has called a "new school" and an "old school" on this subject. The extreme shortness of the *a*, as marked by Walker, was still objected to; and Smart, in the first edition of his dictionary, published in 1820, censured Walker on this account, saying, "He allows no compromise between the broad Italian *a*, with which a vulgar mouth pronounces *as*, and the sound narrower, (if possible) than the *a* in *at*, with which an affected speaker mutes the same word." He, therefore, spoke of a "medium sound" of the *a* in words of this class, saying, "We are apt even in London, to give a slight prolongation to the vowel (*a*), which would, in other cases, be quite rustic." It is a kind of drawl on the *a* in such words as *bat*, *plat*, *flat*, &c. Custom, however, is considerably changed and Walker's extreme short sound of *stiff*, like *stiff*, and of *pass*, like *pass*, is now generally adopted as the proper sound.

Still there is a disposition among literary men, and public speakers to unite on some intermediate sound between the entire broadness of the *a* in *father*, and the narrowness of the *a* in *fat*. Fulton and Knight introduced into their dictionary a shortened sound of the Italian *a*. They give the word "lard" as an example of the long Italian sound (as in *father*, &c.), and "lard" of their short Italian sound, and mark with the latter the entire class of words now under consideration, such as *staff*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *pass*, and a few words in *ss* and *st*, as *duce* and *chant*. In this way they guard against that undue prolongation of the *a* which offended Walker, and still retain in use one of the finest sounds of our language. This is the sound recommended in this work and marked *Ā*. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more toward that of *a* in *an*; and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker's sound.

§ 7. The sound of broad *a*, marked *ā*, as in *awe*, *ogil*, heard also in *naught*, *taught*, *groat*, &c.

NOTE.—This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but is a broader sound, and is formed at a lower point toward the root of the tongue. It has a number of shorter sounds differing from it, not in quality, but in quantity, which will be mentioned in subsequent sections.

§ 8. The short sound of broad *a*, marked *ā*, as in *what*, *wallow*, *wash*, &c.

NOTE.—This is the short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the *e* in *not*. There is an intermediate sound of this *a*, as heard in *sat*, *although*, &c., which is neither so long as that in *awe*, nor so short as that in *sat*, coinciding with the sound of *e* in *not*. No distinctive mark is necessary to indicate this sound.

§ 9. *È*.—Words beginning in *sk*, like *sketch*, &c.

È, have the *è* short if derived from the Latin *eter*, as *sketch*, *sketcher*, &c.; otherwise they have the *è* broad, as in *sketch*, *sketcher*, &c.

LETTER E.

§ 10. The regular long or name sound, marked *ē*, as in *mē*, *scēdeme*, &c.; heard also in *heard*, *feld*, *leisure*, &c.

§ 11. The regular short sound, marked *ē*, as in *mēt*, *merry*; heard also in *feather*, *heifer*, *leopard*, &c.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of the long *e*. Some have considered it as the *shut* or short sound of the *e* in *time*; but others regard it as a distinct elementary sound.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E.

§ 12. The sound of *e* like *ā* (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.), marked *ē*, as in *there*, *their*, *heir*, *where*, *ere*, *èer*, *when'er*, &c. This, as stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*.

NOTE.—When there is an adverb of place, it should take this sound fully and distinctly, as "I shall be *there*" (*there*). When it serves merely to introduce a verb or sentence, it should be uttered lightly, with the sound of *there* (see § 13), as, "There (there) is no difficulty in the case."

In like manner, *their* when emphatic, should take the full sound, as, "Their (their) interests, and not yours, are to be consulted." When unemphatic, *their* should take the lighter sound, as, "They will not neglect *their* (their) interests."

§ 13. The sound of short *e* before *r*, verging toward short *u*, marked *ē*, as in *her*, *term*, *verge*, *prefer*.

NOTE.—The case here contemplated is that of *er* at the end of a word (as in *her*, *defer*), or followed by some other consonant besides *r* (as in *term*, *nerve*, *mercy*, *maternal*).

Uncultivated speakers give the *e* in such words the full sound of short *u*, as *mercy*, for *mercy*, *term*, for *term*, &c. In a correct pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position for forming the short *e*, and then open instantly (as the sound begins to form) into the short *u*, thus making (as Smart observes) "a compromise between the two."

LETTER I.

§ 14. The regular long or name sound, marked *ī*, as in *pine*, *isle*; heard also in *height*, *aisle*, *oblige*, *microscope*.

§ 15. The regular short sound, marked *ī*, as in *pin*, *pit*; heard also in *isle*, *since*, *been* (*bin*), &c.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as the *shut* or short sound of long *i*, but it is a distinct element, as may be perceived in the difference between *heels* and *hills*.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

§ 16. The sound of *i* like that of long *e*, marked *ī*, as in *marine*, *alien*, *machine*, &c.

NOTE.—This is appropriately the sound of the French *i*, and most words which take it in English have been introduced from that language.

§ 17. The sound of short *i* before *r*, verging toward short *u*, marked *ī*, as in *bird*, *virgin*, &c.

NOTE.—*ī*, in this case, is sounded by uncultivated speakers like short *u*, as *virgin* for *virgin*. It ought to commence with a very slight sound of short *e*, and then pass into that of short *u*. The observations made under § 13 as to short *e* in words like *term*, &c., apply to this sound of *i*.

LETTER O.

§ 18. The regular long or name sound, marked *ō*, as in *oh*, *oil*, *dome*; heard also in *room*, *course*, *joismen*, *roll*, *port*, *dior*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *e* is diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in *ee* annexed to the radical or initial sound, as in *below*, where the *w* represents the “vanish.” This vanish is omitted in unaccented syllables, as *e-pin’ion*, *te-bac’oo*, &c., but ought not to be omitted elsewhere.

§ 19. Our long *e* in such words as *bôlt*, *ôlt*, *dôlt*, *revôlt*, &c., is not quite so much protracted (owing to the effect of the *t*) as in *hôld*, *bôld*, *be-hôld*, &c., but the vanish ought not to be omitted—the true sound of the *e* should be preserved. This omission is characteristic of the provinces, but is entirely opposed to English practice. Few sounds will more readily strike a provincial than that of *e* in *best*, as pronounced by a London waterman. There is a like error, very prevalent in the provinces, in respect to the following words, viz.: *Home*, *hope*, *coach*, *coat*, *smoke*, *spoke*, *broke*, *stone*, *bone*, *read*, *whole*, *wholly*, and perhaps some others. The *e* in these words is sounded without the vanish. All such words should have the full sound of the *e* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. But the full *e* of *doms* should be given to *homs*; of *slops* to *hops*; of *poach* to *coach*; of *boat* to *coat*; of *yels* to *spels*, *cloak*, *smoke*, and *broke*; of *hone* to *bone* and *stone*. *Hole* and *whole* are identical in sound. As to *holly* and *wholly*, the vowel and middle consonant are more prolonged in the first than in the second.

§ 20. The regular short sound, marked *Ô ð*, as in *not*, *bônd*; heard also in *ôral*, *Ôlérinth*, *tôrrent*, *crises*, &c.

NOTE.—This is the shut or short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the *a* in *what*. There is a medium sound of this letter, as heard in *nor*, which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught*. This medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *as*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, and some other words. To give the short sound to such words is affectation; to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF O.

§ 21. The sound of *o* like short *u*, marked *Ô ð*, as in *dôve*, *lôve*; heard also in *dôes* (*dux*), *dône* (*dun*), *no* (*nun*), nothing (*nothing*).

NOTE.—The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound by many orthoepists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, *combât* and *comrade*. The *o* in *sovereign* had originally this sound, but has in England, for the last twenty years, been gradually passing into the short *e* (*sovereign*), until this is now the prevailing sound.

§ 22. The sound of *o* like *oo* long, marked *Ô ð*, as *move*, *lêe*, *whô*, *tô*, &c.

§ 23. The sound of *o* like *oo* short, marked *Ô ð*, as in *wolf*, *Wolsey*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for *oo* short (see § 30).

LETTERS OO (German U).

§ 24. The regular long or open sound, represented by *oo* unmarked, as in *moon*, *tool*, *moot*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound, though represented by a double *O*, is regarded by all orthoepists as a distinct vowel sound. It is the same element with the *u* of the Germans and Italians, and coincides with the French *ou* in *roule*.

§ 25. The regular short sound of *oo*, marked *oo* as in *foot*, *book*, *wool*, *could*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound is the one represented by *y*, as in *full*, *bull*, &c. (see § 30).

§ 26. The following words, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo* as in *moon* (see § 24), but many pronounce them with the short sound, as given in § 25. The quality of the sound, however, in *soon*, should be the same as in *moon*, though the vowel is hardly so much prolonged in quantity, except in dignified discourse.

LETTER U.

§ 27. The regular long or name sound, marked *U ð*, as in *unite*, *cûbe*, *mûte*, &c.; heard also in *feud*, *juice*, *beauty* (*bûty*), &c.

NOTE.—This is a diphthongal sound, composed of the vowel *oo*, with a slight sound of the consonant *y* before it. When the *u* begins a syllable, this sound of *y* is clearly perceptible, as in the word *unite*, very obviously sounded *yoonite*. When the *u* is preceded by a consonant, the *y* has a less definite sound; but in most cases it may be clearly, though but slightly, perceived, as in *mûte*, *cûbe*, &c.

§ 28. When the long *u* is preceded by the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, and *s*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*, and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, *dooty*; *tune*, *toon*; *lute*, *loot*; *nuisance*, *noosance*; *suit*, *soot*, &c. The reason is, that in forming those consonants the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of *oo*, while it is difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate *y*; hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. Here arises one of the nicest points in our pronunciation, viz., to introduce the *y*, and yet avoid giving it too much breadth of sound. To say *tube* (*tyoob*), *lucid* (*lyoocid*), with the *u* as perfect (i. e., with as full a sound of the *y*) as in *cûbe*, *cubic*, *mûte*, &c., is laboriously pedantic. The practice of good society is barely to insert the *y* in the lightest possible manner; thus we avoid the two extremes of overdoing on the one hand, by making too much of the *y*, and of wholly omitting it on the other.

It ought to be added that in such words as *sure*, &c., the *y* is always omitted, i. e., wherever the sound of *sh* precedes the *u*, as in *sure*, sounded *shoor*, *sugar*, *shoogar*, &c.

§ 29. The regular short sound, marked *U ð*, as in *tub*, *sûn*, *dôes* (*dux*), *blood* (*blud*), &c.

NOTE.—This is not the short sound of long *u*. It is a distinct element, and is formed furthest back in the throat of all the vowels; hence, unless well pronounced, it has an obtuse guttural sound.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ 30. The sound of *u* like that of short *oo* (*oo*), marked *U ð*, as in *full*, *pull*, *bull*, *pyt*, &c.

NOTE.—Our long *u*, in unaccented syllables, has, to a great extent, this sound (*oo*) preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced *ed’yoo-cate*, &c. Hence, in respelling such syllables, the character *u* is employed in this work, as in *nature*, respelt *nât’yûr*; *fortune*, respelt *fort’yûn*, &c.

§ 31. The sound of long *u* (*û*), when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked *U ð*, as in *rûde*, *rûby*, *rûral*, &c.

NOTE.—All English orthoepists are agreed that the long *u* in this case drops its *y*, and becomes simply *oo*, so that *rue* is pronounced *roo*; *rude*, *roo*; *ruby*, *rooby*, &c.

LETTER Y.

§ 32. The regular long or name sound, marked *Y ð*, as in *ply*, *defy*, &c.

NOTE.—The word *my*, when used without emphasis, takes its regular short sound, as, “I took down my hat.” This sound, however, should not be given in serious or solemn discourse, nor should the *y* ever be turned into long *e*, as “I took down mee hat.”

§ 33. The regular short sound, marked *Y* *f*, as in *tyranny*, &c.

NOTE.—*Y* has only one occasional sound, viz., in some words as *myrrh*, in which it has, like the *e* and *i* in similar circumstances (see § 13 and § 17), very nearly the sound of short *u*. This is here indicated by respelling.

REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

§ 34. *OI* or *OY*, as heard in *join*, *boy*, &c. These require no distinctive mark, having the same sound in all but four words, *Shamoi* (*shammy*), *choir* (*quire*), *tortoise* (*tortiz*), *tarquois* (sometimes pronounced *turkeez*).

§ 35. *OW*, as heard in *cow*, *brown*, *flower*, &c.

NOTE.—In a few words *ow* has the sound of long *o*. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as in *blow*, *slow*, *know*, &c.

§ 36. *OU*. This diphthong has two principal sounds:

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Saxon, as in *pound*, *round*, &c.

(2.) That of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, &c.

NOTE.—The word *route*, being directly from the French, has more commonly the French sound (root), while *rouf* has the Saxon sound in *ow*. The word *wound* which, from its Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wound*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoepists against the irregularity.

§ 37. The diphthong *ow* has also, in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (*bawt*); sometimes that of the short *a*, as in *adjourn* (*adjurn*), and of *oo* (like *wood*) in the words *could*, *would*, *should*. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by respelling.

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 38. When unaccented syllables end in a consonant, their vowel, if single, has its regular short sound, as in *de-sign*, *con'dict*, *con'fict*, &c. But some words from the classics have the vowel long, as *cantharids*, and are so marked.

§ 39. When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise, viz.:

(1.) The syllable may end in a vowel, as in the words *di-rect*, *de-mur*, *de-main*, &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *fi'nie*, *rep'tile*, &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, and the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vowels.

LETTER A.

§ 40. No. 1. Here the final *a* has usually the shut sound of the Italian *a*, as in *Cu'ba*, *a-muse*, *A-mer'i-ca*, &c. But in some words, like *A-e'ri-al*, *cha'otic*, &c., the *a* has the long, slender sound, on account of the subsequent vowel.

§ 41. No. 2. Here the *a* has sometimes its long or slender sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*, such as *ded'i-ate*, *ed'u-ate*, &c. In other parts of speech the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *night'in-gale*, &c. In some instances it verges toward short *e* or *u*, as in *will'age*.

LETTER E.

§ 42. No. 1. Here the final *e* has its long or open sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e-vent*, *mo'tion*, *so-ci'e-ty*, &c.

§ 43. No. 2. Here also the *e* has usually its open sound a little shortened and obscured, as in *ob'solete*, &c. In some instances it verges toward short *a*, as in *collage*.

LETTER I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules; and Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 44. No. 1. *I*, when final, has more commonly its short sound, as in *phi-lo'so-phy*, *di-rect*, &c. But the *i* is usually long in the case of initial syllables commencing in *i* *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in *in-de'a*, *bi-ol'o-gy*, *cri-te-ri-on*, *pri-me'val*, &c.

§ 45. No. 2. In these terminations usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in *in-fi-nite*, *fer'tile*, *ad-a-man'tine*, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as *ex'tile*, *gent'ile*, *con'cu-bine*, *ste'a-tite*, &c. Here the Dictionary must be consulted for the several words.

LETTER O.

§ 46. No. 1. Here the final *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and usually without its "vanish" (see § 18), as in *e-pin'ion*, *mot'to*, *to-bac'co*, &c.

§ 47. No. 2. The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in *tel'e-scope*, *ep'o'de*, &c. Sometimes the *o* verges toward short *o*, as in *di'a-logue*, or toward short *u*, as in *pur'pose*.

LETTER U.

§ 48. No. 1. Here the final *u* has its long sound slightly abridged, as in *ed'u-cate*, *mon'u-ment*, &c. Hence these words are as thus respelt, *ed'y'n-cate*, *mon'y'u-ment*. But when the *u* is preceded by *r*, as in *erudition*, it drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *erup-di'tion*.

§ 49. No. 2. The *u* in these terminations should retain its regular long or open sound slightly abridged, as in *grati'tude*, *institute*, *litera'ture*, &c. Care should be taken never to change these into mere *oo*, as *gratit'ood* for *gratitude*, *institoot* for *institute*.

In some cases the *u* is more shortened, as, for example, in *nature*, *lecture*, *feature*, &c. The mode of respelling words under this section is the same as in the preceding one, *nature* being respelt *nât'y'r*, *lecture*, *lect'y'r*, &c.

Three cautions are under this head requisite. (1.) Never sink the *u* into the sound of the short *u*, making *natur*, *natur*, &c. (2.) Never change the letter *t* into *ck*, giving *natur* the sound of *nashur* or *nachoor*. (3.) Never insert a *j* after *d*, giving *educate* the sound of *edjucate*, &c. The last two peculiarities, though sanctioned by Walker, are now condemned by most orthoepists. Knowles speaks of it as an "absolute vulgarity and absurdity" thus to distort words like *educate*, &c., from the simplicity of their spelling, by inserting consonant sounds which are entirely out of place.

LETTER Y.

§ 50. No. 1. Here *y* final has usually its short sound, as in *hy-po'cri-sy*, *my-thol'o-gy*, &c.; but final syllables in *fy* and *ply* have the *y* long, as in *jus'ti-fy*, *mul'ti-ply*, &c.

§ 51. No. 2. The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is long, as in *ne'o-phyte*, *pros'e-lyte*, &c.

SILENT VOWELS.

§ 52. Vowels which are printed in italics are not to be sounded, as the *e* in *used*, *burden*, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration.

EN with E silent.

§ 53. Most words ending in *en* drop the *e*, as *often* (off'n), *heaven* (heav'n), *heathen* (heath'n) *even* (ev'n), &c. One of the most prevalent errors of the present day, especially among our clergy (for the laity have fallen into it much less) is that of pronouncing the word *even* (evn) *evan*; *heaven* (heavn) *heavun* or *heaven*; *heathen* (heathn) *heathun* or *heathun*; *often* (off'n) *often*, &c. Walker remarks with great keenness on this error, declaring it to be a "puerile and false pronunciation." The following are the only words in which the *e* should be sounded: *Eden*, *aspen*, *chicken*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *jerken*, *mittin*, *patten*, *platen*, *sudden*, and *sloven*. The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, as in *woollen*, &c., though *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* omit the *e*.

ON with O silent.

§ 54. Many words ending in *on* preceded by *e*, *ok*,

t, &c., omit the *e*, as in *reckon* (reck'n), *bacon* (bak'n), *mutton* (mut'n), &c.

ED with E silent.

§ 55. The termination *ed* is usually shortened (by dropping the *e*) in the preterite of verbs, and in participles in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as in *loved* (lov'd), *proved* (prov'd), &c. When *d* or *t* precede the *e*, as in *amended*, *contented*, such an omission is impossible. There are, however, a few participial adjectives in which the *e* is commonly sounded, namely, *learned*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *striped*, *streaked*, *aged*, &c. We do not, therefore, speak of a *learn'd* man, but of a *learned* man.

Terminations in EI.

§ 56. As a general rule, the *e* is sounded in these terminations, as in *gravel*, *level*, *novel*, *vessel*, *chapel*, &c. To omit the *e* in such cases, pronouncing *chapel* chap'l, *novel* nov'l, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarism. The following are nearly all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted, viz., *drivel*, *grovel*, *navel*, *rivel*, *shovel*, *snivel*, *shrivel*, *weasel*, *chatel*, *mantel*, and, according to some, though not many orthoepists *model*.

CONSONANTS.

§ 57. A part of the consonants, viz. *b*, *d*, *f*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *p*, and *w*, have one uniform sound, and therefore need no comment in this place. The following consonants however require to be considered; and some additional observations will be found in connection with the respective letters in the Dictionary.

C.

§ 58. C unmarked has the sound of *s*, as in *cede*, *ceder*, *coil*, &c.

§ 59. C marked thus *C*, *c*, has the sound of *k*, as in *cepe*, *cepe*, *cup*, &c.

NOTE.—C (like *s* and *f*) takes the sound of *ch* when immediately preceded by the accent, and followed by *ea*, *ie*, or *ous*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *Phœtion*, *opaceous*.

C has also the sound of *s* in *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, with their derivatives.

CH.

§ 60. Ch unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *ts*, as in *cheer*, *child*, *choose*, &c.

NOTE.—Walker and others mark the *ch*, when preceded by *i* or *e*, with the sound of simple *ch*, respelling *rich*, *flak*, *Welsh*, *Welsh*, *bench*, *beash*, &c. while *knowles*, *Smart*, and other orthoepists give *ch* the same sound that it has in *rich*.

§ 61. Ch marked thus, *Ch*, *ch* (French *ch*) has the sound of *sh*, as in *chagrin*, *chaise*, *machine*, &c.

NOTE.—Most words of this kind are derived from the French. Hence the word *chivalry*, being from that language, ought regularly to be pronounced *shivalry*, and not *tsivalry*, and is so marked by able orthoepists.

§ 62. Ch marked thus, *CH*, *ch* in words derived from the ancient languages, has the sound of *k*, as in *chaum*, *character*, &c. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *i* and *r*, as in *chlorine*, *obrium*, *Christian*.

G.

§ 63. G unmarked has the hard sound of that letter in the word *go*, as in *gave*, *give*, *gun*, &c.

NOTE.—In such words as *longer*, *stronger*, &c., the *g* performs a double office: it unites with the preceding *a* to form the sound of *ug*, and is again repeated in the subsequent syllable—thus *long'ger*, *strong'ger*, &c. To indicate this fact, the character *N* is used in the former syllable. There is another class of words, like *singer*, in which the *g* does not thus pass into the subsequent syllable.

In the digraph *Gh*, at the beginning of words, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost*; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in *high*, *nigh*, &c.; in some words, however, it has the sound of *f*, as in *rough*, *laugh*; while *ough*, at the end of words, has no fewer than seven different sounds, which have been ingeniously combined in the following lines:—

"Tis not an easy task to show
How *o u g h* sound; since *though*,
An Irish *lough*, and English *slough*,
And *cough* and *hiccough*, all allow,
Differ as much as *tough* and *through*;
Yet none can tell us why they do."

In *gh* as a termination, *gh* are always silent; as, *right*, *right*, &c.; except *draught*, which is pronounced, and, in certain senses, written *draft*.

§ 64. G marked thus, *G* *g* (*g* soft), has the sound of *j*, as in *gender*, *general*, *geol*, &c.

H.

§ 65. This letter is a simple breathing or aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of many words, as *hair, heires, herb, herbage, honest, honour, honourable, hour*, with their derivatives. The *h* is also marked as silent by most orthoepists in *hospital, humour, and humble*, with their derivatives. But there is an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words. It is always silent after *r*, as *rhema*.

N, NG, and NK.

§ 66. The letter *n* has a slightly nasal sound; *ng* and *nk* are decidedly nasal. The latter are simple elementary sounds, and are not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the letter *n* in conjunction with *g* and *k*. In forming *ng* the nostrils are not completely closed, but so much so as to produce a marked vibration, which may be continued to any length, as in *sing, bring, &c.* In forming *nk*, the nostrils are entirely closed after the first vibration, not allowing the vibration (as in *ng*) to be further prolonged, as in *sink, think*. It is therefore undesirable to respell such words as *sink, brink, &c.* by the use of *ng*, as they are not so pronounced; for no one sounds *sink* like *sing* with a *k* following, thus *sing-k*.

PH.

§ 67. This digraph has usually the sound of *f*, as in phrase, *physic, philter, &c.* In *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*; and, according to most orthoepists, it has the same sound in *sophew* (*nav'ew*); but in *triphthong* the *h* is silent.

Q.

§ 68. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and has usually, in connection with that vowel, the sound of *ku*, as in *queen, quail, &c.*; but in many words derived from the French, it has the sound of *k*, as in *coquette, etiquette*.

R.

§ 69. This letter may be viewed under three aspects:

(1.) Initial *r*, as in *Roma, rip*, where it has a jarring, trilling, or rolling sound.

(2.) Final *r*, as in *far, carol, &c.*, which has a softer sound. The trill here immediately marks the provincial.

(3.) *R* connected with a guttural sound (called by Smart a "guttural vibration"), as heard in such words as *fare, mare, ire, ore, ure, poor, our, &c.* Here the character *r* represents two sounds, viz. an indefinite vowel sound resembling short *u*, and a partially-formed soft *r*, so that the above words are pronounced *fair, mair, ir, &c.* Hence the letter *r*, under these circumstances, is said to have an "opening power": it brings in an obscure vowel sound, which serves to modify whatever vowel precedes the *r*, so that Smart says "the vowel sounds in *fare, mare, ire, ore, ure, poor, our*, do not quite identify with those in *fat, mate, ide, ode, cube, pool, owl*." See this adverted to in § 4.

S.

§ 70. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *sama, gas, mass, &c.*

§ 71. *S*, when marked thus, *S, s*, has the sound of *z*, as in *has, was, &c.*

NOTE.—There has been much diversity among orthoepists as to the sound of *s* in words commencing in *dis*, as *disarm, disburse, &c.* Walker laid down this rule: "It (*s*) ought always to be pronounced like *z* when unaccented, and followed by an accented flat mute (*b, d, g* hard, *v*), a liquid (*l, m, n, r*), or a vowel." Hence he gave pronunciation like the following, *disbud, disbud; disedity, disedity; disjoin, disjoin; dislike, dislike; dislodge, dislodge, &c.* Scarcely any subsequent orthoepist has gone so far. Webster's Dictionary gives the sound of *s* in only the following words, viz., *disarm, disaster, discern, disease, disheir, dishonest, dishonour, dismal, disown, dissolve*. The Imperial Craig, and Wright agree almost to a word with Webster. Perry and Knowles give the *s* sound even in fewer words: Smart gives it in about eight more; Jameson and Roag go still further; but, with one or two exceptions, the orthoepists as a body have condemned the extent to which Walker has gone in this respect.

§ 72. *S* takes the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion*, preceded by a liquid or another *s*, as in *revision, passion, &c.*, together with a few other words such as *sure, sugar, censure, nausea, &c.*

§ 73. *S* has the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion* preceded by a vowel, as in *revision, decision, &c.*, and also in some other words, particularly those in *ure*, as *measure, pleasure, &c.*

T.

§ 74. *T*, like *s* and *c*, is aspirated when it immediately follows the accent, and is itself followed by the diphthongs *ie, ie, io*, as in *partial, patient, station, nation, &c.*

TH.

§ 75. *Th* unmarked has its hard sharp or aspirated sound, as in *thing, breath, &c.*

§ 76. *Th* marked thus, *TH, th*, has its flat, soft, or vocal sound, as in *this, then, with, &c.*

NOTE.—Nouns which, in the singular, and in *th* sharp, have usually the same ending in the plural, as *death, deaths; sabbath, sabbaths, &c.*; but the following five words have their plurals in *th* vocal, viz., *bath, lath, mouth, oath, and path*, as *baths, paths, &c.* From this list *truth* must be carefully excluded.

WH.

§ 77. The true sound of this digraph is obtained by reversing the order of the letters, thus: *hw; s. g. when, hwen; while, hwile; whip, hwip*. In some the *w* is silent, as *who, whole*.

X.

§ 78. This letter has two sounds, viz., its regular sharp sound like *ks*, as in *aspect, tax, &c.*, and its soft or flat sound like *gs*, as in *axert, &c.* This latter sound occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *axert, axalt, example, &c.*; but, even in this case, the sound of *gs* is not always given to the *x*.

Z.

§ 79. The leading sound of this letter is heard in such words as *mass, hazy, &c.* In a few words it takes the sound of *zh* as in *seizure* (*sézhure*), *azure* (*azhure*).

ACCENT.

nt is the stress that is laid on a par-
d of a word, which is accordingly said
d as in the case of the syllable *cent*, in
ich has just been used. The placing of
not only affects the meaning of the
so the sounds both of the vowels and
f which the word is composed, and is
indicative of the foreigner and the
nlgar and the polite. Thus, with re-
word character, the Englishman would
er, the Irishman character, and the
character'.

endency of our language is to place
on the former syllable of dissyllables,
ntepennit of polysyllables, or to throw
ackwards; but there are so many ex-
t this statement can only be regarded
the general tendency of the language.
and polysyllables have usually more
ent; the principal, which alone is com-
ed, is called the primary, the others, the
us, in alternation, the primary falls on
ate, and the secondary on the first
e word. In some words, however, the
l secondary accents are so nearly of
that they are not unfrequently inter-
making," as Walker remarks, "the
ncipal and the principal secondary."
iolin, *refuses*, *privatise*, *artisan*, *courtesan*,
d might have added *ambuscade*, *caval-
ure*, *etiquette*, *reversis*, *confidante*, *gover-
d*, *parachute*, and others of foreign ori-
all of these, except the first three, have
ing to able orthoepists) transferred the
nt from the last to the first syllable, as
c., under the operation of a principle
ed in § 87.

DIVIDED USAGE.

very large number of words, there is a
practice among good speakers as to the
primary accent. This arises mainly
bet between certain great principles
the seat of the accent. A few of these
mentioned, with a view to account for
r. It is all that can be done in a brief
his.

7 PRINCIPLE.—Derivatives take for a
permanently, the accent of their primi-
ally if they are terms of art, as in *resolue*
demonstrata, from *demon'stro*, *ally*, from
to research, *renounce*, *abdo'men*, *acu'men*,
s'tor, &c.

8 PRINCIPLE.—Ease of utterance has
in deciding the place of the accent.
re'publice, and *u'tensil*, as fashionable in
Walker, have now taken the easier ac-
cent *accept'able*, *recept'acle*, and *uten'sil*. Es-
ked essayist by Walker, Webster, and
and is given both ways by Worcester.
and discrepancy are marked discrep'ant
ay by Richardson, Knowles, Webster.
sub'al'tern (instead of Walker's *sub'al'tern*)
ation of Richardson, Knowles, and many
w'or has superseded Walker's *con's'essor*,
support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay,
Worcester. *Con's'istory* has given way
in the marking of Knowles, Barclay,

Reid, Brande, and others. These may serve as instan-
ces of the application of this principle. It is an im-
portant one in its place; and, although it may give
rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation, yet
changes of this kind, which promote ease of utter-
ance, are likely to prevail.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ 84. THIRD PRINCIPLE.—In words of two syl-
lables, there is a tendency (though with numerous
exceptions) to accent the former or penultimate
syllable, as in *u'gue*, *bar'on*, *com'mon*, *dis'cord*, &c.

NOTE.—(1.) This tendency meets with a powerful
counteraction in the principle that derivatives retain
the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse'*, *deter'*,
offend', &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to
continue the accent of the original; and hence
some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs
and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable.

(2.) Still there is a constant struggle (especially
among the common people, who are unacquainted
with the derivation of words) to draw back the
accent to the first syllable. Here arises another
conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and
the common people, being a majority, are, on the
whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious
of Principle No. 1. Hence *con'nate* in *in'nate* (in-
stead of *connate* and *innate*) are now sanctioned by several
orthoepists. *Al'cove* (for *alcove*) is given by Web-
ster, while *con'tents* (for *contents*) has the sanction
of Walker, and Webster, and Worcester; *re'tail* (for
retail) is now the marking of a majority of the or-
thoepists. *De'tail* (for *detai'l*) is less prevalent, but
is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, &c. *Pro'tix* and
pre'text (for *prolix* and *pretext*) are not without
support. *Bom'bast* (for *bombast*) is the accentua-
tion of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Webster, and
Worcester. *Bu'reau* (for *bureau*) was admitted by
Webster and Worcester, and is very generally ap-
plied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is
used in reference to a department of the govern-
ment. *Ac'cess* (for *access*) is authorised by a num-
ber of orthoepists, especially the liter ones. Smart
says, "There is a sort of repugnance to an ultimate
accent unless on a verb; hence the uninitiated talk
of selling *con's'ole* till they learn on the stock ex-
change that the technical pronunciation is *con'sole*,"
i. e., consolidated stocks.

§ 85. We have about eighty cases among our dis-
syllables in which the same word is used as a verb
on the one hand, and a noun or adjective on the
other. To distinguish between them, we accent the
nouns and adjectives on the first syllable, and the
verbs on the last. As the accent on nearly all
these words has long been settled by general usage,
it is unnecessary to give the list in full; but the
following may be offered to illustrate the princi-
ple:—

Nouns or Adjectives.	Verbs.
Ab'ject.	Ab-ject'.
Ac'cent.	Ac-cent'.
Aug'ment.	Aug-ment'.
Bom'bard.	Bom-bard'.
Con'cert.	Con-cert'.
Con'duct.	Con-duct'.
Dis'count.	Dis-coun't'.
Ex'port.	Ex-port'.
Fer'ment.	Fer-ment'.
Fre'quent.	Fre-quent'.

Nouns or Adjectives.

Im'port.
In'cessa.
Ob'ject.
Per'fume.
Reb'el.
Rec'ord.
Sub'ject.
Tor'ment.
Up'start.

Verbs.

Im'port'.
In'cessa'.
Ob'ject'.
Per'fume'.
Re-bel'.
Re-cord'.
Sub-ject'.
Tor-ment'.
Up-start'.

A considerable number of trisyllables are also accented on the first syllable when nouns, and on the last when verbs; for example:—

Nouns.

Coun'tercharm.
In'terchange.
O'vercharge.
Re'primand.

Verbs.

Countercharm'.
Interchange'.
Overcharge'.
Reprimand'.

and many other words, when similarly employed, follow the same analogy, as at'tribute, attrib'ute.

§ 86. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the first syllable and the adjectives on the last.

Nouns.

Aug'ust, the month.
Com'pact, an engagement.
Ex'ile, banishment.
In'stinct, an impulse.
Min'ute, of time.
Su'pine, in grammar.

Adjectives.

Aug'ust', noble.
Com'pact', close.
Ex'ile', slender.
In'stinct', filled with.
Minute', small.
Su'pine', indolent.

The word *gallant*, however, when it denotes a suitor, or "attentive to females," is accented *gallant'*, and is changed into *gal'last* when it means high-spirited or daring.

TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 87. FOURTH PRINCIPLE.—In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the antepenult, or third syllable from the end, as in *elo'quent*, *ac'cident*, *oppor'tunity*, &c.

NOTE.—This tendency is counteracted by that of derivation; and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Every scholar, for example, is strongly inclined to say *con'tem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *con'flic't*, *obdu'rate*, &c., according to the accent of the Latin; while the mass of the people and others who are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *con'tem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *ob'durate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words. In like manner, *bal'cony* (for *balco'ny*) is now, according to Smart, becoming the true English pronunciation, and is so marked by Knowles, Webster, and many more.

§ 88. There is a number of words which once took the antepenultimate accent, but which are now reverting to an accent on the penult. For example, *concord'ance* (not *con'cordance*) is now the settled pronunciation; and so *tribun'al* (not *trib'un'al*); *in'quiry* (not *in'qu'ry*); *quint'esence* (not *quint'essence*); *oppo'nent* (not *op'ponent*); *expo'nent* (not *ex'ponent*); *compo'nent* (not *com'ponent*); *commis'sion* (not *com'mission*), &c.

§ 89. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us whole from the Greek, or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked, viz., *Abdo'men*, *hori'son*, *deco'rum*, *deco'rous*, *sono'rous*, *acu'men*, *bitu'men*, *Pan'theon*, and, on like grounds, *piaz'sa*, *farr'a'go*, and others.

§ 90. TERMINATIONS IN *to*.—Terminations in *to*

have their accent on the penult, as *epide'm'ic*, *sci'en'tif'ic*, &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult, viz.: *ar'senic*, *arith'metic*, *bish'opric*, *cath'o'lic*, *chro'nic*, *ephem'eric*, *her'e'tic*, *in'st'atic*, *plath'o'ric*, *po'etic*, *rhe'o'ric*, and *ter'm'aric*. *Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some, as Knowles and Smart, pronounce it *climacter'ic*. In like manner, *empiric*, *epi'ne'mic*, *phlegmatic*, and *plath'o'ric*, are sometimes accented on the penult and sometimes on the antepenult.

§ 91. TERMINATIONS IN *ea*.—A part of these terminations follow the English analogy, and take the antepenultimate accent, as *cerule'as*, *hyperbo're'as*, *Hercule'as*, *Mediterra'ne'as*, *subterra'ne'as*, *Tartar'ea's*, *marma're'as*. A part accent the penult, as *adamante'as*, *Atlanti'as*, *colosse'as*, *empy're'as*, *Epicu're'as*, *Europe'as*, *hymene'al*, *Pygma'as*. *Orphe'as*, being derived from *Orpheus*, is more properly accented *Orphe'as*, although Knowles and Smart prefer the former.

§ 92. Words ending in *tude*, *cy*, *ify*, *ity*, *logy*, *graphy*, *logy*, *logy*, *athy*, *metry*, *to'my*, *meter*, *gonal*, *fluous*, *fluent*, and *porous*, have the accent on the antepenult; as *for'titude*, *dicer'sify*, *liberal'ity*, *geol'ogy*, *bar'o'meter*, *ovip'orous*, &c.

§ 93. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ulous*, *inuous*, *erous*, and *orons*, are accented on the antepenult; as, *sed'ulous*, *vol'u'ninous*, *vocifer'ous*, *graminifer'ous*; but *canorous* and *sonorous* form exceptions.

§ 94. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ative*, are accented on the antepenult; as, *appell'ative*, *commu'nitative*, *spec'ulative*; but *creative*, *colla'tive*, and *de'la'tive* must be excepted.

§ 95. Words in *tice* preceded by a consonant, have the accent in the penult: as *attra'ctive*, *vin'dictive*, *constructive*, *invec'tive*; but *sub'stantive* and *adjective* are irregular.

§ 96. There is much diversity of practice among orthoepists with respect to adjectives ending in *ose*: Walker observes that, "from the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of those words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation; Smart, however, the "remodeller of Walker," places the accent on the antepenult of a great many of this class of words; and hence we may infer, that the place of the primary accent has not been determined, and that it is of little consequence whether we say *adipos'ose* or *adipose'*, *an'helose'*, *op'erosse* or *operosse'*.

§ 97. There is a class of legal terms ending in *or* and *es*, which, when used correlative, place the accent on the last syllable, evidently with the view of more clearly marking the contrast, thus:—*ap'pellor*, *ap'pellee*; *donor*, *donee*; *grantor*, *grantee*; *legator*, *legatee*; *obligor*, *obligee*; and a few more of a similar nature; but, when some of these words are used separately, the accent is brought backward, as in *do'nor*, &c.

The same principle of contrast affects the seat of the accent in many other words, thus:—"He must in'crease, but I must de'crease;" the charge is not in'clusive, but ex'clusive of extra hours.

§ 98. Those botanical adjectives, ending in *phyllous*, might naturally be expected to be similarly accented, and yet several orthoepists neutralize their authority by placing the accent on the penult of some and on the antepenult of others; but, upon the whole, the preponderance of authority is in favour of the antepenult, which is certainly most in accordance with the genius of the language; thus:—*heteroph'y'llous*, *macroph'y'llous*, *monoph'y'llous*, *rhisoph'y'llous*, &c.

ORTHOGRAPHY

AS EXHIBITED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

In this department that we have deviated from Dr. Webster. Like some other lexicographers, he laboured to bring the orthography of optional words into conformity to that of words of similar form or derivation; but, as in practice has been extensively followed, it has not met with much favour in this country. We consider the duty of the lexicographer so much to reform the orthography of words as to reflect its condition from the present literature of his time; so we have red in this work to exhibit that orthography which prevails in the standard works of the present day. The following remarks, however, show the principles of our present practice, the more remarkable exceptions, as well as what many think desirable to be accomplished in English orthography.

Terminations in our. Dr. Webster, in such *favour, labour, &c.*, has dropped the *u*; but, in conformity to present usage in Britain, it has been retained in this work; although, in time, it will be brought into conformity to similar words in which the *u* has been already

Terminations in o and ck. In all monosyllables, in which the *c* is followed by *k*, and hence, in compounds, as *candle-stick, &c.* Words of one syllable, ending in *ck*, or *ick*, which in the days of Johnson, have dropped the *u*, as *music, mania, &c.* In all other terminations, *k* is retained as in *errack*. In a few de- however, to prevent the mistake of making *ck* retained, as in *trafficking, mimicking, &c.* in *re*. Dr. Webster has endeavoured to bring about twenty words ending in *re*, *matre*, into conformity to many others, *hammer, cider, diameter*, by spelling them *ter, &c.*; but even in his hands *acre, mass, &c.* and *eggs* have proved refractory, and the has not been generally followed, although, of our recent Dictionaries, many of these are spelled both ways.

rubling the Final Consonant.—It is a rule among many hundreds of cases, that, when a *l* is in a single consonant, preceded by a *w*, with the accent on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when the common *ing, ed, or*, are added to the word, as *getting; blot, blotted; begin, beginner*; but *hough* precedes the final consonant, or if it is on any syllable but the last, the commonly remains single, as *load, loaded; ug; offer offer*. There are many verbs, especially such as end in *l*, that form exception to this rule, apparently from the fear of a mispronunciation of the vowel next the consonant; thus, *level, levelling; pencil, pencilled, modeller; travel, traveller*. Lowth, and others have recommended these words ought into conformity to the general rule has been done by Dr. Webster, but in *re* we have spelled them according to the practice, although there is a considerable number of similar termination that conform to the general rule, as *barrel, barrailing; bigot, bigoted, droveled, driving*, but, inconsistently, Hence in words ending in *l, p, and t*, usage remains settled.

Distinction between Verbs in *ize* and *ise*.—Verbs *break, &c.*, and others formed analogously

to them, have the termination *ize*, as *baptize, legalize, &c.* *Catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Verbs, derived directly from the French *-iser*, and also some nouns, with a few from other sources, end in *ise*, as *advertise, advise, enfranchise, chastise, circumise, comprise, criticize*. There is a general tendency, however, among printers at present to dispense as far as possible with *z* in those terminations in which it was formerly used.

6. Terminations in *able*.—*Able*, when incorporated into words ending with silent *s*, cuts it off, as in *blamable*, except after *c* or *g*, as in *noticeable, changeable*, lest they should be sounded hard.

7. *Defense, offense, and pretense*.—In these words *s* is considered by many preferable to *c* on the ground of analogy. Originally the following words were spelled thus: *expence, recompence, suspense*, but have, within comparatively a short period, changed the *c* into *s*, for two reasons, viz., (1.), they are derived from Latin words in *s*, as *expensum, &c.*, and (2.) they have their English derivatives in *s*, as *expensive, &c.* The same reasons apply to *defense* (*defensio*), with the derivative *defensive*; *offense* (*offensa*), and *pretense* (*pretensio*), with the derivatives *offensive* and *pretension*. The terms *pence* and *fence*, however, are not thus derived, and have no formatives in *s*.

8. *Connection, deflection, inflection, reflection*, should follow the spelling of their verbs, *connect, &c.*

9. Derivatives of *dull, skill, will, and fall*.—It has been suggested that these should retain the *ll*, to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a general rule. Walker says there is no reason why we should not write *dullness, fullness, skillful*, as well as *stiffness, gruffness, &c.*, but it has not yet been generally done.

10. Derivatives of *villain*.—The derivatives of *villain* ought to retain the *i*, as in *villainous, villainy, &c.* This is the case in all similar words when the *ia* is not under the accent, as in *mountainous* from *mountain*, *captaincy* from *captain, &c.*

11. *Woe*.—This word takes the final *e*, like *doe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and all similar nouns of one syllable. The termination in *o* belongs, among monosyllables, to the other parts of speech, as *go, so*, and to nouns of more than one syllable, as *motto, potato, &c.*

12. *Practise*, as a Verb.—This verb has been spelled by Dr. Webster like the noun, with a *c*, as in *notice, apprentice*, and all similar words in which the accent precedes the last syllable. The distinction of spelling between the noun and verb belongs properly to words accented on the last syllable, as *devise, n., devise* (pronounced *de-vize*), *v.* To apply the distinction here, and spell the verb *practise*, tends, it is said, to give it the same pronunciation (*prao-tize*). But this spelling, though in opposition to analogy, is still prevalent.

13. *Drought* and *height* have now become the established spelling; but *drowth* and *hieght* were formerly used by eminent writers.

14. Some words, pronounced alike, and probably derived from the very same stock, are spelled differently, that they may be more easily distinguished, as *stationery* (paper, &c.) and *stationary* (standing); *clew* (a guide) and *clew* (a line); *ton* (a dry measure) and *ton* (a wet measure or large hogshhead); *mantel* (chimney-piece) and *mantle* (a kind of cloak); *holiday* (a secular festival) and *holiday* (a religious festival); *cue* (a hint or guide) and *queue* (a tie of hair), &c.

SYNONYMOUS WORDS

DISCRIMINATED IN THIS VOLUME.

. The discriminations will be found under the words printed in capitals.

A.

- To **ABANDON**—to relinquish, forsake, desert, surrender, leave, forego.
- ABANDONED**—forgaken, deserted, prodigate, depraved, corrupt, reprobate.
- ABASMENT**—humiliation, depression, degradation.
- To **ABASE**—to confuse, confound.
- To **ABATE**—to decline, subside, diminish.
- Abbey**, see **CLOISTER**.
- Aberration**, see **INSANITY**.
- ABETTOR**—accomplice, accessory.
- To **abhor**, see To **DETEST**.
- ABILITY**—capacity, talent, skill, dexterity, address.
- To **ABOLISH**—to subvert, overturn, destroy, nullify, abrogate, annul, repeal.
- To **abominate**, see To **DETEST**.
- ABRIDGMENT**—compendium, epitome, summary, abstract, synopsis.
- To **abrogate**, see To **ABOLISH**.
- To **ABOLVIE**—to exonerate, acquit.
- ABSTINENCE**—temperance.
- Abstract**, see **ABRIDGMENT**.
- ABURD**—foolish, irrational, preposterous.
- ABUNDANCE**—exuberance, plenteousness.
- Abundant**, see **AMPLE**.
- To **accept**, see To **RECEIVE**.
- Accessory**, see **ABETTOR**.
- ACCIDENTAL**—casual, fortuitous, contingent, incidental.
- Accomplice**, see **ABETTOR**.
- ACCOUNT**—narrative, narration, recital, description, detail.
- ACCURATE**—correct, precise.
- To **ACCUSE**—to arraign, censure, impeach.
- To **ACKNOWLEDGE**—to concede, confess, allow, recognize.
- ACQUAINTANCE**—familiarity, intimacy.
- To **acquire**, see To **ATTAIN**.
- To **acquit**, see To **ABOLVIE**.
- ACRIMONY**—asperity, harshness, tartness.
- ACTIVE**—brisk, alert, agile, nimble, sprightly, prompt, quick.
- Actual**, see **REAL**.
- Acute**, see **ACUTILE**.
- Adage**, see **APROVERB**.
- To **ADD**—to subjoin, annex.
- To **ADDICT**—to devote, to dedicate to.
- Address**, see **ABILITY**.
- Adjacent**, see **CONTIGUOUS**, also **ADJOINING**.
- ADJOINING**—adjacent, contiguous, neighbouring.
- To **ADJOURS**—to postpone, defer, delay, prorogue.
- To **ADMIT**—to concede, grant, permit.
- To **ADMONISH**—to reprove, rebuke, reprimand, warn, advise.
- To **ADORN**—to embellish, ornament.
- ADULATION**—flattery, compliment.
- Adventurous**, see **RASH**.
- ADVERSARY**—opponent, antagonist, enemy, foe.
- Adversity**, see **AFFLICTION**.
- To **advertise**, see To **ANNOUNCE**.
- To **advise**, see To **ADMONISH**.
- Affidavit**, see **DEPOSITION**.
- To **AFFIRM**—to aver, protest, assert.
- AFFLICTION**—trouble, distress, sorrow, adversity, misfortune.
- AGGRESSOR**—assaulter, invader.
- Agile**, see **ACTIVE**.
- Agitation**, see **EMOTION**.
- AGONY**—anguish, pang.
- Alert**, see **ACTIVE**.
- Alienation**, see **INSANITY**.
- To **allay**, see To **ALLVIAE**.
- To **ALLEVIAE**—to lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage, allay.
- To **allow**, see To **ACKNOWLEDGE**, also To **PERMIT**.
- To **ALLURE**—to entice, decoy, seduce.
- Also, see **LIKKWISSE**.
- ALTERCATION**—wrangle, dispute.
- Although**, see **THOUGH**.
- Ambiguous**, see **EQUIVOCAL**.
- To **AMEND**—to correct, reform, rectify.
- AMICABLE**—friendly.
- Among**, see **BETWEEN**.
- AMPLE**—spacious, capacious, extensive, abundant, plenteous.
- To **AMUSE**—to divert, entertain.
- ANCIENT**—primitive, antiquated, obsolete.
- ANGER**—indignation, resentment, wrath, fury, rage.
- Angrish**, see **AGONY**.
- Animation**, see **LIVELINESS**.
- Annals**, see **HISTORY**.
- To **ANNEX**, see To **ADD**.
- To **ANNOUNCE**—to proclaim, publish, advertise.
- To **annul**, see To **ABOLISH**.
- Answer**, see **REPLY**.
- Antagonist**, see **ADVERSARY**.
- ANTICIPATE**—prior, preceding, foregoing, previous.
- ANTERIOR**—previous, former, preceding.
- To **ANTICIPATE**—to expect.
- Antipathy**, see **AVERSION**.
- Antiquated**, see **ANCIENT**.
- APPROACH**—arise, maxim, advance.
- APOLOGY**—excuse.
- To **apull**, see To **DIREMPT**.
- APPROBATE**—obvious, clear, plain, evident.
- To **appear**, see To **SEEM**.
- Appellation**, see **EPITHET**, also **NAME**.
- To **APPECIATE**—to esteem, estimate, value.
- To **apprehend**, see To **ARRISE**.
- Appropriate**, see **APT**.
- APT**—appropriate, suitable, qualified, inclined, disposed, dextrous, fitted.
- ARBITRARY**—tyrannical, imperious, unlimited, capricious.
- Arbitrator**, see **JUDGE**.
- ARDOUS**—difficult, hard.
- To **ARGUE**—to discuss, debate, dispute, prove.
- ARMS**—Weapons.
- To **arraign**, see To **ACCUSE**.
- To **ARREST**—to check, stop, apprehend.
- ARROGANCE**—haughtiness, lordliness.
- Arrogant**, see **MAGISTERIAL**.
- Art**, see **SCIENCE**.
- Artful**, see **CUNNING**.
- ARTICULATION**—pronunciation.
- Asperity**, see **ACRIMONY**.
- To **ASPERSIVE**—to calumniate, slander, defame.
- To **assail**, see To **ASSAULT**.
- To **assassinate**, see To **KILL**.
- To **ASSAULT**—to attack, invade, assail.
- Assaulter**, see **AGGRESSOR**.
- ASSENT**—consent.
- To **ASSERT**—to maintain, aver, affirm.
- To **assure**, see To **ALLVIAE**, also To **MITIGATE**.
- Atheist**, see **INFIDEL**.
- At least, see **HOWEVER**.
- ATROCIOUS**—flagitious, flagrant.
- To **attack**, see To **ASSAULT**.
- To **ATTAIN**—to obtain, acquire.
- To **attempt**, see To **TRY**.
- ATTEMPT**—trial, endeavour, effort, exertion.
- To **ATTEND**—to listen, hearken.
- Attentive**, see **ONSQUOUS**.

DE—posture.
 1. sale by, sale at, see SALE.
 RV—hardihood, boldness, dence.
 OUS, see PRODIGIOUS.
 TIC—genuine.
 IOUS—covetous, parsimonious, miserly, niggard.
 GER—to revenge.
 R, see TO AFFIRM, also TO RT.
 I—disinclined, backward, tant.
 ON—disgust, reluctance, nance, antipathy.
 ID—to shun.
 V, see TO CONFESS.
 IRED, veneration.
 SEE FRIGHTFUL.
 ED—clumsy, uncouth.
 —maxim, aphorism, adage.

B.

RD, see AVERSE.
 SEE GREATLY.
 1, see FLUNDER.
 1, see REMAINDER.
 ILL—bank-note.
 ILE, see BANK-BILL.
 I, see FEAST.
 IER—to rally.
 IEM—solecism; see also IEM.
 AS, see FEROCIOUS.
 BEAN, vile.
 L—modest, diffident.
 —combat, fight, engage—to become.
 brute.
 IL, see FIVE.
 IEL—has isome, pretty.
 IEE, see TO BE.
 IEE TO BESECH.
 IER—conduct, deport-
 to, see TO EXPECT.
 —beneath.
 IAN, see TO DEPLORE.
 I, see BELOW.
 IENCE—benevolence.
 IENT, see BENEVOLENT.
 ERCE, see BENEFICENCE.
 IENCE—kindness, benign-
 tenderness.
 IENT—beneficent, munifi-
 ty, see BENEVOLENCE.
 IATE—to devise.
 IENCE—to beg, entreat, so-
 plicate, implore.
 I, see MOREOVER.
 I, among.
 ILL, see TO DEPLORE.
 IAME.
 IOW, see HAPPINESS.
 I, see HAPPINESS.
 I—error, mistake, bull.
 I, see CORPORAL.
 I, see AUDACITY.
 I, see DESTINED.
 IY, see LIMIT.
 I, see GALLANT.
 I—courage, audacity.
 I, see EDUCATION.
 I, see SHINING.
 I, ACTIVE.
 I, see BEAST.
 I, see RAMPANT.
 —load.

But see EXCEPT.
 Butchery, see MASSACRE.

C.

CABAL—party, faction.
 CALAMITY—disaster, misfortune, mishap, mischance.
 TC CALCULATE—to compute, reckon, count.
 TO CALL—to convolve, summon, bid.
 Callous, see OBDURATE.
 To calumniate, see TO ASPERSE.
 C—LUMNY—slander, defamation, libel.
 CAN—can but, can not but.
 CANDID—fair, open, frank, ingenuous.
 Capacious, see SPACIOUS.
 Capacity, see ASILITY.
 Capricious, see ARBITRARY.
 CAPTIOUS—cavilling, petulant, fretful.
 CARE—anxiety, solicitude, concern.
 Carnage, see MASSACRE.
 CAROUSAL—feast, banquet.
 Cars, see TRAIN.
 Cash, see MONEY.
 Castle, see FORTRESS.
 CASUAL—accidental, fortuitous, incidental, occasional.
 Catalogue, see LIST, also SCHEDULE.
 CATEGORY—predicament.
 CAUTIOUS—wary, circumspect.
 To CELEBRATE—to praise, extol, commemorate.
 Celebrated, see DISTINGUISHED.
 To censure, see TO ACCUSE.
 Ceremonious, see FORMAL.
 CESSATION—stop, rest, pause, intermission.
 CHAGIN— vexation, mortification.
 To chasten, see TO CHASTISE.
 TO CHASTISE—to punish, chasten.
 Chat, see CONVERSATION.
 To check, see TO ARREST.
 CHIEF—chieftain, commander, leader.
 Chieftain, see CHIEF.
 Choice, see OPTION, also VOLITION.
 To CHOOSE—to prefer, elect.
 Chronicle, see HISTORY.
 Circumspect, see CAUTIOUS.
 CIRCUMSTANCE—fact, event, incident.
 Circumstantial, see MINUTE.
 Citadel, see FORTRESS.
 To cite, see TO QUOTE.
 City, see VILLAGE.
 Clear, see APPARENT, also MANIFEST.
 CLEARNESS—perspicuity, transparency.
 Cleverness, see INGENUITY.
 CLOISTER—monastery, nunnery, convent, abbey, priory.
 Clumsy, see AWKWARD.
 To COERCE—to compel.
 COLLUSION—connivance.
 Combat, see BATTLE, also CONTEST.
 COMFORT—consolation, solace.
 Comical, see DROLL.
 Command, see DIRECTION.
 Commander, see CHIEF.
 To commemorate, see TO CELEBRATE.

Commercial, see MERCANTILE.
 To commit, see TO CONSIGN.
 Common, see GENERAL, also MUTUAL.
 To COMMUNICATE—to impart, reveal.
 Compact, see CONTRACT.
 TO COMPARE—to compare to, to compare with.
 Compassion, see PITY.
 Compendium, see ABRIDGMENT.
 Competent, see QUALIFIED.
 Competition, see EMULATION.
 Compliant, see OBLIGING.
 COMPLETE—whole, entire, total.
 Complex, see INTRICATE.
 Complicated, see INTRICATE.
 Compliment, see ADULATION.
 To comprehend, see TO UNDERSTAND.
 COMPULSION—constraint, restraint.
 COMPUSSION—remorse.
 TO CONCEAL—to hide, disguise, dissemble, secrete.
 To concede, see TO ADMIT, also TO ACKNOWLEDGE.
 Concise, see LACONIC, also TERSE.
 Conclusion, see INFERENCE.
 Conclusive, see FINAL.
 Concussion, see SHOCK.
 Condition, see STATE.
 Conduct, see BEHAVIOUR.
 To confer, see TO GIVE.
 Conference, see CONVERSATION.
 To confess, see TO ACKNOWLEDGE.
 TO CONFESS—to avow.
 Conflict, see CONTEST.
 To confound, see TO ABASH.
 TO CONFUTE—to refute.
 TO CONGRATULATE—to felicitate.
 Connivance, see COLLUSION.
 TO CONQUER—to vanquish, subdue, subjugate.
 Consent, see ASSENT.
 CONSEQUENCE—effect, result.
 To consider, see TO Ponder.
 Considerate, see THOUGHTFUL.
 TO CONSIGN—to commit, intrust.
 Consolation, see COMFORT.
 Conspicuous, see DISTINGUISHED.
 Constancy, see FIRMNESS.
 Constraint, see COMPULSION.
 Consumption, see DECLINE.
 Contagion, see INFECTION.
 CONTAGIOUS—infectious.
 To CONTemn—to despise, scorn, disdain.
 TO CONTEMPLATE—to meditate, intend.
 CONTEMPTIBLE—Despicable, pitiful, paltry.
 To contend, see TO SATIATE.
 CONTEST—strife, conflict, encounter, combat.
 Contiguous, see ADJOINING.
 CONTIGUOUS—adjoining, adjacent.
 Contingent, see ACCIDENTAL.
 CONTINUAL—continuous, perpetual.
 To continue, see TO PERSIST.
 Continuous, see CONTINUAL.
 CONTRACT—covenant, stipulation, compact.
 CONTRITION—repentance.
 Contrivance, see DEVICE.
 Control, see DIRECTION.
 Convent, see LIAISON.
 CONVERSATION—talk, chat, conference.
 CONVERT—proselyte, pervert.
 To CONVICT—to persuade.
 Cridal, see HEARTY.

Corporal, *see* CORPORAL.
 CORPORAL—bodily, corporal.
 Corpulent, *see* STOUT.
 To correct, *see* TO AMEND.
 Correct, *see* ACCURATE.
 To CORRESPOND—to correspond with, to correspond to.
 Corrupt, *see* ABANDONED.
 Corruption, *see* DEPRAVITY.
 Courage, *see* HEROISM.
 Courageous, *see* GALLANT.
 Covenant, *see* CONTRACT.
 Covert, *see* HID.
 Covetous, *see* AVARICIOUS.
 C-ward—craven, poltroon, dastard.
 Coy, *see* SHY.
 Crafty, *see* CUNNING.
 Craven, *see* COWARD.
 CRIME—sin, vice.
 Crowd, *see* THROVE.
 CUNNING—artful, sly, wily, crafty.
 Curious, *see* INQUISITIVE.
 Current, *see* STREAM.
 Curse, *see* MALDICITION.
 Custom, *see* HABIT, also USAGE.

D.

DAINTY—delicacy.
 Damage, *see* MISCHIEF.
 DANGER—peril, hazard, risk, jeopardy.
 DARKNESS—dimness, obscurity, gloom.
 Dastard, *see* COWARD.
 To daunt, *see* TO DISMAY.
 Dead, *see* LIFELESS.
 DEATH—decease, demise, departure, release.
 To debate, *see* TO ARGUE, also TO DISCUSS.
 DEBILITY—infirmary, imbecility.
 Decay, *see* DECLINE.
 Decease, *see* DEATH.
 Deceit, *see* DECEPTION.
 DECEIVER—impostor.
 DECEPTION—deceit, fraud, imposition.
 Decision, *see* DETERMINATION.
 To decline, *see* TO ABATE.
 DECLINE—decay, consumption.
 DECOUR—dignity.
 To decoy, *see* TO ALLURE.
 To DECREASE—to diminish.
 Decree, *see* LAW.
 To DECRY—to deprecate, detract, disparage.
 To dedicate to, *see* TO ADDICT.
 Deduction, *see* INDUCTION.
 To defame, *see* TO ASPERSE.
 DEFECT—fault.
 To DEFEND—to protect.
 To defer, *see* TO ADJOURN.
 DEFERENCE—respect.
 DEFINITION—explanation, description.
 Degradation, *see* ABASEMENT.
 To degrade, *see* TO DEMEAN.
 Delist, *see* INFIDEL.
 To delay, *see* TO ADJOURN.
 Delicacy, *see* DAINITY.
 DELICIOUS—delightful.
 Delighted, *see* GLAD.
 Delightful, *see* DELICIOUS.
 Delinquent, *see* SKECH.
 Delirium, *see* INSANITY.
 To DELIVER—to give forth.
 To delude, *see* TO MISLEAD.
 DELUSION—illusion, fallacy.
 To DEMEAN—to degrade.
 Dementia, *see* INSANITY.

Demise, *see* DEATH.
 To DEMOLISH—to overturn, overthrow, destroy, dismantle, raze.
 Denomination, *see* NAME.
 Departure, *see* DEATH.
 To DEPLORE—to mourn, lament, bewail, bemoan.
 Deportment, *see* BEHAVIOUR.
 DEPOSITION—affidavit.
 Depot, *see* STATION.
 Depravation, *see* DEPRAVITY.
 Depraved, *see* ABANDONED.
 DEPRAVITY—corruption, depravation.
 To deprecate, *see* TO DECRY.
 Depression, *see* ABASEMENT.
 Derangement, *see* INSANITY.
 To DERIDE—to ridicule, mock, taunt.
 Description, *see* ACCOUNT.
 To desert, *see* TO ABANDON.
 Deserted, *see* ABANDONED.
 DESIGN—intention, purpose.
 To DESIRE—to request.
 Despicable, *see* CONTEMPTIBLE.
 To despise, *see* TO CONTEMN.
 DESTINED—bound.
 To destroy, *see* TO ANULISH, also TO DEMOLISH.
 Detail, *see* ACCOUNT.
 DETERMINATION—decision, resolution.
 To DETEST—to hate, abhor, abominate, loathe.
 To detract, *see* TO DECRY.
 DEVICE—contrivance.
 To devise, *see* TO BEQUEATH.
 To devote, *see* TO ADDICT.
 Dexterity, *see* ABILITY, also SKILL.
 Dexterous, *see* APT.
 Dialect, *see* IDIOM.
 DICTION—style, phraseology.
 To DIFFER—to differ with, to differ from.
 Difficult, *see* ARDUOUS.
 Difficulty, *see* IMPEDIMENT.
 Diffidence, *see* HUMILITY.
 Diffident, *see* BASHFUL.
 Diffuse, *see* PROLIX.
 Dignity, *see* DECOUR.
 Dilatory, *see* SLOW.
 DILIGENCE—industry.
 To diminish, *see* TO ABATE.
 Dimness, *see* DARKNESS.
 To direct or command, *see* TO INSTRUCT.
 DIRECTION—control, command.
 DIRECTLY—immediately.
 Dirty, *see* NASTY.
 Disability—incapability.
 To disappoint, *see* TO TANTALISE.
 DISBELIEF—unbelief.
 To discern, *see* TO PERCEIVE.
 DISCERNMENT—penetration, discrimination.
 To discharge, *see* TO DELIVER.
 To DISCOVER—to invent.
 Discrimination, *see* DISCERNMENT.
 To DISCUSE—to debate.
 To discuss, *see* TO ARGUE.
 To disdain, *see* TO CONTEMN.
 Disdain, *see* HAUGHTINESS.
 DISEASE—disorder, distemper, malady.
 Diseased, *see* MORBID.
 Disguise, *see* TO CONCEAL.
 Disgrace, *see* AVERSION.
 Disinclined, *see* AVERSE.
 To dismantle, *see* TO DEMOLISH.
 To DISMAY—to daunt, appal.
 Disorder, *see* DISEASE.
 Dispatch, *see* HASTE.
 Disposed, *see* APT.

DISPOSITION—inclination, tendency.
 To dispute, *see* TO ARGUE.
 Dispute, *see* ALTERCATION.
 To dissemble, *see* TO CONCEAL.
 DISSEMBLER—hypocrite.
 Distance, *see* PIERCE.
 Distemper, *see* DISEASE.
 DISTINGUISHED—eminent, conspicuous, celebrated, illustrious.
 Distress, *see* AFFLICTI N.
 To divert, *see* TO AMUSE.
 Divorce, *see* SEPARATION.
 To divulge, *see* TO REVEAL.
 DOGMA—tenet.
 Dogmatical, *see* MAGISTERIAL.
 Domineering, *see* IMPERIOUS.
 DONATION—gift, present.
 Dread, *see* AWE.
 Dreadful, *see* FRIGHTFUL.
 Drive, *see* RIDE.
 DROLL—laughable, comical.
 DRUNKENNESS—intoxication, inebriation.
 Dull, *see* LIFELESS.
 Dumb, *see* MUTE.
 Durable, *see* LASTING.

E.

EAGER—earnest.
 Earnest, *see* EAGER.
 EARNEST—pledge.
 ECONOMY—frugality, parsimony.
 Edict, *see* LAW.
 EDUCATION—instruction, teaching, breeding.
 Effect, *see* CONSEQUENCE.
 Effort, *see* ATTEMPT, also ENDEAVOUR.
 Effrontery, *see* IMPUDENCE.
 EGOTISM—self-conceit, vanity.
 To elect, *see* TO CHOOSE.
 ELEGANCE—grace.
 To EMBARRASS—to puzzle, perplex.
 To embellish, *see* TO ADORN.
 Eminent, *see* DISTINGUISHED.
 EMOTION—feeling, agitation.
 Empirical, *see* TRANSCENDENTAL.
 To employ, *see* TO USE.
 Empty *see* VACANT.
 EMULATION—competition, rivalry.
 Eucumium, *see* EULOGY.
 Encounter, *see* CONTEST.
 Endeavour, *see* TO ATTEMPT.
 ENDEAVOUR—effort, exercise, struggle.
 Enemy, *see* ADVERSARY.
 Engagement, *see* BATTLE.
 To enlarge, *see* TO INCREASE.
 Enmity, *see* RANCOUR.
 ENORMOUS—immense, excessive.
 To entertain, *see* TO AMUSE.
 ENTUSIASM—fanaticism.
 To entice, *see* TO ALLURE.
 Entire, *see* COMPLETE, also RADICAL.
 To entreat, *see* TO BESEECH.
 EPITHET—title, appellation.
 Epitome, *see* ABRIDGMENT.
 Equity, *see* JUSTICE.
 EQUIVOCAL—ambiguous.
 To equivocate, *see* TO PREVARICATE.
 Erudition, *see* LITERATURE.
 Especial, *see* PECULIAR.
 To esteem, *see* TO APPRECIATE.
 To ESTIMATE—to esteem.
 To estimate, *see* TO APPRECIATE.
 Eternal, *see* EVERLASTING.

see SACRAMENT.
 sconicism, panegyric.
 see To PERVARGATE.
 CIRCUMSTANCE.
 ing—eternal.
 see To STIMONY.
 see APPARENT, also MANI-

see PRECEDENT.
 -instance.
 rate, see To IRRITATE.
 out; see also UNLESS.
 -extreme, vehement.
 -to incite.
 see JOURNEY.
 ipology.
 a, see MALEDICTION.
 see ENDEAVOUR.
 see ATTEMPT.
 ate, see To ABSOLVE.
 -to think, believe.
 see To ANTICIPATE.
 on, see DEFINITION.
 -express.
 talate, see To REMON-

see EXPLICIT.
 see AMPLI.
 ate, see To PALLIATE.
 see To CELEBRATE, also
 SE.
 see EXCESSIVE.
 CE—plenty, abund-

F.

a, see FICTION.
 -expertise, readi-

INCUMSTANCE.
 -unnatural.
 fault, foible.
 see DELUSION.
 see FALACY.
 falsehood, lie.
 y, see ACQUAINTANCE.
 -knowned, illustrious.
 see ENTHUSIASM, also
 ITION.
 -fantastical, visionary.
 IMAGINATION.
 I, see FANCIFUL.
 -squeamish.
 see To JADE.
 DEFECT, also FAILING.
 HOMAGE.
 -quest, festival.
 see EMOTION, also SENTI-

de, see To CONGRATU-

see HAPPINESS.
 -FEMININE.
 -female.
 -Fierce, savage, bar-

-trifling.
 -abstraction, falsehood.
 FEROCEOUS.
 FASTLE.
 MASTY.
 -sclavish, ultimate.
 stiful.
 -prince, foppish.
 -constancy.
 AFF.
 see ATROCIOUS.
 see ATROCIOUS.
 see ADULATION.
 -transient, trans-

Flight, see PAIR.
 Flightiness, see LEVITY.
 To FLUCTUATE—to vacillate, wa-
 ver.
 Foe, see ADVERSARY.
 Foible, see FAILING.
 To FOLLOW—to pursue.
 To FOLLOW—to succeed.
 Foolhardy, see RASH.
 Foolish, see ABSURD.
 Foppish, see FINICAL.
 To forbid, see To PROHIBIT.
 FORCE—strength.
 To forego, see To ABANDON.
 Foregoing, see ANTECEDENT.
 FORGIVENESS—pardon.
 FORMAL—precise, ceremonious.
 Former, see ANTERIOR.
 To forsake, see To ABANDON.
 Forsaken, see ABANDONED.
 To forswear, see To PERJURE.
 Fortification, see FORTRESS.
 FORTRESS—fortification, castle,
 citadel.
 Fortuitous, see ACCIDENTAL.
 FORTUNATE—successful, prosper-
 ous.
 Frank, see INGENUOUS.
 Fraud, see DECEPTION.
 Freak, see WHIM.
 Freedom, see LIBERTY.
 Freethinker, see INFIDEL.
 Frenzy, see INSANITY.
 Friendly see AMICABLE.
 FRIGHTFUL—dreadful, awful.
 Froward, see PERVERSE.
 Frugality, see ECONOMY.
 Fruitful, see FERTILE.
 -fruitless, see USELESS.
 Fury, see ANGER.

G.

To GAIN—to win.
 GALLANT—courageous, brave.
 Gallantry, see HEROISM.
 To gape, see To GAZE.
 GARRULOUS—talkative, loqua-
 cious.

Gaiety, see LIVELINESS.
 To GAZE—to gaze, stare.
 GENERAL—common, universal.
 Generosity, see MAGNANIMITY.
 Generous, see LIBERAL.
 GENIUS—talent.
 Gentle, see PAGAN.
 GENTLE—tame, mild, weak.
 Genuine, see AUTHENTIC.
 Gesture, see ATTITUDE.
 Gift, see DONATION.
 To GIVE—to confer, grant.
 To give forth, see To DELIVER.
 GLAD—delighted, gratified,
 To GLEAM—to glimmer, glit-
 ter.
 To glimmer, see To GLEAM.
 To glitter, see To GLEAM.
 Gloom, see DARKNESS.
 Gloomy, see MOODY.
 Grace, see ELEGANCE.
 GRACE—mercy.
 GRAND—magnificent, sublime.
 Grandeur, see SUBLIMITY.
 To grant, see To ADMIT, also To
 GIVE.
 Gratified, see GLAD.
 To GRATIFY—to indulge, to hu-
 mour.
 Grave—sober, serious, solemn.
 GREATLY—badly.
 Greeting, see SALUTATION.

GREY—sorrow, sadness.
 To grow, see To RAISE.
 To GUESS—to think, reckon.

H.

HABIT—custom.
 Hall, see VESTIBULE.
 Hamlet, see VILLAGE.
 Handsome, see BEAUTIFUL.
 HAPPINESS—felicity, blessedness,
 bliss.
 HARANGUE—speech, oration.
 Hard, see ARDUOUS, also SOLID.
 Hardened, see ORDUATE.
 Hardihood, see AUDACITY.
 HARM, see MISCHIEF.
 HARMONY—melody.
 Harshness, see ACROMONY.
 HASTE—hurry, speed, dispatch.
 To hate, see To DETEST.
 Hatred, see ODIUM.
 HAUGHTINESS—arrogance, dis-
 dain.

To have, see To POSSESS.
 Hazard, see DANGER.
 To hearken, see To ATTEND.
 HEARTY—cordial, sincere.
 Heathen, see PAGAN.
 HERETIC—schismatic, sectarian.
 HEROISM—courage, fortitude,
 bravery, valour, intrepidity, gal-
 lantry.
 HID—secret, covert.
 To hide, see To CONCEAL.
 Highway, see ROAD.
 Hindrance, see IMPEDIMENT.
 Hint, see SUGGESTION.
 HISTORY—chronicle, annals.
 HOMAGE—fealty.
 House, see TENEMENT.
 HOWEVER—at least, nevertheless,
 yet.
 Humiliation, see ABASMENT.
 HUMILITY—modesty, diffidence.
 Humour, see WIT.
 To humour, see To GRATIFY.
 Hurry, see HASTE.
 Hypocrite, see DISSEMBLER.
 Hypothesis, see THEORY.

I.

IDYOM—dialect.
 IDLE—indolent, lazy.
 IGNORANT—illiterate.
 Illiterate, see IGNORANT.
 ILLNESS—sickness.
 Illusion, see DELUSION.
 Illustrious, see DISTINGUISHED,
 also FAMOUS.
 IMAGINATION—fancy.
 Imbecility, see DEBILITY.
 Immediately, see DIRECTLY.
 Immense, see ENORMOUS.
 IMMINENT—impending, threaten-
 ing.
 To impart, see To COMMUNICATE.
 To impeach, see To ACCUSE.
 IMPEDIMENT—obstacle, difficulty,
 hinderance.
 Impending, see IMMINENT.
 Imperious, see ARBITRARY.
 IMPERIOUS—lordly, domineering.
 IMPERTINENT—officious.
 To implore, see To BESEECH.
 To imply, see To INVOLVE.
 Imposition, see DECEPTION.
 Impossible, see IMPRACTICABLE.
 Impostor, see DECEIVER.
 IMPRACTICABLE—impossible.

Imprecation, *see* MALEDICTION.
IMPUDENCE—effrontery, sauciness.
IMPUDENT—see AUDACITY.
 In a boat, *see* ON A BOAT.
INABILITY—see DISABILITY.
INACTIVE, *see* INERT.
INADVERTENCE, *see* INATTENTION.
INANIMATE, *see* LIFELESS.
INATTENTION—Inadvertence.
INCAPABLE, *see* INCOMPETENT.
INCIDENT, *see* CIRCUMSTANCE.
INCIDENTAL—accidental.
 To incite, *see* TO EXCITE.
INCLINATION, *see* DISPOSITION.
INCLINED, *see* AFF.
INCOMPATIBLE, *see* INCONSISTENT.
INCOMPETENT—incapable.
INCONGRUOUS, *see* INCONSISTENT.
INCONSISTENT—incongruous, incompatible.
 To INCREASE—to enlarge.
INCURSION, *see* INVASION.
INDIGENCE—poverty, want, need.
INDIGNATION, *see* ANGER.
INDOLENCE, *see* IDLENESS.
INDUCEMENT, *see* MOTIVE.
INDUCTION—deduction.
 To indulge, *see* TO GRATIFY.
INDUSTRY, *see* DILIGENCE.
INEBRIATION, *see* DRUNKENNESS.
INEFFECTUAL, *see* USELESS.
INERT—inactive, sluggish.
INFECTION—contagion.
INFECTIOUS, *see* CONTAGIOUS.
INFERENCE—conclusion.
INFIDEL—unbeliever, freethinker, deist, atheist, sceptic.
INFIRMITY, *see* DEBILITY.
INFORMANT—informor.
INFORMER, *see* INFORMANT.
INGENUITY—cleverness.
INGENUOUS—open, frank.
INIGUOUS—wicked, nefarious.
INSINUENDO—insinuation.
 To inquire, *see* TO QUESTION.
INQUISITIVE—curious, prying.
INROD, *see* INVASION.
INSANITY—lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, aberration, mania, delirium, frenzy, monomania, dementia.
INSINUATION, *see* INSINUENDO.
INSOLENCE—insult.
INSTANCE, *see* EXAMPLE.
INSTANT, *see* MOMENT.
 To INSTRUCT—to direct or command.
INSTRUCTION, *see* EDUCATION.
INSULT, *see* INSOLENCE.
INSURGENT, *see* REBEL.
INSURRECTION—sedition.
INTEGRITY, *see* PROBITY.
INTELLIGENT, *see* SKILLFUL.
 To intend, *see* TO CONTEMPLATE.
INTENTION, *see* DESIGN.
 To interfere, *see* TO INTERPOSE.
 To intermeddle, *see* TO INTERPOSE.
INTERMISSION, *see* CESSATION.
TO INTERPOSE—to intermeddle, interfere.
 To interrogate, *see* TO QUESTION.
INTIMACY, *see* ACQUAINTANCE.
INTOXICATION, *see* DRUNKENNESS.
INTREPIDITY, *see* HERISM.
INTRICATE—complex, complicated.
 To intrude, *see* TO OBTUDE.
 To intrust, *see* TO CONSIGN.
 To invade, *see* TO ASSAULT.
INVADER, *see* AGGRESSOR.
INVASION—incursion, intrusion, inroad.
 To invent, *see* TO DISCOVER.

Inventory, *see* LIST.
 To INVOLVE—to imply.
IRACUNOUS—tadious.
IRATIONAL, *see* ABSENT.
 To IRRITATE—to provoke, exasperate.
INTRUSION, *see* INVASION.

J.

To JADE—to fatigue, tire, weary.
JALOUS—suspicious.
JEOPARDY, *see* DANGER.
 To JEST—to joke.
 To joke, *see* TO JEST.
JOURNEY—tour, excursion, pilgrimage.
JUDGE—umpire, arbitrator, referee.
JUSTICE—equity, law.
JUSTICE, *see* RECTITUDE.
JUVENILE, *see* PUSILL.

K.

To KEEP—to retain, preserve.
 To KILL—to murder, assassinate.
KIND, *see* OBLIGING.
KIND, *see* SORT.
KINDNESS, *see* BENEVOLENCE.
KINGLY—regal.

L.

LABYRINTH—maze.
LACONIC—concise.
 To lag, *see* TO LOITER.
 To lament, *see* TO DEPLORE.
LAMPOON—satire.
LANGUAGE—speech, tongue, idiom, dialect.
LASTING—permanent, durable.
 Laughable, *see* DROLL.
LAIVISH, *see* PROFUSE.
LAW, *see* JUSTICE.
LAW—statute, common law, regulation, edict, decree.
 To lay, *see* TO LIE.
LAXY, *see* IDLE.
LEADER, *see* CHIEF.
 To LEARN—to teach.
LEARNING, *see* LITERATURE.
 To leave, *see* TO ABANDON, also TO QUIT.
LEAVE—liberty, permission, licence.
 To lessen, *see* TO ALLEVIATE.
LEVITY—volatility, lightness.
LIABLE—subject.
LIBERAL—generous.
 To liberate, *see* TO DELIVER.
LIBERTY, *see* LEAVE.
LIBERTY—freedom.
LICENCE, *see* LIBERTY.
LIE, *see* UNTRUTH.
LIE—untruth.
 To LIE—to lay.
LIFELESS—dull, inanimate, dead.
LIKEWISE—also, too.
LIME—member.
LIMIT—boundary.
 To linger, *see* TO LOITER.
LIST, *see* SCHEDULE.
LIST—roll, catalogue, register, inventory.
 To listen, *see* TO ATTEND.
LITERATURE—learning, erudition.
LITERATURE, *see* SCIENCE.
LIVELINESS—gayety, animation, vivacity.

To loathe, *see* TO DETEST.
 To LOITER—to lag, linger, saunter.
LOQUACIOUS, *see* GARRULOUS.
LOORDLINESS, *see* ARROGANCE.
LORDLY, *see* IMPERIOUS.
LUCID, *see* LUMINOUS.
LUDICROUS—laughable, ridiculous.
LUGGAGE, *see* PLUNDER.
LUMINOUS—lucid.
LUNACY, *see* INSANITY.

M.

Madness, *see* INSANITY.
MAGISTERIAL—dogmatical, arrogant.
MAGNANIMITY—generosity.
Magnificent, *see* GRAND.
 To maintain, *see* TO ASSESS.
MAJORITY—plurality.
Malady, *see* DISEASE.
MALEDICTION—curse, imprecation, execration.
Malevolent, *see* MALICE.
MALICE—malevolence, malignity.
Malice, *see* SPITE.
Malignity, *see* MALICE.
Manful, *see* MANLY.
Mania, *see* INSANITY.
MANIFEST—clear, plain, obvious, evident.
MANLY—manful.
Manner, *see* MANNER.
Marine, *see* MARITIME.
MARITIME—maritime.
MARRIAGE—matrimony.
MARTIAL—warlike.
MARVELLOUS—wonderful.
MASSACRE—butchery, carnage.
Maternal, *see* MOTHERLY.
Matrimony, *see* MARRIAGE.
MATURE—ripe.
MAXIM, *see* APHORISM, also AXIOM.
Maze, *see* LABYRINTH.
Mean, *see* BASE.
 To meditate, *see* TO CONTEMPLATE.
Meek, *see* GENTLE.
Melody, *see* HARMONY.
Member, *see* LIMB.
MEMORY—remembrance, recollection, reminiscence.
MENACE, *see* THREAT.
MERCANTILE—commercial.
Mercenary, *see* VULGAR.
Mercy, *see* GRACE.
METHOD—mode, manner.
Middle, *see* MIDST.
MIDST—middle.
Mild, *see* GENTLE.
MINUTE—circumstantial, particular.
MISCHIEF—damage, harm.
Miserly, *see* AVARICIOUS.
Misfortune, *see* AFFLICTION.
 To MISLEAD—to delude.
 To mitigate, *see* TO ALLEVIATE.
 To MITIGATE—to assuage.
MOB—populace.
 To mock, *see* TO DERIDE.
Mode, *see* METHOD.
Modest, *see* BASHFUL.
Modesty, *see* HUMILITY.
MOMENT—instant.
Monastery, *see* CLOISTER.
Money—cash.
Monomania, *see* INSANITY.
MOODY—gloomy.

-disseal.
 n.—besides.
 tion, see CHARGE.
 y—maternal.
 as MOVEMENT.
 Inducement, reason.
 s, see TO DAPLORE.
 it—motion.
 o, see THROUGH.
 at, see BENEVOLENT.
 it, see TO KILL.
 see TO POWDER.
 lent, dumb.
 see RECIPROCAL.
 —common.

N.

ppellation, title, denom-

s, see ACCOUNT.
 s, see ACCOUNT.
 ret, filthy, foul, dirty.
 NATIVE.
 as PEOPLE.
 natural, natal.
 see NATIVE.
 see NATAL.
 isical.
 s, see NEED.
 necessity.
 s, see INIQUITOUS.
 see NEGLIGENCE.
 s, see TO SLIGHT.
 ch—Neglect.
 THROOD—vicinity.
 ing, see ADJOINING.
 less, see HOWEVER.
 NOVEL.
 TIDINGS.
 using.
 s, see AVARICIOUS.
 as ACTIVE.
 —noxious.
 —regular, ordinary.
 s, see TO REMARK.
 h, see TO RETURN.
 ow.
 see NOBLES.
 s, see TO ABOLISH.
 see CLOISTER.
 TURE—to nourish, to

O.

s—callous hardened.
 s—subjective.
 —kind, complainant.
 s, see DARKNESS.
 US — attentive, yield-
 s—observation.
 on, see OBSERVANCE.
 s, see TO REMARK.
 see ANCIENT.
 see IMPEDIMENT.
 s—pertinacity.
 s, see STUBBORN.
 ion—obstacle.
 s, see TO ATTAIN.
 de—to intrude.
 see APPARENT, also MANI-
 see OPPORTUNITY.
 JUST.
 atred.
 see IMPERTINENT.
 SET OFF.
 —in a boat.
 INGENUOUS.

Opinion, see SENTIMENT.
 Opponent, see ADVERSARY.
 OPPORTUNITY—occasion.
 OPTION—choice.
 Oration, see HARANGUE.
 Ordinary, see NORMAL.
 ORDINARY—common.
 ORIGIN—source.
 To ornament, see TO ADORN.
 Ostentation, see PARADE.
 OUGHT—should.
 Outline, see SKETCH.
 OVER one's signature, &c.—under
 one's signature, &c.
 To overthrow, see TO DEMOLISH.
 To overturn, see TO ABOLISH, also
 TO DEMOLISH.

P.

PAGAN—gentile, heathen.
 Painting, see PICTURE.
 PAIR—flight, set.
 To PALLIATE—to extenuate.
 Paltzy, see CONTEMPTIBLE.
 PANGRYGIC, see EULOGY.
 Pang, see AGONY.
 Pantaloon, see TROUSERS.
 PARADE—ostentation.
 Pardon, see FORGIVENESS.
 Parsimonious, see AVARICIOUS.
 Parsimony, see ECONOMY.
 Part, see PORTION, also SECTION.
 Particular, see MINUTE.
 Passage, see VESTIBULE.
 PASSION—feeling.
 PATIENCE—resignation.
 PATRON—patroon.
 Pauperism, see POVERTY.
 Pause, see CESSATION.
 PEACEABLE—peaceful.
 Peccetul, see PEACEABLE.
 PECULIAR—special, especial.
 Penetration, see DISCERNMENT,
 also SAGACITY.
 Penurious, see AVARICIOUS.
 PEOPLE—nation.
 To PERCEIVE—to discern.
 Perception, see SENSATION.
 Peril, see DANGER.
 To PERJURE—to forswear.
 Permanent, see LASTING.
 Permission, see LIBERTY.
 To permit, see TO ADMIT.
 To PERMIT—to allow.
 Perpetual, see CONTINUAL.
 To perplex, see TO EMBARRASS.
 To PERSEVERE—to continue, per-
 sist.
 To persist, see TO PERSEVERE.
 Perspicuity, see CLEARNESS.
 To persuade, see TO CONVINCE.
 Pertinacity, see OBSTINACY.
 PERVERS—froward.
 Pervert, see CONVERT.
 Phraseology, see DICTION.
 PICTURE—painting.
 PIECE—distance.
 Piety, see RELIGION.
 Pilgrimage, see JOURNEY.
 PILLAGE—plunder.
 Pique—spite.
 Pitiful, see CONTEMPTIBLE.
 PITY—sympathy.
 To place, see TO PUT.
 Plain, see APPARENT, also MANI-
 FEST.
 Plan, see SCHEME.
 PLEASANT—pleasing, agreeable.
 Pleading, see NICE, also PLEAS-
 ANT.
 Pledge, see EARNEST.

Plenteous, see AMPLE.
 Plenteousness, see ABUNDANCE.
 Plenty, see EXUBERANCE.
 PLUNDER—baggage, luggage.
 Plunder, see PILLAGE.
 Plurality, see MAJORITY.
 POISON—venom.
 Policy, see POLITY.
 POLITY—policy.
 Poltroon, see COWARD.
 To PONDER—to consider, to muse.
 Populace, see MOB.
 PORTION—part.
 To POSSESS—to have.
 Possible, see PRACTICABLE.
 To postpone, see TO ADJOURN.
 Posture, see ATTITUDE.
 POVERTY—indigence, pauperism.
 PRACTICABLE—possible.
 To Praise, see TO CELEBRATE.
 To PRAISE—to extol.
 PRECAUTION—uncertain.
 PRECEDENT—example.
 Preceding, see ANTECEDENT, also
 ANTERIOR.
 Precise, see ACCURATE, also FOR-
 MAL.
 Precision, see PRECISION.
 PRECISION—preciseness.
 Predicament, see CATES ET.
 To PREDICATE—to found.
 To prefer, see TO CHOOSE.
 Preposterous, see ABSURD.
 Prerogative, see PRIVILEGE.
 PRESENT—on hand, at hand.
 Present, see DONATION.
 To preserve, see TO KEEP.
 PRETEXT—pretext.
 Preternatural, see SUPERNATURAL.
 Pretext, see PRETEXT.
 Pretty, see BEAUTIFUL.
 To PREVARICATE—to evade, equi-
 vocate.
 Previous, see ANTECEDENT, also
 ANTERIOR.
 PRIDE—vanity.
 Primitive, see ANCIENT.
 Prior, see ANTECEDENT.
 Priority, see CLOISTER.
 PRIVILEGE—prerogative.
 PROBITY—integrity.
 Proceeding, see TRANSACTION.
 To proclaim, see TO ANNOUNCE.
 Prodigal, see PROFUSE.
 Profligate, see ABANDONED.
 PROFUSE—lavish, prodigal.
 To PROHIBIT—to forbid.
 PROFLICT—design.
 PROLIX—diffuse.
 Prompt, see ACTIVE.
 PROMPT—ready.
 To pronounce, see TO DELIVER.
 Pronunciation, see ARTICULATION.
 Proof, see TESTIMONY.
 PROPTIOUS—auspicious.
 PROPORTION—Symmetry.
 To prorogue, see TO ADJOURN.
 Proselyte, see CONVERT.
 Prosperous, see FORTUNATE.
 To protect, see TO DEFEND.
 To protest, see TO AFFIRM.
 To prove, see TO ARGUE.
 To provoke, see TO IRRITATE.
 Prudence, see WISDOM.
 Prying, see INQUISITIVE.
 To publish, see TO ANNOUNCE.
 PUEBIL—youthful, juvenile.
 To punish, see TO CHASTISE.
 Pupil, see SCHOLAR.
 Purpose, see DESIGN.
 To pursue, see TO FOLLOW.
 To PUT—to place.
 To puzzle, see TO EMBARRASS.

Q.

QUAINT—strange, odd, whimsical.
 QUALIFIED—competent.
 Qualified, *see* ART.
 To QUESTION—to inquire, inter-
 rogate.
 Quick, *see* ACTIVE.
 To QUIT—to leave.
 To QUOTE—to cite.

R.

RACI—spicy.
 RADICAL—entire.
 Rage, *see* ANGER.
 To RAISE—to grow, rear.
 To rally, *see* To BANTER.
 RAMPART—bulwark.
 RANCOUR—enmity.
 RARE—scarce.
 RASH—adventurous, foolhardy.
 Rashness, *see* TEMERITY.
 RATIONAL—reasonable.
 To RAZE, *see* To DEMOLISH.
 Readiness, *see* FACILITY.
 Ready, *see* PROMPT.
 REAL—actual.
 To REAR, *see* To RAISE.
 Reason, *see* MOTIVE.
 Reasonable, *see* RATIONAL.
 REBEL—insurgent.
 Rebellion, *see* INSURRECTION.
 To rebuke, *see* To ADMONISH.
 Rebuke, *see* REPROOF.
 To RECENT—to renounce.
 To RECEIVE—to accept.
 RECIPROCAL—mutual.
 Recital, *see* ACCOUNT.
 To reckon, *see* To GUESS.
 To recognise, *see* To ACKNOW-
 ledge.
 Recollection, *see* MEMORY.
 Recovery—restoration.
 To rectify, *see* To AMEND.
 RECTITUDE—justice.
 Referee, *see* JUDGE.
 To reform, *see* To AMEND.
 Reform, *see* REFORMATION.
 REFORMATION—reform.
 To refute, *see* To CONFUTE.
 Regal, *see* KINGLY.
 Regard, *see* RESPECT.
 Register, *see* LIST.
 REGRET—remorse, repentance.
 Regular, *see* NORMAL.
 Regulation, *see* LAW.
 To REITERATE—to repeat.
 RELIGION—piety, sanctity.
 To relinquish, *see* To ABANDON,
 also To RESIGN.
 Reluctance, *see* AVERSION.
 Reluctant, *see* AVERSE.
 REMAINDER—balance.
 To REMARK—to observe, notice.
 Remembrance, *see* MEMORY.
 Reminiscence, *see* MEMORY.
 To REMONSTRATE—to exposta-
 late.
 Remorse, *see* CONFESSION.
 To renounce, *see* To RECENT.
 Renowned, *see* FAMOUS.
 Report, *see* REPORT.
 To REPEAL—to revoke.
 To repeal, *see* To ABOLISH.
 To repeat, *see* To REITERATE.
 Repentance, *see* CONTRITION.
 Repetition, *see* TAUTOLOGY.
 REPLY— rejoinder, answer.
 Repose, *see* REST.
 Reprimand, *see* REPROOF.

To reprimand, *see* To ADMONISH.
 Reprobate, *see* ABANDONED.
 REPROOF—rebuke, reprimand.
 To reprove, *see* o ADMONISH.
 Repugnance, *see* AVERSION.
 To request, *see* To DESIRE.
 Resentment, *see* ANGER.
 RESISTMENT—anger.
 To RESIGN—to relinquish.
 Resignation, *see* PATIENCE.
 Resolution, *see* DETERMINATION.
 Respect, *see* DEFERENCE.
 RESPECT—regard.
 REST—repose.
 Rest, *see* CESSATION.
 Restoration, *see* RECOVERY.
 To restore, *see* To RETURN.
 Restraint, *see* COMPULSION.
 Result, *see* CONSEQUENCE.
 To retain, *see* To KEEP.
 Retirement, *see* SOLITUDE.
 RETORT—repartee.
 To RETURN—to restore.
 To reveal, *see* To COMMUNICATE.
 To REVEAL—to divulge.
 To revenge, *see* To AVENGE.
 To revoke, *see* To REPEAL.
 Revolt, *see* INSURRECTION.
 RIDE—drive.
 To ridicule, *see* To DERIDE.
 Ridiculous, *see* LUDICROUS.
 Ripe, *see* MATURE.
 Risk, *see* DANGER.
 Rivalry, *see* EMULATION.
 ROAD—way, street, highway.
 Robber, *see* THIEF.
 ROBUST—strong.
 Rock—stone.
 Roll, *see* LIST.
 Romantic, *see* SENTIMENTAL.
 RURAL—rustic.
 Rustic, *see* RURAL.

S.

SABBATH—Sunday.
 SACRAMENT—eucharist.
 Sadness, *see* SORROW.
 Sarcasms, *see* HERESY.
 SAGACITY—penetration.
 SALE BY AUCTION—sale at auc-
 tion.
 SALUTATION—greeting, salute.
 Salute, *see* SALUTATION.
 Sample, *see* SPECIMEN.
 Sanctity, *see* RELIGION.
 To SATIATE—to satisfy, content.
 Satire, *see* LAMPOON.
 To satisfy, *see* To SATIATE.
 Sausages, *see* IMPUDENCE.
 To saunter, *see* To LOITER.
 Savage, *see* FEROCEOUS.
 Scarce, *see* RARE.
 Sceptic, *see* INFIDEL.
 SCHEDULE—catalogue, list.
 SCHEME—plan.
 Schismatic, *see* HERETIC.
 SCHOLAR—pupil.
 SCIENCE—literature, art.
 To scoff, *see* To SNEER.
 To scorn, *see* To CONTEMN.
 Seclusion, *see* SOLITUDE.
 Secret, *see* HID.
 To secrete, *see* To CONCEAL.
 Sectarian, *see* HERETIC.
 SECTION—part.
 Sedition, *see* INSURRECTION.
 To seduce, *see* To ALLURE.
 To SEEM—to appear, should seem,
 would seem.
 Self-conceit, *see* EGOTISM.
 Selfishness, *see* SELF-LOVE.
 SELF-LOVE—selfishness.
 SENSATION—perception.
 SENSE—understanding.
 SENSIBLE—intelligent.
 SENTIMENT—opinion, feeling.
 SENTIMENTAL—romantic.
 SEPARATION—divorce.
 SERF—slave.
 Serious, *see* GRAVE.
 Set, *see* PAIR.
 SET-OFF—offset.
 Severe, *see* STRICT.
 Sharper, *see* SWINDLER.
 SHINING—brilliant, sparkling.
 SHOCK—concussion.
 Shop, *see* STORE.
 Should, *see* OUGHT.
 Should seem, *see* To SEEM.
 SHREWD—sarcasms.
 To shun, *see* To AVOID.
 SHY—coy.
 Sickness, *see* ILLNESS.
 Silent, *see* MUTE, also TACITURN.
 SILLY—simple, stupid.
 Simple, *see* STUPID.
 SIN, *see* CRIME.
 Sincere, *see* HEARTY.
 Situation, *see* STATE.
 SKETCH—outline, delineation.
 Skill, *see* ABILITY.
 SKILL—dexterity.
 To slander, *see* To ASPERSE.
 Slave, *see* SERF.
 To SLIGHT—to neglect.
 Slow—tardy, dilatory.
 Sluggish, *see* LENT.
 Sly, *see* CUNNING.
 SMART—clever.
 To SNEER—to scoff.
 Sober, *see* GRAVE.
 Solace, *see* COMFORT.
 SOLEICISM—barbarism.
 Solemn, *see* GRAVE.
 To solicit, *see* To REQUEST.
 SOLID—hard.
 SOLITUDE—retirement, seclusion,
 loneliness.
 SOME—somewhat.
 SORROW—grief, sadness.
 Sorrow, *see* AFFLICTION, also GRIEF.
 SORT—kind.
 Source, *see* ORIGIN.
 SPACIOUS—ample, capacious.
 Sparkling, *see* SHINING.
 Special, *see* PECULIAR.
 SPECIMEN—example.
 Speech, *see* HARANGUE, also LAN-
 GUAGE.
 Speed, *see* HASTE.
 Spicy, *see* RACY.
 SPITS—malice.
 Spite, *see* FIGUR.
 SPONTANEOUS—voluntary.
 Sprightly, *see* ACTIVE.
 Spruce, *see* FISCAL.
 Squamish, *see* FARTHOUS.
 To state, *see* To GASH.
 STATE—situation, condition.
 STATION—Depot.
 Statute, *see* LAW.
 Stipulation, *see* CONTRACT.
 Stone, *see* ROCK.
 To stop, *see* To ARREST.
 Stop, *see* CESSATION.
 STORE—shop.
 STORM—tempest.
 STOUT—corpulent.
 Strange, *see* QUAIN.
 STREAM—current.
 Street, *see* ROAD.
 Strength, *see* FORCE.
 STRICT—severe.
 Strife, *see* CONTEST.

Yet, see HOWEVER.
Yielding, see OBSEQUIOUS.
Youthful, see PUEBIL.

KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE POINTED LETTERS.

*. The Key here is repeated for convenience of reference. Those who use this volume will find themselves greatly aided in this respect to the pronunciation if they will devote a single half hour to a thorough examination of the Remarks on the Key.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG—*A* as in *name*; *E* as in *mate*; *I* as in *fat*; *O* as in *note*; *OO* [Ger. *U*], as in *moon*; *U* as in *mute*; *Y* as in *fly*.
SHORT—*A* as in *fat*; *E* as in *met*; *I* as in *fat*; *O* as in *not*; *OO* (short *oo*), as in *foot*; *U* as in *but*; *Y* as in *any*.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS *OI* or *OY* (unmarked), as in *toil*, *join*, *foil*, *boy*, *coy*, *toy*.
PROPER DIPHTHONG *OW* (unmarked), as in *now*, *plow*. When irregular, the sound is marked, as in *tow*, *sow*.
PROPER DIPHTHONG *OU* (unmarked), as in *powd*. When irregular, the word is re-spelled, as in *route* (root).
IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS. In these, the vowel which is sounded is marked, as in *dim*, *clean*, *oil*, *people* (but this is unnecessary in respect to *ee*, as in *feet*). Often they are re-spelled. So also of triphthongs.

OCCASIONAL VOWEL SOUNDS.

Examples.
A as in *cow*.....*ARE*, *SHARE*, *FAIR*, *HAIR*.
A Italian.....*FATHER*, *FAR*, *BALM*, *PATH*.
A as in *lust*.....*ASK*, *GRASS*, *DANCE*, *BRANCH*.
A as in *all*.....*CALL*, *TALK*, *HAUL*, *SWARM*.
A as in *what*.....*WAM*, *WATON*, *WALLOW*.
E like *A*.....*THARE*, *HARE*, *WHERE*, *THIR*.
E as in *term*.....*VERGE*, *VERDURE*, *PREFAR*.
I like long *e*.....*PIQUE*, *MACHINE*, *MIEW*.
I as in *bird*.....*FIRM*, *VERMIL*, *DIST*.

Examples.
O like short *u*.....*DÖVE*, *SÖN*, *DÖNE*, *WÖRN*.
O like long *oo*.....*PROVE*, *DÖ*, *MÖVE*, *TÖMB*.
O like short *oo*.....*WOLF*, *WOLFEY*.
OO (short *oo*).....*FOOT*, *BOOK*, *WOOL*, *WOOD*.
U long, preceded by *r*.....*RÖDE*, *RÖMOUR*, *RÖRAL*.
U like *oo* (short *oo*).....*BULL*, *PUL*, *PÜSE*, *PÜLL*.
E (italic), marks a letter as silent.....} *FALLEN*, *TOKEN*.

CONSONANTS.

Examples.
C soft (unmarked), like *s* sharp.....*CEDE*, *MERCY*.
C hard, like *k*.....*CALL*, *CARRY*.
CH (unmarked), like *ts*.....*CHILD*, *CHOICE*.
CH soft, like *sh*.....*MACHINE*, *CHAISE*.
CH hard, like *k*.....*CHORUS*, *KPOCH*.
G hard (unmarked).....*GO*, *GALLANT*.
G soft, like *j*.....*GENTLE*, *AGED*.
S sharp (unmarked).....*SAME*, *GAS*.
S soft, like *s*.....*HAS*, *AMUSE*.

Examples.
TH sharp (unmarked).....*THING*, *PATH*.
TH soft or vocal.....*THINE*, *THEIR*.
NG like *ng*.....*LONGER*, *CONGRESS*.
PH like *f* (unmarked).....*PHANTOM*, *STYLPH*.
QU like *kw* (unmarked).....*QUEEN*, *INQUIRY*.
WH like *hw* (unmarked).....*WHEEN*, *WHILE*.
*. The double accent ["], in such words as *crétious*, *scit'ious*, &c., shows that the subsequent *c* or *i* has the sound of *sh*.

EXPLANATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. stands for adjective.
ad. " adverb.
comp. " comparative.
con. " conjunction.
exclam. " exclamation or interjection.
f. " feminine.
m. " masculine.
n. " name or noun.
obs. " obsolete.
pl. " plural.
pp. " participle passive.
ppr. " participle present.
prep. " preposition.
pret. " preterit tense.
pron. " pronoun.
syn. " synonyms.
v. t. " verb intransitive.
v. t. " verb transitive.

PRONUNCIATION.

Respelling for Pronunciation.—(1.) In respelling the French *en*, *on*, &c., the letters *ng* are designed simply to mark the vowel as nasal, and are not to be pronounced themselves.

(2.) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled.

(3.) Compound words which are not respelled or otherwise marked, are to be pronounced like the simple words of which they are composed; but *of* and *with* at the end of compounds, as *heretof*, *herewith*, have their final consonants sounded as in *dog*, *smith*.

References.—The figures which immediately follow certain words in the vocabulary refer to sections in the Remarks on the Key.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

long.—I, E, &c., *short*.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE, LOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RILE, BULL; VICIOUS.—G AS K; O AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

at letter of the alphabet in most known ages. It is probably the first letter, be- represents the first sound naturally made man organs of speech.

he indefinite article, is a contraction of Saxon *an*, one, and is used before words with a consonant, or long u.

ix to many English words, is equivalent positions in or on, as *asleep*, *afoot*; and a used before participles, as *a-hunting*, but in words derived from the Greek, it privation, or negation; as, *amorphous*; see from the Latin, it denotes separation, &c.

AL, } a. Pertaining to Aaron or his
priestly office.
to words of Latin origin denoting sepa-

d. Back, as when the sails of a ship are the wind against the mast; backward. *ok*, taken by surprise.

a. The crowning member of a column; *ance* for computing.

ed, or prep. Toward the stern of a ship.

ATE, a. a. To transfer the title of pro-

v. t. To give up what and finally, or new *resumes*.—*SYN.* To relin-

ake; *quit*; *surrender*; *leave*; fore- *are what we may again resume*, as an *at*; we *desert* what we give up finally,

we *relinquish* what we have prized or *a claim* or *hope*; we *desert* what we *adhere to*, as *duty*; we *surrender* (usually *coercity*) what we have held as our own

t, as *a fortress*; we *renounce* a thing pub- *a duty*, as *allegiance* or *the world*; we *enjoyment*; we *forseak* what we have *fre-*

as *society*.
NED (a-ban-dund) pp. or a. Given up *very wicked*.—*SYN.* Forsaken; de-

rodigate; depraved; corrupt; reprobate. *bats* is one so utterly abandoned as to *hope of his recovery*; a *profligate* is one *only* and shamelessly wicked; a man may *or depraved* in heart with *ut*; showing *ward life*, and hence he may not be *for-*

erced by the virtuous.

EE, a. One to whom a thing is

ER, a. One who abandons.

MENT, a. Entire desertion; final

C-LATION, a. That structure of *ch* admits of motion.

t. To bring low, as to the ground; *own*; to humble greatly.—*SYN.* To de- *grade*; *reignce*; *humiliate*.

ABD

A-BASEMENT, n. The act of bringing very low.

—*SYN.* Humiliation; depression; degradation.

—*Abasement* is a humbling, as of the proud; *de- basement* is a corrupting, as of coin; *depression* is a sinking down, as of spirits; *degradation* is a bring- ing down from a higher rank or grade, as of a *peer*.

A-BASH, v. t. To strike with sudden shame or fear.—*SYN.* To confuse; confound.—We are *con- fused* when we lose our self-possession; we are *confounded* when our faculties are overwhelmed and brought to a stand.

A-BASTING, a. Very humbling.

A-BATE, v. t. Literally, to break or pull down; hence, to reduce; to diminish; to lessen; to cause to fall, as a writ; to destroy, as a nuisance.

A-BATA-BLE, a. That may or can be abated.

A-BATE, v. t. To decrease; to fall, as a writ.—*SYN.* To decline; subside; diminish.—*Lessen*, *de- crease*, *diminish*, refer to quantity or size; *decline* is to fall off; *abate* supposes previous violence, as the storm *abates*; *subside* previous commotion, as the tumult *subsides*.

A-BATE-MENT, n. Act of abating; decrease; a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; the removing of a nuisance.—*SYN.* Lessening; de- cline; deduction; reduction; mitigation; dimi- nution; discount.

ABBA-TIS, } n. Branches of trees sharpened and

ABBA-TIS, } turned outward for defence.

A-BAT-TOIE' (a-bat-wor'), n. [Fr.] A slaughter-

house.

ABBA, n. A Syriac name for father. [abbot.]

ABBA-CY, n. The condition or privileges of an

AB-BATIAL, } a. Belonging to an abbey.

AB-BATICAL, } a. Belonging to an abbey.

ABBE (ab-by), n. [Fr.] Originally, an abbot; but

now an ecclesiastic without a charge, devoted to

teaching, literature, &c.

AB'BESS, n. The governess of a nunnery.

AB'BEY (ab-by), n.; pl. AB'BYS. A residence of

monks or nuns; the dwelling of an abbot; a

church attached to a monastery, as Westminster

Abbey.—*SYN.* Monastery; cloister; convent; nun-

nery; priory.—The distinctions will be found un-

der the several words.

AB'BOT, n. The head of a society of monks.

AB-BRE-VI-ATE, v. t. To bring within less space;

to shorten.—*SYN.* To abridge; contract; curtail;

compress; condense.

AB-BRE-VI-ATION (a-shun), n. The act of short-

ening; a contraction, as *Gen.* for *Genesis*.

AB-BRE-VI-A-TOR, n. One who abridges or reduces

to a smaller compass.

AB'DER-ITE, n. An inhabitant of Abdera.

AB'DI-CATE, v. t. To give up or abandon; to with-

draw from (as an office) with or without formal

resignation.—*SYN.* To relinquish; renounce; for-

sake; quit

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LASH, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

ABDI-CATE, *v. i.* To relinquish an office, with or without resigning.

AB-DI-CATION, *n.* The abandonment of a public office with or without a formal surrender.

ABDI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Causing or implying abdication.

AB-DOMEN, or **AB'DOMEN**, *n.* The lower part of the belly.

AB-DOMIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

AB-DOMIN-ALS, *n. pl.* A class of fish like salmon, &c., with ventral fins behind the pectoral.

AB-DOMIN-OUS, *a.* Having a big belly.

AB-DCCE, *v. t.* To separate; to draw away; used chiefly in anatomy.

AB-DCCT, *v. t.* To take away by stealth, or by unlawful force.

AB-DCCTION (-shun), *n.* A drawing or carrying away, especially of a person, by stealth or force.

AB-DC'TOR, *n.* The muscle which pulls back; a person guilty of abduction.

A-BE-CE-DA'R-IAN, *n.* One who teaches or is learning the alphabet.

A-BED, *ad.* In bed; on the bed.

A-BER'IE-VINE, *n.* A bird allied to the goldfinch the European siskin.

AB-ER'RANT, *a.* Wandering; straying from the proper way.

AB-ER-RATION (ab-er-ráshun), *n.* Act of wandering; deviation from a right line; alienation of mind; apparent change in the place of a star.

A-BET, *v. t.* To encourage or incite by aid or countenance; used chiefly in a bad sense. *Syn.* To encourage or assist in a criminal act.—*Syn.* To aid; support; sustain; help; assist; favour; further; succour; promote.

A-BETMENT, *n.* The act of encouraging; sup

A-BETTING, *port.*

A-BET-TOR, *n.* One who aids or encourages.—*Syn.* An abettor incites to a crime; an accomplice takes part in it; an accessory is involved in it by giving countenance or aid.

A-BEY'ANCE (a-bé'ance), *n.* Literally, waiting; a state of suspension or temporary extinction, with the expectation of a revival.

AB-HÖE, *v. t.* Literally, to regard with horror; to dislike or hate bitterly.—*Syn.* To detest; loathe; abominate; shudder at.

AB-HÖ'RENCE, *n.* Detestation; great hatred.

AB-HÖ'RENT, *a.* Inconsistent with; detesting.

AB-HÖ'RER, *n.* One who hates a thing greatly.

AB'IB, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

A-BIDE, *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *ABODE*.] To continue in a place or dwell; to continue firm or stable, as to abide for ever.—*Syn.* To sojourn; reside; stay; tarry; remain; hold to; persist in.

A-BIDE, *v. t.* Literally, to stand firm under; to endure or bear without shrinking; to await firmly, as to abide or bide one's time.

A-BIDER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

A-BIDING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lasting; permanent; fixed.

A-BIDING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to continue.

A-BIL-ITY, *n.* Power to act, whether bodily, mental, or legal. In the plural, abilities is used for intellectual capacity.—*Syn.* Force; might; potency; capability; talent; skill; dexterity; efficiency; address.—As to mental powers, ability is the generic term; capacity is the power of easily gaining or retaining knowledge; talent is the power of executing; dexterity, skill, and address relate to ease of execution.

AB-IN'ITIO (-ish'e-o). [*L.*] From the beginning.

ABJECT, *a.* Literally, cast off; sunk very low; despicable.—*Syn.* Mean; worthless; base; grovelling; debased; — *n.* One in a miserable state.

ABJECT-LY, *ad.* Meanly; wretchedly; basely.

ABJECT-NESS, *n.* A mean or low state; base-

ness.

AB-JU-RATION, *n.* The act of renouncing under oath, or solemnly.

AB-JURE, *v. t.* To renounce under oath, or with great solemnity.

AB-JURER, *n.* One who abjures.

AB-LAC-TATION, *n.* A weaning of a child from the breast: method of grafting by approach or inarching.

AB-LA-QUE-ATION, *n.* Opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLA-TIVE, *a.* or *n.* Denoting what takes away; applied to the last case of Latin nouns.

A-BLAZE, *ad.* In a blaze; highly excited.

A-BLE (abl), *a.* Having competent power or skill; capable of doing.—*Syn.* Strong; powerful; efficient; effective; mighty; skillful; dexterous.

A-BLE-BODIED (-bód-id), *a.* Robust—when applied to seamen, skilled in service. [*or washing.*]

AB-LCTION (ab-lú'shun), *n.* The act of cleansing

A-BLY, *ad.* With ability or skill.

AB-NORM-AL, *a.* Against rule; irregular.

AB-NORM-ITY, *n.* State of being irregular.

A-B'ARD, *ad.* In a vessel; on board.

A-BODE, *n.* State or place of residence.—*Syn.* Dwelling; continuance; habitation; domicile.

A-BOL-ISH, *v. t.* To do away with utterly; to put an end to; to make void.—*Syn.* To subvert; overturn; destroy; nullify; abrogate; annul; repeal.—*Abolish*, *subvert*, *overturn*, and *destroy*, express under different images the same idea, that of doing wholly away with. We *abrogate* and *annul* by an authoritative act, as customs or a treaty, &c.; we *repeal* by a legislative act, as laws; we *nullify* when we set laws, &c., aside without their being repealed.

A-BOL-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

A-BOL-ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

AB-O-LI'TION (-lish'un), *n.* A doing away with finally and for ever; emancipation.

AB-O-LI'TION-ISM (-lish'un-izm), *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.

AB-O-LI'TION-IST (-lish'un-ist), *n.* One who favours abolition, especially the abolition of slavery.

AB-O-MA'SUM, *n.* The fourth stomach of a rumi-

AB-O-MA'SUS, *n.* nant animal; the maw.

A-BOM-IN-ABLE, *a.* Odious in the highest degree.—*Syn.* Execrable; detestable; loathsome; hateful; shocking.

A-BOM-IN-ATE, *v. t.* Literally, to turn from as ominous of evil; to hate utterly.—*Syn.* To detest; loathe; abhor; shudder at.

A-BOM-IN-ATION, *n.* Strong aversion or loathing; an object of hatred and disgust, as an idol.

AB-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* First, or primitive.

AB-O-RIG'IN-ES, *n. pl.* The original inhabitants of a country. *Aboriginals* is not now in use.

A-BORT-ION, *n.* An untimely birth; that which fails in its progress from being immature.

A-BORT-IVE, *a.* Immature; falling in its effect.

A-BOUND, *v. t.* To be in great plenty; to be prevalent; to possess in abundance, usually with *in*.

A-BOUT, *prep.* Near to; relating to; around.

A-BOUT, *ad.* Around; every way; nearly.

A-BOVE (a-búv), *prep.* Higher than; more than.

A-BOVE, *ad.* Overhead; in a higher place.

A-BOVE-BOARD (a-búv'bórd), *ad.* Not concealed; without trick or deception; openly.

AB-RA-CA-DABRA, *n.* A combination of letters without sense, formerly used as a charm against fevers; hence, unmeaning babble.

AB-RADE, *v. t.* To wear off; to grate.

AB-RA'FION (rázhun), *n.* A rubbing, or scraping off; substance worn off by attrition.

A-BREAST (a-bréat'), *ad.* Side by side; in a line.

A-BREU-VOIR (a-brúv-vúv'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A water-

ing-place; the joint between stones in a wall.

A-BRID-GE, *v. t.* To bring within less space; to cut short; to deprive of.—*Syn.* To contract; shorten; condense; compress; curtail; lessen.

A-BRID-MENT, *n.* A cutting off; contraction or diminution; a work abridged.—*Syn.* Reduction; restriction; restraint; compend; compendium; epitome; summary; abstract; synopsis.—A *compendium* or *epitome* is a condensed abridgment; an *abstract* or *summary* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points; a *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject or work in its several parts.

DOVE, WOLF, BYKE; RULE, SELL; VICIOUS.—C AS K; C AS J; S AS E; CH AS SH; THIS.

ABROACH, *ad.* Broached; in a state for flowing out; diffused abroad; in tap.
ABROAD (*a-braud'*), *ad.* Out; not at home; in another country; widely spread; publicly.
ABROGATE, *v. t.* To set aside by an authoritative act, as a treaty or custom; to annul.—*SYN.* To repeal; revoke; rescind; cancel.
ABROGATION, *n.* The act of annulling or setting aside.
ABRUPT, *a.* Literally, broken off; hence steep or precipitous; disconnected; without due preparation; hasty or uncivil.—*SYN.* Sudden; bold; broken; unconnected; unceremonious; craggy.
ABRUPTLY, *ad.* Suddenly; unseasonably.
ABRUPTNESS, *n.* Suddenness; steepness; great haste.
ABSCISS, *n.* A swelling containing pus.
ABSCIND, *v. t.* To cut off.
ABSCOND, *v. t.* To hide one's self; to disappear.
ABSCONDER, *n.* One who absconds.
ABSCONDING, *a.* Hiding from public view, as a debtor.
ABSENCE, *n.* A being absent, or not in a given place; want, as absence of proof; non-appearance in court; inattention to things present, or absorption of thought.
ABSENT, *a.* Not present; lost in thought.
ABSENT, *v. t.* To keep away; to withdraw.
ABSENTEE, *n.* One who absents himself from
ABSENTEE, *n.* his usual or proper place, station, country, etc.
ABSENTEEISM, *n.* Absence from one's country, duty, or station.
ABSENTH, *n.* A cordial of brandy tinctured with wormwood.
ABSENTHIAN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
ABSOLUTE, *a.* Literally, loose (absolutus), or free from limitations, restrictions, etc.; hence, without check or restraint, as absolute power; without condition, as an absolute promise; without deficiency or failure, as absolute certainty, confidence, etc.; without relation to other things, as absolute space, the case absolute in grammar.—*SYN.* Unlimited; arbitrary; despotic; tyrannical; unconditional; positive; certain; unerring; infallible.
ABSOLUTELY, *ad.* Positively; arbitrarily.
ABSOLUTELESS, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.
ABSOLUTION, *n.* Release from punishment; a pardoning. In the canon law, remission of sins pronounced by a priest to a penitent.
ABSOLUTISM, *n.* Absolute government or its principles.
ABSOLUTISTIC, *a.* Belonging to absolutism.
ABSOLVING, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.
ABSOLVE, *v. t.* Literally, to let loose from something that binds, as allegiance, an engagement, etc.; to free; to clear from blame; to declare free from punishment.—*SYN.* To release; set free; exonerate; acquit.—We speak of a man as absolved from something that binds conscience, as guilt or its consequences; *exonerated* from some load, as an imputation or debt, &c.; *acquitted* with reference to a trial and a decision thereon.
ABSOLVER, *n.* One who absolves.
ABSORB, *v. t.* Literally, to suck up or draw in, like a sponge; to swallow up, like a whirlpool; and hence to dissipate, as an estate; to take up or wholly occupy; to engross, as one's time or attention.
ABSORBABILITY, *n.* Capacity of being absorbed.
ABSORBABLE, *a.* That may be absorbed.
ABSORBED, *pp.* Swallowed up; wholly engrossed.
ABSORPT, *g.* groessed.
ABSORBENT, *a.* Sucking up; imbibing.
ABSORBENT, *a.* A substance or bodily organ which absorbs; an anticid.
ABSORPTION (*absorshun*), *n.* The act of sucking up or drawing in; state of being drawn in or swallowed up; state of being wholly engrossed in mind or feelings.

ABSORPTIVE, *a.* Having power to absorb.
ABSTAIN, *v. i.* To keep from voluntarily, applied chiefly to indulgences.—*SYN.* To refrain.
ABSTEMIOUS, *a.* Sparing in food or strong drink.
ABSTEMIOUSLY, *ad.* Temperately; sparingly.
ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *n.* A sparing use of food or strong drink.
ABSTINENCE, *n.* A voluntary refraining from any act, as abstinence from labour; and especially from some indulgence, as food, drink, etc.—*SYN.* Abstinence is shown in refraining, temperance in a moderate and guarded use.
ABSTINENT, *a.* Refraining from; temperate.
ABSTRACT, *v. t.* To take from, as some part from a whole; to draw away, as the mind from external objects; to separate; to reduce to a summary; to steal.
ABSTRACT, *n.* That which is taken from something else by way of compression; a summary.
ABSTRACT, *a.* Separate; withdrawn from connected objects; not concrete; pure; abstract. Abstract idea, the idea of some quality as distinct from the object in which it inheres, as whiteness. Abstract term, one expressing an abstract idea.
ABSTRACTEDLY, *ad.* By itself; in a separate
ABSTRACTLY, *ad.* state.
ABSTRACTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted (*-strakshun*). The act of taking from; the act of separating, particularly in thought; state of being withdrawn, as from the cares of life; absence of mind, or deep thought; stealing and carrying away.
ABSTRACTIVE, *a.* Drawn from other substances.
ABSTRACTNESS, *n.* A state of being abstract.
ABSTRACT (31), *a.* Literally, thrust away; hidden; hence, hard to be understood, obscure.
ABSTRACTLY, *ad.* Not plainly; darkly.
ABSTRACTNESS, *n.* Depth and obscurity of meaning.
ABSCURD, *a.* Contrary to reason.—*SYN.* Foolish; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous.—*Aburd* is stronger than *foolish* or *irrational*, but not so strong as *preposterous*, which supposes a total inversion of the order of things.
ABSCURDITY, *n.* That which is manifestly opposed to reason.—*SYN.* Folly; unreasonableness; preposterousness.
ABSCURDLY, *ad.* Unreasonably.
ABSCURDNESS, *n.* Absurdity; inconsistency.
ABUNDANCE, *n.* Great plenty; fullness or overflowing.—*SYN.* Exuberance; plenteousness; riches; wealth; affluence.—We have plenty when we have enough; but abundance is more than enough, it is an overflowing. *Exuberance* is still stronger, it is a bursting forth.
ABUNDANT, *a.* Noting great quantity.—*SYN.* Plentiful; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; copious; ample.
ABUNDANTLY, *ad.* Plentifully; amply.
ABUSE (*-buz'*), *v. t.* To use badly or wrongfully; to impose upon; to reproach or maltreat; to violate; to pervert.
ABUSE, *n.* The ill use of any thing; injury; reproachful language.—*SYN.* Misuse; maltreatment; reproach; derision; insult.
ABUSIVE, *a.* Marked by abuse.—*SYN.* Scurrilous; insulting; reproachful; opprobrious; insolent; rude.
ABUSIVELY, *ad.* In an abusive manner; reproachfully.
ABUSIVENESS, *n.* Ill usage; rudeness.
ABUT, *v. i.* To border upon; to join; to terminate.
ABUTMENT, *n.* Literally, end or border; the solid support of a bridge or arch at the two ends or sides.
ABUTTAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
ABYSS (*-bizm*), *n.* A bottomless pit; a gulf.
ABYSS
ACACIA (*a-kash-ya*), *n.* [Lat. *pl. ACACIA*; *Enz. plu. ACACIAS*.] A species of tree or shrub, to which the gum-arabic tree belongs.

A, E, &c., long.—I, E, &c., short.—CLER, FAN, LIST, FAL', WHAT; THIRN, TERN; MARINE, BIRD, NOVE.

AC-A-DEMI-AL, a. Pertaining to an academy.

AC-A-DEM'IC, n. A Platonic philosopher; a student, or member of an academy, college, or university.

AC-A-DEM'IC } a. Pertaining to an academy
AC-A-DEM'IC-AL, } or college. [ner.]

AC-A-DEM'IC-AL-LY, ad. In an academical manner.

AC-A-DE-MI'CIAN (mish'an), n. A Platonic philosopher; a member of an academy for the promotion of arts and sciences.

A-CAD'E-MY, n. Plato's school of philosophy; an association for the promotion of science or art; a place of instruction next below a college.

A-CAL-E-PHAN, n. A sea animal which gives a prickly sensation when touched, as the sea nettle, &c.

AC-A-NACEOUS (nákshus), a. Armed with prickles.

A-CANTHUS, n. A spiny plant; an ornament in architecture resembling its leaves.

AC-A-LEC'TIC, n. A verse which has its complete number of syllables.

A-CAULINE, } a. Having no stem, but flowers

AC-AULOUS, } resting on the ground.

AC-CEDE, v. t. To come into; to agree or assent.

AC-CEL'E-R-ATE v. t. To quicken or cause to move faster.—**SYN.** To hasten; expedite; further; dispatch.

AC-CEL'E-R-ATION, n. A hastening or quickening.

AC-CEL'E-R-A-TIVE, } a. Accelerating; quicken-

AC-CEL'E-R-A-TO-RY, } ing motion.

AC-CEND-I-BIL-I-TY, n. Capacity of being kindled.

AC-CEND-I-BLE, a. Capable of being inflamed.

AC-CENT, n. Modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; a stress upon certain syllables; a mark used in writing to direct the stress of the voice.

AC-CENT, v. t. To utter with a peculiar stress of voice; to mark with accents, as in a book.

AC-CENTED, pp. or a. Uttered or marked with accent. [leading part.]

AC-CENTOR, n. In music, one who takes the

AC-CENTU-AL (-sent'yū-ál), a. Relating to accent.

AC-CENTU-ATE, v. t. To mark or pronounce with an accent.

AC-CENTU-ATION, n. Mode of uttering or marking accents.

AC-CEPT v. t. To receive with consent of mind; to regard with favour; to agree to marry. In commerce, to give a written promise to pay, as a bill of exchange.

AC-CEPT-A-BLE or AC-CEPT-A-BLE, a. Received or regarded with pleasure; pleasing.—**SYN.** Agreeable; welcome.

AC-CEPT-A-BLE-NESS, } n. The quality of being

AC-CEPT-A-BIL-I-TY, } acceptable.

AC-CEPT-A-BLY, ad. Pleasingly; agreeably.

AC-CEPTANCE, n. Approbation; a receiving with consent of mind; a receiving so as to bind, as the acceptance of an offer or a draft; a draft thus accepted.

AC-CEPT-ATION, n. Acceptance.

AC-CEPTED, pp. or a. Kindly received; agreed to; received so as to bind.

AC-CEPTER, n. One who accepts.

AC-CESS or AC-CESS, n. Literally, a coming to; way of approach; admission; increase.

AC-CESSA-RY or AC-CESS-A-RY, n. In law, one not directly concerned in a crime, but made a partaker of it by aid or countenance given either before or after.

AC-CESSA-RY or AC-CESS-A-RY, a. Accessing to; pertaining to an accessory. [proachable.]

AC-CESS-I-BIL-I-TY, n. The quality of being ap-

AC-CESS-I-BLE, a. Easy of approach; affable.

AC-CESSION (-sesh'un), n. Literally, a coming to, as accession to a throne; hence, increase by addition, as an accession of wealth.—**SYN.** Addition; augmentation; return of a fit.

AC-CESSO-RY-AL, a. Pertaining to an accessory.

AC-CESSO-RY-AL-LY, ad. In the manner of an accessory.

AC-CESSO-RY or AC', n. That which comes as a secondary; something added by way of filling out, improving, &c. See ACCESSARY.

AC-CESSO-RY or AC', a. Performing a secondary part; contributing; aiding in the way of filling out.

AC-CI-DENCE, n. A book of rudiments.

AC-CI-DENT, n. Literally, that which falls or happens; a chance event; an unfortunate occurrence which is either wholly casual or undesigned by its author; some quality of a substance which is not essential to it.

AC-CI-DENTAL, a. Happening by chance; not essential.—**SYN.** Casual; fortuitous; contingent; incidental.—A thing is accidental when it comes without being planned or sought, as a meeting; it is incidental when it comes in as secondary or out of the general course, as a remark; it is casual or fortuitous as opposed to what is constant and regular, as an occurrence; it is contingent as opposed to what is settled and fixed, as an event.

AC-CI-DENTAL-LY, ad. By chance; unexpectedly.

AC-CI-PI-ENT, n. One who receives.

AC-CLAIM'

AC-CLA-M-ATION, } n. A shout of applause.

AC-CLAM'A-TO-RY, a. Expressing applause.

AC-CLIMATE, v. t. To habituate (as the body) to a new climate.

AC-CLIM-A-TED, pp. or a. Inured to a climate.

AC-CLIMA-TIZE, v. t. To inure plants or animals to a foreign climate.

AC-CLIMA-TURE, n. Act of acclimating.

AC-CLIV-I-TY, n. The ascent of a hill.

AC-CLIVOUS, a. Rising with a slope, as a hill.

AC-CO-LADE, n. A ceremony used in conferring

knighthood, either by an embrace or a blow.

AC-COM-MO-DATE, v. t. Literally, to make fit or fitting; to adapt; hence, to make accordant or reconcile (in case of variance); to supply with (in case of want).—**SYN.** To suit; conform; harmonize; furnish.

AC-COM-MO-DÁ-TING, a. Disposed to oblige; kind; helpful.

AC-COM-MO-DATION, n. Fitness or adaptation; adjustment of differences; aid or convenience.

AC-COM-MO-DATION NOTE, n. A note made for the accommodation of the parties in distinction from business paper.

AC-COM-MO-DÁ-TOR, n. One that accommodates.

AC-COM-PA-NI-MENT (ak-kūm'pā-ni-ment), n. An addition by way of ornament; the act of accompanying.

AC-COM-PAN-IST, n. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

AC-COM-PA-NY (kūm'pā-ny), v. t. To join with; to go along with.

AC-COM-PLICE n. An associate in a crime.

AC-COM-PLISH, v. t. To finish entirely; to bring to pass; to furnish with accomplishments.—**SYN.** To execute; fulfil; effect; realize.

AC-COM-PLISHED (-kūm'plisht), pp. or a. Finished; complete.

AC-COM-PLISH-MENT, n. A completion; an acquirement which adds ornament or grace.

AC-CORD (20), n. Harmony of sounds or minds; agreement; compact. *Open accord, free will.*

AC-CORD, v. t. To make agree; to grant.

AC-CORD, v. i. To be in accordance; to agree.

AC-CORD-ANCE, n. An agreeing with.—**SYN.** Agreement; conformity; consonance.

AC-CORD-ANT, a. Willing; agreeable; consenting; corresponding.

AC-CORDING pp. or a. Agreeing; consonant. This word, in the phrase according to, is properly a participle or adjective, and agrees with something referred to in the context.

AC-CORDING-LY, ad. In accordance with.

AC-CORD-I-ON, n. A small musical instrument with keys and a bellows, held between the hands in playing.

AC-COST (20) v. t. To address; to speak first to.

AC-COUCH-MENT (ak-koosh'māng), n. [Fr.] Delivery in childbirth; lying-in.

AC-COUCH-EUR' (ak-koosh-aur'), n. [Fr.] A surgeon who assists women in childbirth.

ADVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIOS.—S AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; (X AS SH; THEL.

UNT, v. t. To reckon or hold in opinion.—To consider; regard; estimate; esteem.
UNT, v. i. To give an account; to assign a n; to constitute a reason, as, this accounts the fact.

UNT, n. A statement; an explanation; a drawn out; make; value.—Syn. Narrative; tion; recital; description; detail.—In giving count of a thing, if we make it a continuous it is a narrative or narration; if we dwell on the particulars, it is a recital or detail; if we re out a thing, it is a description.

UNT-A-BILT-TY, n. Liability to give ac-

UNT-A-BLE, a. Liable to give account.—r. Amenable; responsible.

UNT-A-BLE-NESS, n. A being subject to or account for.

UNTANT, n. One who keeps, or is skilled counts.

UNTING, n. Act of reckoning or adjusting mts.

UTRE, (ak-koot'er), v. t. To furnish with or equipments, especially those of a soldier.

UTRED (ak-koot'er), pp. or a. Dressed in; equipped.

UTRE-MENTS, (koot'ur-ments), n. pl. page; trappings.

EDIT, v. t. To furnish with credentials, as voy to a foreign court. Also, to receive on dth of such credentials.

EDIT-A-TION (-shun), n. That which gives t or reception.

EDIT-ED pp. or a. Recommended to, or red with credit; authorized.

ETION, (-shun), n. A growing to; an in-

CE (31), (ak-kro'd), v. i. Literally, to grow o come or be kr'd as the natural result.—To spring up; follow; arise.

ING, pp. or a. Growing to; being added.

MENT, n. Addition; increase.

-BATION, n. A reclining, as on a couch.

MBEN-CY, n. State of being accum bent.

MBENT, a. Lying; reclining.

MU-LATE, v. t. To heap together.—Syn.

le up; amass; gather; collect.

MU-LATE, v. i. To grow or increase greatly.

MU-LA-TED, pp. or a. Collected into a or great quantity.

MU-LATION, n. The act of heaping up; a collection.—Syn. Pile; mass; heap.

MU-LA-TIVE, a. That accumulates.

MU-LA-TOR, n. One that accumulates.

-RA-CY, } n. Conformity to truth or

-RATE-NESS, } rule; exactness; closeness.

-RATE, a. Done with care; without error

fect; exact; close.—Syn. Correct; precise;

nice.—A man is accurate or correct when he

is faults; exact when he attends to all the

time, leaving nothing neglected; precise when

es any thing according to a certain rule or

ure.

-RATE-LY, ad. Exactly; nicely.

RSE, v. t. To doom to misery; to curse.

RS'ED, pp. or a. (part. pronounced ak-kurst',

k-kurst'ed). Cursed; excommunicated.

'SANT, n. One that accuses.

'SATION, n. A complaint; charge of a

s.

'SA-TIVE, a. or n. Noting in grammar the

on which the action of a verb terminates;

tive; censuring.

'SA-TIVE-LY, ad. In an accusative manner;

ation to the accusative case.

'SA-TO-RY, a. Containing a charge; blaming.

SE, v. t. To charge with crime or wrong;

.—Syn. To arraign; censure; impeach.—We

rs or accuse a man for what is wrong; we ar-

him for trial; we impeach him for mal-admi-

nion or impropriety.

SED, pp. or a. Charged with a crime.

AC-CUSER, n. One who brings a charge.

AC-CUSTOM, v. t. To make familiar by use.

AC-CUSTOMED, pp. Habituated by use; trained; a. usual; used; frequent.

ACE, n. A unit on cards or dice; a trifle.

A-CEPHA-LAN, n. A class of animals having no head, as the oyster.

A-CEPHA-LI (-sefa-li), n. pl. A sect of levellers who acknowledge no head or superior.

A-CEPHA-LOUS (-sefa-lus), a. Without a head; headless.

ACE-POINT, n. The side of a die which has but one spot.

A-CEREB' (18), a. Sour with bitterness.

A-CEREB-TY, n. Bitterness of taste or of spirit.

A-CER'IS a. Applied to an acid from the maple.

A-CERV'AL, a. Occurring in heaps.

A-CES-CEN-CY, n. A tendency to sourness.

A-CES-CENT, a. Tending to sourness.

AC-E-TA-RI-LOUS, a. Noting plants used as salads.

AC-E-TA-RY, n. An acid pulp in certain fruits.

ACE-TATE, n. A salt formed by the acetic acid united to a base.

A-CETIC ACID, n. The concentrated acid of A-CETI-FI-CATION, n. The act of turning sour, or the operation of making vinegar.

A-CETI-FY, v. t. or i. To turn into acid or vinegar.

AC-E-TIM'E-TER, n. A contrivance for ascertain- ing the strength of vinegar.

AC-E-TIM'E-TRY, n. The art of ascertaining the strength of vinegar or acetic acid.

A-CETOUS, a. Sour; causing acetification.

ACHE (ake), v. t. To suffer continued pain.

ACHE (ake), n. A continued pain.

ACHE-RON (Ak'e-ron), n. The fabled river of hell.

A-CHIEVE-A-BLE a. That may be performed.

A-CHIEVE' (a-cheev'), v. t. To perform or execute; to gain or obtain; to bring to a favourable issue.

Syn. To complete; accomplish; fulfill; realize.

A-CHIEVEMENT, n. The performance of an ac- tion; some great exploit; an escutcheon or sign armorial.—Syn. Feat; deed; completion.

A-CHIEVER, n. One who accomplishes a purpose.

ACH'ING (Ak'ing), pp. or a. Being in continued pain; suffering distress; n. continued pain or distress.

A'CHOR (Ak'or), n. A cutaneous disease on the

A'CH-RO-MAT'IC (ak-ro-mat'ik), a. Destitute of colour; a term applied to telescopes having lenses so arranged as to avoid decomposing the light.

A'CH-RO-MA-TIC-TY, } n. The state of being

A-CHROMA-TISM, } achromatic; want of colour.

A-CIC'U-LAR, a. In the form of needles; slender

ACID (Ak'id), a. Sour; sharp; like vinegar.

ACID (Ak'id), n. A sour substance, by which salts are formed, and vegetable blue made red.

A-CIDI-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be acidified.

A-CIDI-FI-CATION, n. The act of acidifying.

A-CIDI-FIED (sid'e-fide), pp. or a. Made acid; converted into an acid.

A-CIDI-FI-ER, n. That which forms an acid.

A-CIDI-FY, v. t. or i. To make or become acid.

AC-ID-IM'E-TER, n. An instrument for ascertain- ing the strength of acids.

A-CIDI-TY, } n. Quality of being sour; sharpness;

ACID-NESS, } sourness.

A-CIDU-LATE, v. t. To make slightly acid.

AC-KNOWLEDGE (-nôl'edje), v. t. To admit; to own as true, real, valid, etc.—Syn. To concede; confess; allow; recognize.—We acknowledge what we feel bound to make known, as a fault or a

labour; we concede and allow what is claimed or asked; we recognize when at first we were doubtful; we confess what is wrong or may appear so.

AC-KNOWLEDGED, pp. or a. Owned; believed.

AC-KNOWLEDGMENT, n. The owning of a thing; confession; thanks.

AC'ME, n. The height or top of a thing; crisis.

A-COL-O-THIST, n. A servitor of the lowest

AC-O-LYTE, } class in the ancient churches.

AC-O-NITE, n. Wolf's-bane, a poison.

- A, 2, &c. long.—I, 2, &c. short.—CARE, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARTIN, BIRD; MUSE.
- ACORN**, *n.* The seed or fruit of an oak.
- ACOT-Y-LEDON**, *n.* A plant whose seeds have no lobes.
- ACOT-Y-LEDON-OUS**, *a.* Having no seed-lobes.
- ACOUS-TIC**, (-kowstik), *a.* Pertaining to the hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.
- ACOUS-TICS**, *n. pl.* The science of sounds; remedies for deafness.
- AC-QUAINT** *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar.—*SYN.* To apprise; to communicate.
- AC-QUAINTANCE**, *n.* Familiar knowledge; a person or persons well known.—*SYN.* Familiarity; fellowship; intimacy.—*Intimacy* is the result of close connection, and hence is the stronger word; *familiarity* springs from frequent intercourse.
- AC-QUAINTED**, *pp. or a.* Informed; familiar; versed.
- AC-QUI-ESCE** (ak-kwe-ess'), *v. i.* To submit to what is not most agreeable; to yield assent.—*SYN.* To accede; assent; consent; comply.
- AC-QUI-ESCENCE**, *n.* A quiet yielding or submission.
- AC-QUI-ESCENT**, *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit.
- AC-QUIRE** *v. t.* To gain something permanent.—*SYN.* To attain; obtain; win; secure.
- AC-QUIREMENT**, *n.* Something acquired.—*SYN.* Attainment; gain.
- AC-QUI-SITION** (ak-we-ziah'un), *n.* The act of gaining; the thing gained.
- AC-QUI-SITIVE**, *a.* Acquired; anxious to acquire.
- AC-QUI-SITIVE-LY**, *ad.* A word followed by *to* or *for* is said to be used *acquisitively*.
- AC-QUI-SITIVE-NESS**, *n.* Desire of acquiring.
- AC-QUIT**, *v. t.* To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, censure, charge, suspicion, etc.—*SYN.* To clear; absolve.
- AC-QUITTAL**, *n.* A formal release from a charge.
- AC-QUITTANCE**, *n.* A receipt in full for debt.
- AC-RAZE**, *v. t.* To make crazy; to impair; to **AC-RAZE**, *v. t.* destroy.
- ACRE** (aker), *n.* A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.
- ACRE-AGE** (aker-age), *n.* A sum total of acres.
- ACRID**, *a.* Hot; biting; sharp; pungent.
- ACRID-NESS**, *a.* A bitter quality; pungency.
- ACRI-MON-I-OUS**, *a.* Full of bitterness.—*SYN.* Sharp; severe; bitter.
- ACRI-MON-I-OUS-LY**, *ad.* With sharpness or bitterness.
- ACRI-MO-NY**, *n.* Sharpness; bitterness of feeling or language.—*SYN.* Asperity; harshness; tartness.—*Asperity* springs from an unbittered spirit; *harshness* from an irritable temper; *asperity* and *harshness* from disregard to the feelings of others.
- ACRO-BAT**, *n.* Literally, one who moves high; practises high-vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.
- ACRO-BATIC**, *a.* Belonging to an acrobat or his exercises.
- ACROGEN-OUS**, *a.* Growing or increasing at the apex or extremity.
- ACRONIC-AL**, *a.* A term applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise.
- ACRO-POLIS**, *n.* The citadel of a town, especially of Athens.
- ACRO-SPIRE**, *n.* A shoot or sprout of a seed.
- ACROSS** (20), *ad. or prep.* Crosswise; athwart; over.
- ACROSTIC**, *n.* A poem whose initial letters form the name of some person or thing.
- ACROSTIC-AL-LY**, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic.
- ACRO-TETRA**, *n. pl.* Small pedestals.
- ACT**, *v. t.* To exert power; to be in action: to conduct or behave; to play. [*play*]
- ACT**, *v. t.* To perform: to feign or counterfeit; to **ACT**, *n.* Something done; a deed or exploit; the decree of a legislative body; a larger division of a play.
- ACTING**, *pp. or a.* Doing; performing; behaving; *n.* action; act of performing, the playing a part.
- ACTINIC**, *a.* Belonging to actinism.
- ACTINIFORM**, *a.* Having a radiated form.
- ACTINISM**, *n.* A property in the sun's rays which produces chemical changes, as in daguerreotyping, distinct from light and heat.
- ACTINO-LITE**, *n.* A variety of hornblende.
- ACTION** (ak'shun), *n.* State of acting; thing performed; a lawsuit; a battle; gesticulation. [*Fr.*] Share of stock.
- ACTION-ABLE**, *a.* Admitting a suit or action.
- ACTION-ARY**, *n.* In France, a proprietor of stock in a joint-stock company.
- ACTIVE**, *a.* Noting action, quick motion, or advance.—*SYN.* Brisk; alert; agile; nimble; sprightly; prompt; quick.—*Agile* and *nimble* relate to bodily movements, the others may apply either to the body or the mind.
- ACTIVE-LY**, *ad.* Nimble; in a nimble manner.
- ACTIVE-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being active; nimble.
- ACTIVITY**, *n.* bleness.
- ACTOR**, *n.* One who acts; one who plays on the stage.
- ACTRESS**, *n.* A female who acts or plays.
- ACTUAL**, *a.* Really existing in fact or at present; effective; certain; positive.
- ACTUALITY**, *n.* Reality.
- ACTUALLY**, *ad.* Really; verily; truly.
- ACTUARY**, *n.* The clerk of certain courts and insurance offices.
- ACTUATE**, *v. t.* To put into action; to excite.—*SYN.* To move; impel; instigate; induce.
- AC-CLE-ATE**, *a.* Prickly; having a sting or point; severe.
- AC-CMEN**, *n.* Sharpness; penetration of mind.—*SYN.* Acuteness; astuteness; shrewdness; perspicuity; discernment.
- ACUMIN-ATE**, *a.* Sharp-pointed.
- ACUMINATION**, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.
- ACUPUNCTURE** (-pink'tyur), *n.* The pricking of a part with a needle for the cure of a disease.
- ACUTE**, *a.* Sharp as opposed to blunt; not grave, as an acute accent; keen-witted; nicely discriminative.—An *acute* disease is sharp and usually short; a chronic one is of long duration.—*SYN.* Penetrating; piercing; pointed; shrewd; subtle.
- ACUTELY**, *ad.* Sharply; shrewdly; keenly.
- AD**, *a.* Latin preposition signifying to, changed sometimes to *ac*.
- ADAGE**, *n.* A remark which has obtained credit by long use.—*SYN.* Maxim; proverb; aphorism.
- AD-AG-I-O**, *n.* A mark or sign of slow time.
- AD-A-MANT**, *n.* A very hard stone; diamond.
- AD-A-MANT-EAN**, *a.* Extremely hard.
- AD-A-MANTINE**, *a.* Made of, or like adamant.
- Adamantine Spar**, a very hard variety of corundum.
- ADAM'S-APPLE**, *n.* The prominent part of the throat.
- AD-AN-SO-NIA**, *n.* The African calabash-tree; the baobab.
- ADAPT**, *v. t.* To make fit or suitable.—*SYN.* To suit; accommodate; adjust; apply; attune.
- AD-APT-ATION**, *n.* The act of fitting or suiting; state of fitness.
- AD AR-BITRI-UM**, [*L.*] At pleasure or will.
- AD CAP-TAN-DUM**, [*L.*] To captivate the vulgar.
- ADD**, *v. t.* To join or put to; to increase; to cast up, as figures.—*SYN.* To subjoin; to annex.—We add numbers, &c.; we subjoin an after-thought; we annex some adjunct, as territory.
- AD-DEN-DUM**, *n.*; *pl.* *Ad-den'da* [*L.*] Something to be added; an appendix.
- ADDER**, *n.* A venomous serpent; a viper.
- ADDER'S-GRASS**, } *n.* Names of plants.
- ADDER'S-TONGUE**, }
- ADDER'S-WORT**, }
- AD-DICT**, *v. t.* To give up to habitually.—*SYN.* To devote; to dedicate to.—*Addict* is commonly used in a bad sense, the other two in a good one; *addicted* to vice; *devoted* to literature; *dedicated* to religion.
- AD-DICTED**, *pp.* Given up; devoted; fond of.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK, BOLD, BILL, VICIOUS.—S AS X; ð AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

TED-NESS, *a.* Devotedness.

TION (*-dash'un*), *n.* Act of adding; the added; a rule in arithmetic; a man's added to his name.—**SYN.** Increase; accession.

[be added.]

TION-AL (*-dash'un-al*), *a.* What is or may

TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of addition.

; *a.* Bad; barren; empty; putrid.

-PA-TED, *a.* Having empty brains.

ED (*ad'did*), *a.* Morbid; corrupt; putrid, *rem.*

ESS, *v. t.* To apply to; to speak or write direct to; to make love; to consign by

ESS, *a.* A speech; a formal communication; dexterity; mode of intercourse; direction of a letter.—**SYN.** Adroitness; tact.

ESSEN, *n. pl.* Attentions of a lover.

FE (*28*), *v. t.* To bring forward by way of

—**SYN.** To allege; cite; quote; advance.

CENT, *a.* Bringing forward or together.

CI-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

PTIVE *a.* That brings forward.

AN-TA-DO, *n.* [*Sp.*] The Spanish governor of

OL-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of the glands, nature and uses.

; *a.* One well skilled in some art, &c.

; *a.* Well skilled; skilful.

UA-CY, *n.* The quality of being sufficient.

UATE, *a.* Fully sufficient; equal to.—**SYN.**

ch; competent; requisite.

UATE-LY *ad.* In proportion; fitly.

NDEN [*L.*] To the same, i.e., degree.

ATED, *a.* Compound d.d.

EM [*L.*] To or at the end.

RE, *v. t.* To stick close; to remain fixed;

ve.—**SYN.** To cling; hold fast; abide by.

RENCE, } *n.* The quality or state of adher-

REN-CY, } ing; tenacity.

RENT, *a.* United with or to; sticking.

RENT, *n.* One who cleaves to or supports

person or cause.—**SYN.** Partisan; follower;

ter; advocate.

RENT-LY, *ad.* In an adherent manner.

SION (*hē-zhun*), *n.* The act or state of ad-

—Glutinous bodies unite by *adhesion*; the

les of a homogeneous body by *cohesion*. To

one's *adhesion*, to declare one's union to a

or cause. [*nacious*.]

SIVE, *a.* That sticks to or adheres; to-

SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adhesive manner.

SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking;

icy to persevering attachments.

PI-NEM [*L.*] Literally, to the man; i.e., to

conduct or principles.

'(a-du), *ad.* and *n.* An elliptical form of

for, I commend you to God; farewell.

IN-FTUM [*L.*] To endless extent.

UI-RENDUM [*L.*] For inquiry.

ER-IM [*L.*] In the mean while.

-CERE, *n.* An unctuous substance into

animal bodies are changed by burial in moist

SE, *a.* Fatty. [*places*.]

; *a.* A horizontal or inclined entrance into a

a shaft is perpendicular.

EN-CY, *n.* State of bordering upon.

ENT, *a.* Lying close to; bordering upon.

T, *v. t.* To put one thing to another.

-TIVAL, *a.* Pertaining to an adjective.

TIVE, *n.* A word added to a noun to de-

note, or denote some property of it.

TIVE, *a.* Noting addition, as an adjective

Adjective colour, one which requires the

on of a mordant to give it permanency.

TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an ad-

N, *v. t.* To be next to; to be in contact or

N, *v. t.* To join or unite to. [*very near*.]

NING, *a.* Joining to.—**SYN.** Adjacent;

uous; neighbouring.—Things are *adjacent*

adjoining when they are near to each other;

adjoining and contiguous when they are close by or in contact.

ADJOURN (*ad-jurn*'), *v. t.* To put off to a future time.—**SYN.** To postpone; defer; delay; pro-
rogue.—A court, legislature, or meeting are *ad-
journed*; parliament is *prorogued* at the end of a
session; we *delay* or *defer* a thing to a future time:
we *postpone* it when we make it give way to some-
thing else.

AD-JOURN, *v. i.* To suspend business for a time;
to close the session of a public body.

AD-JOURNED, (*ad-jurn'd*'), *yp.* Put off, delayed,
or deferred for a limited time; *a.* held by adjourn-
ment.

AD-JOURNMENT (*-jurn'ment*), *n.* The act of ad-
journing; the putting off to some specified day,
or without day; the interval during which a pub-
lic body defers business.

AD-JUDGE, *v. t.* To decide judicially or by author-
ity; to sentence.

AD-JU-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To decide by law.

AD-JU-DI-CATION, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.

ADJUNCT, *n.* Something joined to another, but
not an essential part of it; an appendage.

ADJUNCT, *a.* Added to or united with.

ADJUNCTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of joining;
n. that which is joined. [*quently*.]

ADJUNCTLY, *ad.* In connection with; conse-

AD-JU-RATION, *n.* A solemn charging on oath.

AD-JURE *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin ear-
nestly.

ADJUST, *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to
reduce to order; to set right.—**SYN.** To fit; adapt;
suit; accommodate.

AD-JUSTER, *n.* A person who adjusts.

ADJUSTMENT, *n.* Reducing to order or due con-
formity; arrangement; disposition; settlement.

ADJU-TAGE. See *ADJUTAGE*.

ADJU-TAN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

ADJU-TANT, *n.* An officer who assists the super-
ior officers in the execution of orders; a bird.

ADJU-TOR, *n.* A helper; assistant; promoter.

ADJU-VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting.

AD LIBI-TUM [*L.*] At pleasure, or discretion.

AD-MEASURE (*ad-mēzh'ur*), *v. t.* To take the di-
mensions of; to apportion.

AD-MEASURE-MENT, *n.* A taking of dimensions.

AD-MEASURE-ER, *n.* One that admeasures

AD-MEN-SURATION, *n.* The act of measuring.

AD-MINIS-TER, *v. t.* To carry on, as government;
to dispense, as justice; to give, as an oath.—**SYN.**

To manage; conduct; supply.

AD-MINIS-TER, *v. t.* To contribute; to perform
the office of administrator.

AD-MIN-IS-TERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to adminis-
tration, or to the executive part of government.

AD-MIN-IS-TRATION, *n.* The act of administer-
ing; the executive part of the government; dis-
pensation; the management of the estate of an

intestate person; the power or office of adminis-
tration

AD-MINIS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers.

AD-MIN-IS-TRATOR, *n.* A man that manages an
intestate estate. [*ministrator*.]

AD-MIN-IS-TRATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of ad-

AD-MIN-IS-TRATRIX, *n.* A woman that adminis-
ters upon the estate of an intestate.

AD-MI-RABLE, *a.* To be admired.—**SYN.** Won-
derful; rare; excellent; surprising.

AD-MI-RABLE-NESS, } *n.* A quality raising admir-

AD-MI-RABILI-TY, } ration. [*very*.]

AD-MI-RABLY, *ad.* Wonderfully; excellently;

AD-MI-RAL, *n.* The commander of a fleet.

AD-MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of an admiral.

AD-MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The body that administers
naval affairs; the building in which these affairs

are transacted: Court of Admiralty, a court that
decides questions arising on the high seas.

AD-MI-RATION, *n.* Approbation or esteem min-
gled with wonder.

AD-MIRE, *v. t.* To wonder at; to regard with
mingled wonder, esteem, and affection.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

AD-MIRE, *v. i.* To regard with admiration.
ADMIRE'D (ad-mird') *pp. or a.* Regarded with admiration, wonder, or surprise.
AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One that admires; a lover.
AD-MIS-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible.
AD-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted.
AD-MIS-SION (-mish'un), *n.* Leave to enter; access; assent.
AD-MIT, *v. t.* To allow; to let in; to receive as true or right; to be capable of.—**SYN.** To concede; grant; permit.—**Admit** has the widest sense. We grant or concede what is claimed; we allow what we suffer to take place or yield; we permit what we consent to.
AD-MIT-TANCE, *n.* The act or power of entering.
AD-MIT-TED, *pp. or a.* Allowed; received.
AD-MIX, *v. t.* To mingle with something else.
AD-MIX-TURE (-mikst'yur), *n.* A mixing; what is mixed.
AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To reprove kindly; to warn against wrong practice or danger; to instruct or direct authoritatively.—**SYN.** To reprove; rebuke; reprimand; warn; advise.—We advise as to future conduct; we warn of danger or by way of threat; we admonish with a view to one's improvement; we reprove, reprimand, and rebuke by way of punishment.
AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* A reprover; an adviser.
AD-MO-NI-TION (-nish'un), *n.* Kind reproof; counsel; advice.
AD-MON-IT-IVE, *a.* Containing admonition.
AD-MON-IT-OR, *n.* One who admonishes.
AD-MON-TO-RY, *a.* That admonishes; warning.
AD-MOUN, *n.* An adjective.
ADV (a-doo), *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.
A-DO-BE (a-dohj), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.
AD-O-LESCENCE, *n.* The period between childhood and manhood.
AD-O-LES-CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.
ADOPT *v. t.* To select and make one's own what was not so before, as to adopt a child, an opinion, &c.
A-DOP-TED, *pp. or a.* Made one's own by adoption.
A-DOP-TION (-shun), *n.* The act of adopting, or state of being adopted; the receiving as one's own.
A-DOP-TIVE, *a.* Adopted; adopting another.
A-DOR'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of adoration.
A-DOR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A quality exciting adoration.
A-DOR'A-BLY, *ad.* With adoration or worship.
AD-O-RATION, *n.* Divine worship; the height of love.
A-DORE, *v. t.* To worship with the deepest reverence; to love in the highest degree.
A-DOR'ER, *n.* A worshipper; a lover.
ADORING, *pp. or a.* Regarding with the highest reverence or love; reverential.
ADORN, *v. t.* To render beautiful; to decorate.—**SYN.** To deck; embellish; set off; beautify; ornament.—We decorate and ornament for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to heighten beauty.
A-DORN'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
A-DORN'MENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
AD-OS-CU-LATION, *n.* The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil; a species of budding or grafting.
A-DOWN, *prep.* Down; toward the ground; ad. downward; implying descent.
AD REF-ER-EN-DUM [L.] For further consideration.
A-DRIFT, *a. or ad.* Floating at random; at large.
A-DROIT, *a.* Literally, with the right hand; dexterous.—**SYN.** Skillful; expert; clever.
A-DROITLY, *ad.* Dexterously; ingeniously; skillfully.
A-DROITNESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness of body or mind.—**SYN.** Skill; ingenuity; promptitude.
A-DRY, *a.* Thirsty; in want of drink.
AD-SCI-TI-TIOUS (-se-tish'us), *a.* Brought in as supplemental; added; not requisite.

AD-C-LATION (ad-yu-l'ation), *n.* Servile flattery; sycophancy.—**SYN.** Flattery; compliment.—A man who respects himself may use the language of compliment, and perhaps of flattery, but never of adulation.
AD'C-LA-TOR, *n.* A servile flatterer; sycophant.
AD'CLA-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering to excess.
AD'U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.
A-DULT, *n.* A person grown to maturity.
ADULT, *a.* Grown up; past the age of infancy.
A-DUL-TER-ANT, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.
A-DUL-TER-ATE, *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture.—**SYN.** To contaminate; corrupt.
A-DUL-TER-ATE, *v. i.* To commit adultery.
A-DUL-TER-ATE, *a.* Debased; polluted.
A-DUL-TER-ATION, *n.* The act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated.
A-DUL-TER-ER, *n.* A man who is guilty of adultery.
A-DUL-TER-ESS, *n.* A woman that commits adultery.
A-DUL-TER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adultery; *n.* a child born in adultery.
A-DUL-TER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; idolatrous; very wicked; spurious.
A-DUL-TER-Y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed. In Scripture, apostasy, idolatry.
A-DULTNESS, *n.* The state of being an adult.
AD-UM-BRANT, *a.* Giving a faint shadow.
AD-UM-BRATE, *v. t.* To shadow out faintly; to typify.
AD-UM-BRATION, *n.* The act of shadowing forth; a faint resemblance.
AD VAL-OREM [L.] According to value.
AD-VANCE (6), *n.* A moving forward or higher; hence, progress; promotion; additional price; first offer or hint; anticipation of payment.
AD-VANCE *v. t.* To bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to improve and make better; to offer or propose; to pay beforehand.—**SYN.** To advance; allege; proceed; heighten.
AD-VANCE, *v. i.* To move forward or higher; to rise; to improve; to rise in rank.
AD-VANCED (-vansd), *pp. or a.* Improved; brought forward or higher; paid beforehand; old.
AD-VANCEMENT, *n.* Progress toward a higher point; promotion; improvement.
AD-VANCE'R, *n.* promotor.
AD-VAN-CIVE, *a.* Tending to promote.
AD-VANTAGE (6), *n.* Favourable circumstances; superiority; benefit; gain.
AD-VANTAGE, *v. t.* To benefit; to promote.
AD-VANTAGEOUS (-tájus), *a.* Favourable to success; profitable; convenient.
AD-VAN-TAGEOUS-LY, *ad.* Profitably.
AD-VAN-TAGEOUS-NESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness.
AD-VENT, *n.* Literally, a coming; a season in commemoration of the coming of the Saviour. It includes four Sundays before Christmas.
AD-VENT-I-TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Added; not essentially inherent. [manner.
AD-VENT-I-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an adventitious
AD-VENTIVE, *n.* A thing or person that comes from without; a accidental; adventitious.
ADVENTUAL, *a.* Pertaining to advent.
AD-VENTURE (vánt'yur), *n.* An extraordinary event; an enterprise involving hazard; property ventured in a voyage.—**SYN.** Incident; occurrence; contingency.
AD-VENTURE, *v. t.* To put at hazard; to risk.
AD-VENTURE, *v. i.* To try the chances; to dare.
AD-VENTUR-ER, *n.* One who adventures; one who lives by chance or relies for success on his boldness or good fortune.
AD-VENTUR-OUS, *a.* Hazardous; daring;
AD-VENTURE-SOME, *a.* enterprising; bold.
AD-VENTUR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Boldly; daringly.
AD-VERB (13), *n.* A word which modifies the action of a verb, or the quality of adjectives or other adverbs.

BOVE, WOLF, BOOK; AULE, BYLL; VU'CIOR.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHIZ.

BY-AL, a. Relating to or like an adverb.

BY-AL-LY, ad. In manner of an adverb.

SA'RIA, n. [L.] A common-place book.

SA-RY, n. One who is hostile or opposed.

Opponent; antagonist; enemy; foe.—adly feelings mark the *enemy*; habitual *ty* the *adversary*; active hostility the *foe*. *mis* are those who are pitted against each *antagonists* those who struggle in the con-
[ness] th all their might.

SA-RY, a. Adverse; opposed.

SA-TIVE, a. Denoting opposition; n. a enoting contrariety or opposition.

SE (13), a. Opposed to; contrary to one's
; or interests.—SYN. Hostile; conflicting;
mate; calamitous.

SE-LY, ad. With opposition; unfortu-
[ness]

SE-NESS, n. Opposition; unprosperous-

SI-TY, n. Adverse circumstances; a state
fortune.—SYN. Calamity; affliction; dis-
misery.

T, v. t. To turn to.—SYN. To attend; re-
observe.

TENCE, } n. Attention; consideration;
TEN-CY, } heedfulness.

TENT, a. Attentive; heedful.

-TISE, v. t. or t. To give information of;
e known through the press.

-TISED (tizd). pp. or a. Informed;
used of persons; published, made known,
things.

TISE-MENT, n. Information; public
through the press.

-TISER, n. One who gives information
h the press.

-TISING, ppr. Giving notice; informing;
lashing or having advertisements.

Y, n. Counsel given as worthy of being
d; intelligence.—SYN. Information; no-
monition.

-BOAT, a. A boat employed to convey
hes or information.

-BLE (-vira-bl), a. Fit to be advised or
me; expedient.

-BLE-NESS, n. Fitness to be done;
m; propriety; expediency.

Y, v. t. To give counsel to; to inform of.—
apprise; acquaint; consult; consider.

Y, v. t. To deliberate; to weigh well, r
r.

XD-LY, ad. With full knowledge; pu-
li-

YD-NESS, n. Deliberate consideration.

MENT, n. Counsel; caution; advice.

YB, n. One who gives advice.

NG, ppr. or a. Giving counsel; consult-
advice.

-BY, a. Containing or intended for advice.

-CY, n. A pleading for; defence of.

ATE, n. One who pleads for another; one
sustains a cause by argument.

ATE, v. t. To plead in favour of; to main-
argument.—SYN. To defend; support;
a.

Y, n. A female advocate.

ATION, n. A pleading for; a plea.

-EE, n. He that has the right of present-
benefice.

SON, (-sun), n. The right of presenting
clergy.

MIC, a. Destitute of strength.

Y, n. [L.] A secret apartment. In ancient
a secret place whence oracles were given.

A carpenter's cutting-tool with a curved

#dile, n. An officer in ancient Rome who
care of the public buildings, streets, &c.

Y, n. An absciss in the corner of the eye.
A shield or defensive armour.

N HARP, n. A stringed instrument
pon by wind passing through a crevice.

Æ-OLIC, a. Pertaining to Æolia.

Æ-ER-ATE, v. t. To combine with carbonic acid; to
arterialize.

Æ-ERI-AL, a. Belonging to the air or atmosphere;
hence lofty.

Æ-ERIE (Ëry or Äry), n. The nest of an eagle,
hawk, &c.

Æ-ER-I-FI-CATION, n. The act of aerifying.

Æ-ER-I-FORM, a. Having the form of air, as gas.

Æ-ER-I-FY, v. t. To combine or fill with air.

Æ-ER-OGRA-PHY, n. A description of the air.

Æ-ER-O-LITE, n. A stone falling from the air or
upper regions; a meteoric stone.

Æ-ER-OL-O-GIST, n. One who is versed in aerology.

Æ-ER-OL-O-GY, n. That science which treats of the
air and its phenomena. [air and wind.

Æ-ER-O-MAN-CY, n. Divination by means of the
Æ-ER-OM'E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring
the density of air.

Æ-ER-O-MÉTRIC, a. Pertaining to aerometry.

Æ-ER-OM'E-TRY, n. The science of ascertaining
the mean bulk of gases.

Æ-ER-O-NAUT, n. One who ascends in a balloon.

Æ-ER-O-NAUT'IC, a. Sailing in the air; pertaining
to aerial sailing.

Æ-ER-O-NAUTICS, n. pl. The science or art of
sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

Æ-ER-O-NAU-TISM, n. The practice of ascending
and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.

Æ-ER-O-PHYTE, n. A plant deriving its support
from the air.

Æ-ER-OS'CO-PY, n. The observation of the air.

Æ-ER-O-STAT, n. A machine sustaining weights in
the air; an air balloon.

Æ-ER-O-STÁTIC, a. Suspending in air; pertaining
to aerostatics.

Æ-ER-O-STÁTICS, n. pl. The science that treats of
the equilibrium of air or elastic fluids, or of bodies
supported in them.

Æ-ER-OS-TATION, n. Aerial navigation.

Æ-RÜGINOUS, a. Partaking of copper-rust.

ÆS-THÉTIC, } a. Pertaining to the perception of
ÆS-THÉTIC, } the beautiful.

ÆS-THÉTICS, } n. pl. In the *fine arts*, the science
ÆS-THÉTICS, } which treats of the beautiful, or
of the theory and philosophy of taste.

Æ-TI-OL-O-GY, n. The science of the causes of
disease.

Æ-FAR, ad. At or to a great distance; remote.

Æ-FA-BIL-ITY, n. The quality of being affable;
readiness to converse; ease of access.—SYN.
Courtesy; complaisance; urbanity; civility.

Æ-FA-BLE, a. Ready to converse; easy of access.
—SYN. Courteous; civil; complaisant; acces-
sible.

Æ-FA-BLY, ad. In an affable manner.

Æ-FAIR (4), n. Business of any kind; concern;
transaction

Æ-FÉCT, v. t. To operate upon; to move the
feelings of; to take the appearance of; to aim at,
or tend to.—SYN. To influence; act on; concern;
melt; subdue; assume; like

Æ-FÉCT-ATION, n. Assumption of what is not
natural; artificial appearance; false pretence.

Æ-FÉCTED, a. Moved or touched; inwardly
disposed; full of affection.

Æ-FÉCTED-LY, ad. In an affected manner; with
false show.

Æ-FÉCTED-NESS, n. The quality of being af-
fected; affection.

Æ-FÉCTING, ppr. Having effect on; touching
the feelings, making false show of; a. tending to
move the affections; pathetic.

Æ-FÉCTING-LY, ad. In an affecting manner.

Æ-FÉCTION, n. A bent of mind toward a par-
ticular object; love; kindness; attachment; at-
tribute or quality.

Æ-FÉCTION-ATE, a. Warm-hearted; proceed-
ing from affection.—SYN. Loving; tender; fond;
devoted.

Æ-FÉCTION-ATE-LY, ad. With affection; ten-
derly.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIA, LIST, FILL, WHAT; THREE, TARE; MARINE, MEND; MOVE,

- AFFECTED**, *a.* Inclined; disposed; affected.
AFFECTIVE, *a.* That affects or excites emotion.
AFFECTIVELY, *ad.* In an affective manner.
AFFECTOR, *n.* One that affects; one that produces affection.
AFFECTUOUS [*it.*] In music, a direction to render notes soft or affecting; tenderly.
AFFAIRANCE, *n.* Marriage contract; confidence; trust.
AFFAIRANCE, *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge in marriage.
AFFAIRANCER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.
AFFAINT, *n.* One who makes an affidavit.
AFFIDAVIT, *n.* A declaration under oath made in writing. See **DEPOSITION** for the distinction between the two.
AFFILIATE, *v. t.* To adopt as a son; to receive into a society or union as a member.
AFFILIATED, *pp. or a.* Adopted; associated.
AFFILIATION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.
AFFINAGE, *n.* A refining of metals.
AFFINITY, *n.*; *pl.* **AFFINITIES**. Relation by marriage; bond of union; chemical attraction.—**SYN.** Agreement; conformity; resemblance; alliance; relationship.
AFFIRM (17), *v. t.* To declare confidently.—**SYN.** To aver; protest; assert.—We affirm a thing with confidence; we assert it against all denial; we aver its truth with solemnity; we protest it, as what ought not to be called in question.
AFFIRM, *v. i.* To declare solemnly.
AFFIRMABLE, *a.* That may be affirmed.
AFFIRMABLY, *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.
AFFIRMANCE, *n.* Confirmation or establishing.
AFFIRMANT, *n.* One who affirms.
AFFIRMATION, *n.* Act of affirming or declaring; that which is asserted; a solemn declaration in place of an oath, made by Quakers.
AFFIRMATIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms; opposed to negative.
AFFIRMATIVE, *a.* That affirms or declares.
AFFIRMATIVELY, *ad.* In an affirmative manner; positively; the opposite of negatively.
AFFIRMER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.
AFFIX, *v. t.* To attach to; to fasten to the end.—**SYN.** To subjoin; connect; annex; unite.
AFFIX, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.
AFFIXTURE (-fiks'tyūr), *n.* That which is affixed.
AFFLATION (af-fā'shun), *n.* A blowing or breathing on.
AFFLATUS, *n.* A breath of wind; inspiration.
AFFLICT, *v. t.* To give pain to; to cause grief, or calamity. **SYN.** To trouble; distress; harass; torment; grieve.
AFFLICTED, *a.* Suffering affliction.
AFFLICTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction.
AFFLICTER, *n.* One who afflicts.
AFFLICTING, *pp. or a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing.
AFFLICTION, *n.* A state of continued grief or calamity; a cause of such grief.—**SYN.** Trouble; distress; sorrow; adversity; misfortune.—**Affliction** is the strongest of these terms, being a state of prolonged suffering; **adversity** and **misfortune** are general states; **distress** is particular, being the case of one under the stress or pressure of severe pain, bodily or mental; the other two words are less strong.
AFFLICTIVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction; distressing.
AFFLICTIVELY, *ad.* In a manner to give pain.
AFFLUENCE, *n.* Abundance of any thing, especially riches.—**SYN.** Opulence; wealth; plenty.
AFFLUENT, *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant.
AFFLUENT, *n.* A smaller stream flowing into a larger one or a lake, &c.
AFFLUENTLY, *ad.* In abundance; abundantly.
- AFFLUX**, *n.* The act of flowing.
AFFLUXION (-fleks'yūn), *n.* to; that which flows to.
AFFORD, *v. t.* To produce as a natural result; to yield; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend.—**SYN.** To give; impart; confer; supply.
AFFOREST, *v. t.* To turn land into forest.
AFFRANCHISE (-frān-chiz'), *v. t.* To make free.
AFFRAY (-frā'), *n.* In law, fighting in a public place. In common usage, a petty fight.—**SYN.** Quarrel; scuffle; encounter.
AFFREIGHT (-af-frate'), *v. t.* To charter for the transportation of goods or freight.
AFFREIGHTER (-frater'), *n.* The person who hires or charters a vessel to convey goods.
AFFRIGHT (-af-frite'), *v. t.* To impress with sudden fear or alarm.—**SYN.** To terrify; appall; dismay; shock.
AFFRIGHT (-frite'), *n.* Sudden or great fear.
AFFRONT (-af-frānt'), *n.* Open and intentional disrespect or ill-treatment.—**SYN.** Insult; offence.
AFFRONT (-af-frānt'), *v. t.* To treat abusively; to offend.—**SYN.** To insult; provoke; abuse; outrage.
AFFRONTED, *a.* In popular language, offended; displeased.
AFFRONTER, *n.* One that affronts.
AFFRONTING, *pp. or a.* Abusing; contumelious.
AFFRONTIVE (-frāntiv'), *a.* Giving offence; abusive.
AFFUSE (-af-fuze'), *v. t.* To pour on.
A-FIELD, *ad.* To the field.
A-FIRE, *a. or ad.* On fire.
A-FLOAT (-floit), *ad.* In a floating state; unfixed; passing about.
A-FOOT, *ad.* On foot; borne by the feet; in motion.
A-FORE, *ad. and prep.* Before; in front of; in time past.
A-FOREGOING, *a.* Going before.
A-FOREHAND, *ad.* Beforehand; before.
A-FOREMENTIONED, *ad.* Spoken of or named.
A-FORESAID, *ad.* before.
A-FORETHOUGHT (-thaut'), *a.* Premeditated.
A-FORETIME, *ad.* In time past; formerly; of old.
A-FOR-THE (-for-she-ri'). [*L.*] With stronger reason.
A-FOUL, *a. or ad.* Not free; entangled.
A-FRAID, *a.* Struck with fear.—**SYN.** Fearful; apprehensive; timid; timorous; frightened; alarmed; appalled.
A-FRESH, *ad.* Anew; over again.
A-FRONT (-frānt'), *ad.* In front.
AFT, *ad. or a.* Astern, or toward the stern.
AFTER (6), *prep.* Later in time; behind; according to; in search or pursuit of.
AFTER, *ad.* Subsequently; later in time.
AFTER, *a.* Later; latter; toward the stern.
AFTER-AGES, *n.* Later ages; succeeding times.
AFTER-BIRTH, *n.* The membrane inclosing a fetus.
AFTER-CLAP, *n.* Something disagreeable coming unexpectedly after all was supposed to be over.
AFTER-CROP, *n.* A second or subsequent crop.
AFTER-GAME, *n.* Subsequent plan or expedient.
AFTER-MATH, *n.* A second or subsequent crop of grass in the same year.
AFTER-NOON, *n.* Time from noon to evening.
AFTER-PAINS, *n. pl.* Pains attending the delivery of the after-birth.
AFTER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play.
AFTER-THOUGHT (-thaut'), *n.* Something thought of after an act; later thought.
AFTER-WARD, *ad.* In time subsequent.
AFTER-WARDS, *ad.* In time subsequent.
AFTER-WIT, *n.* Wisdom that comes too late.
AGA, *n.* A Turkish commander or chief officer.
A-GAIN (-a-gēn'), *ad.* A second time; once more; besides; in return; again and again, often.
A-GAINST (-a-gēnst'), *prep.* In opposition to; opposite to; in contact with; in provision for.

AGAVE, WOLF, DOCK, RÔLE, BULL, Vicious—*c* as *x*; *ê* as *j*; *s* as *z*; *ch* as *sh*; *THIS*.

; pl. **AGAPAE**. A love-feast among the Christians.

1. On the gape; in a state of wonder or astonishment.

2. A genus of fungi; *agave* mineral, a carbonate of lime used in medicine.

A precious stone composed chiefly of iridescent with colouring matter.

3. a. Pertaining to agate.

D (-tîd), a. Having the coloured lines of agate.

Of the nature of agate.

The American aloe.

eriod of time; space of time from birth to; mature years; time of life when legally act for himself; oldness; the de-

se; lapse of a generation; a particular of the Golden Age; a prolonged period

ly.—**SYN.** Epoch; date; era; maturity.

d), a. Advanced in age or years; old;

Old persons.

ad. Like an aged person.

a. State of acting or being in action;

; instrumentality; office or duties of an

reau of an agent.—**SYN.** Action; opera-

ncy.

a. pl. [L. *Things to be done*] A mem-
orak; the service or office of a church;

f, a. [L.] That which is to be done.

1. A person or thing that acts or pro-

acts; one who acts for another; a deputy.

IP, a. The office of an agent.

ION (ad-jer-â-shun), n. A heaping;

ion.

ER-ATE, v. t. To gather into a ball or

ER-ATE, v. t. To grow or collect into a

ER-ATION, n. Act of gathering, or

ing gathered into a ball or mass.

N-ANT, a. Uniting as glue.

N-ANT, a. Any viscous substance

see adhesion.

N-ATE, v. t. To unite or cause to ad-

N-ATION, n. The act of uniting, or

ing united, as by glue.

N-A-TIVE, a. That tends to unite.

-IZE, v. t. To make great; to exalt;

; to enlarge, applied to things.—**SYN.**

at; promote; advance; increase.

-IZE-MENT or AG-GRAND-IZE-

1. The act of aggrandizing or state of

grandized; exaltation.

-IZER, a. One who aggrandizes.

-TE, v. t. To make worse or greater;

ouring in description; to exaggerate.—

sichten; raise; increase; magnify.

-TED, pp. or a. Made worse; in-

ITION, n. A making worse; the act

ing; that which aggravates; exagger-

TE, v. t. To collect or heap together.

accumulate; pile.

TE, a. Collected or taken together;

TE, n. The whole of several particu-

Mass; assemblage; collection; sum

tion, n. The act of gathering into a

de mass; union of like bodies.

-TIVE, a. Causing aggregation; col-

-TOR, n. He that collects into a mass.

a. t. To encroach upon with violence

OW (grâh'un), n. The first attack, or

ry.—**SYN.** Attack; assault; invasion.

AG-GRESSIVE, a. Tending to aggress; making the first attack or encroachment.

AG-GRESSOR, n. One who begins to attack or injure.—**SYN.** Assaulter; invader.—An aggressor is one who begins a quarrel or encroachment; an assaulter is one who makes a violent onset; an invader is one who enters by force into the possessions of another.

AG-GRIEVE (greev'), v. t. To give pain or sorrow; to vex by injustice or wrong; to injure.

A-GHAST, } a. or ad. Struck with horror; aston-

A-GAST, } ished; horrified.

AG-ILE (â'il), a. Quick of motion.—**SYN.** Nimble;

active; lively; brisk.

AG-ILE-NESS, } n. Power to move quickly; quick-

A-GIL-I-TY, } ness of motion.—**SYN.** Nimble-

ness; activity; liveliness; briskness.

AG-LO, n.; pl. AG-LOS. [It.] Literally, difference; a premium on exchanges, especially of paper or inferior money for better.

AG-LO-TAGE, n. The manoeuvres of speculators to raise or depress the funds; stock-jobbing.

AG-T-TATE, v. t. To put in motion or commotion; to consider on all sides, as a question; to discuss.

—**SYN.** To shake; excite; rouse; disturb; revolve.

AG-TA-TED, pp. or a. Shaken; disturbed; debated.

AG-I-TATION, n. Act of agitating; state of being agitated; perturbation of mind; discussion.—**SYN.**

Disturbance; excitement; debate.

AG-TA-TIVE, a. Having power or tendency to agitate.

AG-TA-TOR, n. One who agitates; a disturber of the public mind.

AG-NAIL, n. A disease of the nail; whitlow.

AG-NATE, a. Related on the father's side; n. any male relation by the father's side.

AG-NATION, n. Relation by the father's side.

AG-NITION (-nish'un), n. An acknowledgment.

AG-NOMEN, n. [L.] An additional name given on account of some exploit, as Scipio Africanus.

AG-NUS CASTUS, n. [L.] The chaste-tree, so called from its imaginary power to preserve chastity.

AG-NUS DEI, n. [L.] In the Roman Catholic Church, a cake of wax bearing the figure of a lamb; also a prayer beginning with these words.

A-GO, ad. or a. Past; gone, as a year ago.

A-GOG', ad. In a state of eager hope, desire, or curiosity.

A-GOING, pp. In motion; going; ready to go.

A-GONE (20) (a-gawn'), ad. Ago; past; since.

AG-O-NISM, n. Contention for a prize.

AG-O-NIST, n. One who contends for the prize in public games; a prize-fighter.

AG-O-NISTIC, } a. Relating to prize-fighting

AG-O-NISTIC-AL, } or contests of strength.

AG-O-NIZE, v. t. To writhe with extreme pain;

to suffer violent anguish; to struggle.

AG-O-NIZE, v. t. To distress with extreme pain;

to torture.

AG-O-NIZ-ING, pp. or a. Giving extreme pain;

suffering from extreme pain.

AG-O-NIZ-ING-LY, ad. With extreme anguish.

AG-ONY, n. Pain that causes writhing; extreme suffering.—**SYN.** Anguish; pang.—*Agony* and *pang* denote a severe paroxysm of pain (a *ony* being the greater); *anguish* is prolonged suffering; the *anguish* of remorse, the *pangs* or *agonies* of dissolution.

A-GRAMMA-TIST, n. An illiterate person.

A-GR-VRI-AN, a. Relating or tending to equal division of lands.

A-GR-VRI-AN, n. One who favours an equal divi-

A-GR-VRI-AN-ISM, n. An equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

A-GREE, v. i. To be of one mind; to be consistent; to settle amicably; to strike a bargain; to be reconciled.—**SYN.** To accede; assent; consent.

A-GREE-ABLE, a. Pleading to the mind or senses; suitable; in conformity with.

a, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, FALL, WEAT; TREK, TRAM; MARSH, MERE; MOVE,

- AGREEA-BLENESS**, *a.* Pleasantness; conform-
ity.
- AGREEA-BLY**, *ad.* Consistently; pleasingly.
- AGREEED**, *a.* Settled by consent; fixed.
- AGREEMENT**, *a.* A state of agreeing, or being
in harmony or resemblance; concord; conformity;
a compact as to things agreed on; a covenant.—
Syn. Union; concurrence; accordance; contract.
- AGRESTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the fields;
- AGRESTICAL**, *a.* rural; unpolished; rustic.
- AGRICULTOR**, *a.* One who tills the ground; a
farmer.
- AGRICULTURE-AL** (*agri-kult-yur-al*), *a.* Relating to
agriculture.
- AGRICULTURE** (*agri-kult-yur*), *a.* Tillage or
culture of the earth; farming; husbandry.
- AGRICULTURIST**, *a.* One skilled in agricul-
ture; a husbandman; a farmer.
- AGRI-MONY**, *a.* A plant, mildly astringent.
- AGROUND**, *ad.* On the ground; stranded.
- AGUE** (*azu*), *a.* A chilly fit; a chill connected with
an intermitting fever.
- AGUISE**, *a.* Like an ague; shivering.
- AH**, *ex.* Expressive of surprise, joy, contempt, de-
fiance, pity, &c.
- AHA**, *ex.* Denoting pleasure, triumph or surprise.
- AHEAD** (*a-hed*), *ad.* In front; onward; in ad-
vance; headlong.
- AID** (*aid*), *v. t.* To afford assistance.—*Syn.* To
assist; help; succour; support; relieve; sustain.
- AID**, *n.* He who or that which gives assistance.—
Syn. Help; support; succour.
- AIDE-DE-CAMP** (*aid-e-kawng*), *n., pl.* **AIDES-DE-
CAMP**, *Fr.* An attendant on a high military
officer to convey his orders.
- AIDLESS** (*aidless*), *a.* Helpless; unsupported;
friendless.
- AIGRET** (*agret*), *a.* A name of the small white
heron.
- AIGRETTE** (*agret*), *a.* [Fr.] A tuft, as of feathers,
diamonds, &c.
- AIGU-LET**, *n.* The tag on fringes, &c.
- AILE** (*ail*), *n.* Disorder; indisposition; pain.
- AILE** (*ail*), *v. t.* To trouble; to affect with uneas-
iness.
- AIL**, *v. t.* To feel pain; to be troubled.
- AILANTUS**, *n.* A tree from the East, of a beau-
tiful appearance, but an offensive odour.
- AILMENT**, *n.* Morbid affection of the body; dis-
ease.
- AIM**, *n.* The pointing of a missile, weapon, etc.,
toward some object; the object thus pointed at;
motion or design.—*Syn.* Direction; end; inten-
tion; purpose; scope.
- AIM**, *v. t.* To take sight; to direct; to design; to
attempt.
- AIM**, *v. t.* To point or direct toward.
- AIR** (*ay*), *n.* The fluid which we breathe; a tune;
appearance; mien of a person; affected manner.
- AIR**, *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry
by air and warmth.
- AIR-BLADDER**, *a.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with
air; bladder of a fish.
- AIR-BUILT** (*bilt*), *a.* Erected in the air; fanciful.
- AIR-CELLS**, *n., pl.* Cells containing air.
- AIR-DRAWN**, *a.* Drawn in air; visionary.
- AIR-GUN**, *n.* A gun to be discharged by the elas-
tic force of air.
- AIR-HOLE**, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge
air.
- AIRILY**, *ad.* Gayly; merrily; sprightly.
- AIRINESS**, *n.* Openness to the air; levity; gaiety.
- AIRING**, *n.* A short excursion in the open air;
exposure to air and warmth.
- AIR-PIPE**, *n.* A pipe for conducting air, as from a
ship's hold.
- AIR-PLANT**, *n.* A plant deriving nutriment from
the air only.
- AIR-PUMP**, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air
of a vessel.
- AIRY**, *n., pl.* Lofty or disdainful carriage.
- AIR-SHAFT**, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.
- AIR-TIGHT** (*site*), *a.* Impervious to air.
- AIR-VESSEL**, *a.* A vessel in plants or insects
containing air.
- AIRY**, *a.* Having the nature or properties of air;
high in the air; open to the air; having the light-
ness of air; moving lightly; full of levity; unsub-
stantial.
- AISLE** (*isle*), *a.* A walk or passage in a church;
- AILE**, *s.* side portion of a church.
- A-JAR**, *ad.* Partly open, as a door.
- AJT-TAGE**, *a.* A discharge-tube, as of a fount.
- ADJU-TAGE**, *s.* sin.
- A-KIMBO**, *a.* With a crook, as arms akimbo.
- A-KIN**, *a.* Allied by blood; of the same properties;
related.
- ALA-BASTER**, *a.* A white semi-transparent va-
riety of gypsum or sulphate of lime.
- ALA-BASTER**, *a.* Made of alabaster; very white.
- A-LACK**, *int.* Noting sorrow; alas.
- A-LACK-A-DAY**, *int.* An exclamation expressive of
regret or sadness.
- A-LACRIMITY**, *a.* Cheerful readiness.—*Syn.* Bril-
liancy; liveliness; glee; hilarity; joyousness.
- A-LA-MODE**, *ad.* According to the mode or fashion.
- A-LA-MODE**, *a.* Thin black silk.
- A-LANTUS**, *See* ATLANTUS.
- A-LARM**, *n.* Notice of danger; summons to arms;
sudden surprise with fear; contrivance to awake
persons from sleep or call attention.—*Syn.* Fright;
terror; consternation; apprehension.—*Alarm* is
the dread of impending danger; *apprehension*, fear
that it may be approaching; *terror* is agitating and
excessive fear; *consternation* is terror which over-
powers the faculties.
- A-LARM**, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to fill
with apprehension; to disturb. [danger.]
- A-LARM-BELL**, *a.* A bell that gives notice of
- A-LARM-CLOCK**, *a.* A clock made to ring at any
proposed hour.
- A-LARMING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving notice of approach-
ing danger; exciting apprehension; terrifying.
- A-LARMING-LY**, *ad.* In an alarming manner.
- A-LARMIST**, *n.* One who is accustomed to prophe-
sy danger or excite alarm.
- A-LARM-POST**, *a.* A place to which troops are to
repair in case of alarm.
- A-LARM-WATCH** (*-watch*), *a.* A watch that strikes
the hour at any given time.
- A-LARUM**, *n.* Same as alarm; applied chiefly to
a contrivance attached to a clock for sounding an
alarm or calling attention.
- A-LAS**, *ex.* Expressive of sorrow, grief, or pity.
- A-LATE**, *a.* Winged; having dilatations like
- A-LATED**, *s.* wings.
- ALB**, *n.* A sacerdotal vestment of white linen.
- AL-BATA**, *n.* A kind of German silver.
- AL-BA-TROSS**, *n.* A very large sea bird.
- AL-BEIT**, *conj.* and *ad.* Although; notwithstanding.
- AL-BESCENT**, *a.* Becoming white; whitish.
- AL-BI-FICATION**, *n.* Making white.
- AL-BI-GENSES**, *n., pl.* A reforming sect in the
south of France, which separated from the Church
of Rome in the 12th century.
- AL-BI-NISM**, *n.* The state or condition of an al-
bino.
- AL-BI'NO**, *a.* A white descendant of black parents;
a person whose skin and hair are unnaturally
white.
- AL-BU-GINEOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to the white of
an egg, and hence to the white of the eye.
- AL-BUGO**, *n.* A white spot in the eye.
- ALBUM**, *n.* A book for the insertion of autographs
or literary mementos; a white table or register
among the Romans.
- AL-BU-MEN**, *a.* A constituent part of animal bodies
existing pure in the white of an egg. Also, a soft
white substance in plants.
- AL-BUMINOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to albumen.
- AL-BORNUM**, *n.* The white and softer part of
wood next to the bark, called *sap wood*.
- AL-CA-HEST**, *a.*
- AL-KA-HEST**, *a.* The universal solvent.

ADVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—S AS X; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHIS.

AL-CAID, *n.* In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort; also a jailer.

AL-CAIDÉ, *n.* In Spain, a magistrate or judge.

AL-CHEMIO-AL, *a.* Relating to alchemy.

AL-CHEMIO-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of alchemy.

AL-CHEM-IST, *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

AL-CHEM-ISTIC-AL, *a.* Practising alchemy.

AL-CHE-MY, *n.* Occult chemistry. The proposed, but imaginary art of the transmutation of base metals into gold, and of finding the grand catholicon and the universal solvent.

AL-CO-HOL, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirits; more loosely applied to ardent spirits in general.

AL-CO-HOLIC, *a.* Relating to alcohol.

AL-CO-RAN, *n.* See KORAN and ALKORAN.

AL-COVE or AL-COVE', *n.* A recess of a library or of a chamber; any shady recess.

ALDER, *n.* A tree of several varieties.

ALDER-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* ALDER-MEN. A city magistrate next in rank below the mayor.

ALDER-MAN-LY, *a.* Becoming an alderman.

ALE, *a.* A fermented liquor made of malt and hops.

ALE-CONNER, *n.* An officer who inspected ale-house measures. [of a cock.

A-LE-CREY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by means

AL-E-GAR, *n.* Sour ale.

ALE-HOOF, *n.* A kind of root; ground ivy.

ALE-HOUSE, *n.* A place where ale is sold.

A-LEMBIC, *n.* A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

AU-RE FLAMMAN. [L.] "To feed the flame;" to increase the tendency

A-LERT' (19), *a.* Noting watchful activity or readiness; on the alert, on the watch.—*Syn.* Brisk; prompt; lively.

A-LERTLY, *ad.* Quickly; nimbly; briskly.

A-LENTNESS, *n.* Watchful activity or readiness.—*Syn.* Briskness; watchfulness; promptitude.

ALE-WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* ALE-WIVES. An American fish resembling a herring. (*Ind. Aloop*.)

AL-EX-ANDRINE, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables, or six Iambic feet.

A-LEX-I-PHARMIC, } *n.* What expels or resists
A-LEX-I-TERIC, } poison; *a.* expelling poison
or infection.

ALGA, *n.* [L.] Sea weed.

AL-GÆ, *n.* *pl.* [L.] An order of subaqueous plants, including the sea weeds.

AL-GÆ-BRA, *n.* [Ar.] The science of computing by signs or symbols (as the letters of the alphabet) instead of figures, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic.

AL-GÆ-BRATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or performed
AL-GÆ-BRATIC-AL, } by algebra.

AL-GÆ-BRATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of algebra.

AL-GÆ-BRATIST, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

AL-GÆ-BINE' (reen'), *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

AL-GO-RITHM, } *n.* An Arabic term signifying

AL-GO-RISM, } numerical computation.

AL-GOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sea weed.

AL-GUA-ZIL, } (Al'ga-zeel'), } *n.* A Spanish officer
AL-GUA-ZIL, } (al'ga-zeel') } of justice.

AL-AS, *ad.* [L.] Otherwise; *n.* a second writ.

AL-T-BI. [L.] Elsewhere. To plead an alibi is to show that the accused was in some other place when the crime was committed.

AL-TEN (Ale'-yen), *a.* Foreign; belonging to a foreigner; estranged.

AL-TEN, *n.* A foreigner who has not been naturalized; a stranger.

AL-TEN-A-BIL-ITY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.

AL-TEN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred or sold.

AL-TEN-AGE, *n.* The state of being an alien.

AL-TEN-ATE (Ale'-yen-ate), *v. t.* To estrange; to make indifferent or averse; to sell or transfer; to apply to a wrong use.

AL-TEN-ATE, *a.* Estranged; stranger to.

AL-TEN-ATION (Al'-yen-ashun), *n.* A making over or transference, as of property; the state of being alienated; estrangement; disorder of mind.

AL-TEN-À-TOR, *n.* One that transfers property, or alienates.

AL-TENE' (Al'-yène'), *v. t.* To estrange; to sell; to transfer property.

AL-TEN-EE' (Al'-yen-ee'), *n.* One to whom a thing is transferred. [an alien.

AL-TEN-ISM (Ale'-yen-izm), *n.* The state of being AL-TI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a wing.

A-LIGHT' (-lite), *v. t.* To come down; to descend; to dismount, as from a horse.

A-LIGNMENT, *n.* The fixing of a line, as in making a railroad; the line thus established.

A-LIKE, *ad.* In the same manner or form.

A-LIKE', *a.* Similar; like.

AL-T-MENT, *n.* That which feeds or supports.—*Syn.* Food; nourishment; support; nutriment.

AL-I-MENTAL, } *a.* Pertaining to food or nu-

AL-I-MENT-ARY, } ment; supplying food; al-

tritive.

AL-I-MENT-ATION, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment; state of being nourished.

AL-I-MENTIVE-NESS, *n.* The phenological organ of appetite for food or drink.

AL-I-MON-IOUS, *a.* Nourishing.

AL-T-MO-NY, *n.* A separate maintenance for a woman who is separated from her husband.

AL-T-OTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the Great Bear.

AL-T-PEP, *n.* Wing-footed; *n.* an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings, as the bat. [mainder.

AL-TI-QUANT, *a.* That does not divide without re-

AL-TI-QUOT, *a.* That divides or measures exactly, or without remainder.

A-LIVE', *a.* Having life; not dead; active; susceptible; in force.

AL-KA-HEST, *n.* A pretended universal solvent.

AL-KA-LESCENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

AL-KA-LI or AL-KA-LI, *n.*; *pl.* AL-KA-LIFS. A substance of acrid taste, and capable of neutralizing acids; chiefly of three kinds, vegetable, as potash; mineral, as soda; and volatile, as ammonia.

AL-KAL-I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into an alkali or to become alkaline.

AL-KA-LIGÈ-NOUS, *a.* Producing alkali.

AL-KA-LIMÈ-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of alkalies.

AL-KA-LIMÈ-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the strength of alkalies.

AL-KA-LINE (-lin or line), *a.* Having the qualities of an alkali.

AL-KA-LIN-ITY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.

AL-KA-LIZE, *v. t.* To make alkaline.

AL-KA-LOID, *n.* A vegetable principle having alkaline qualities.

AL-KA-NET, *n.* A plant yielding a red dye.

AL-KERMÈS, *n.* A cordial made chiefly of kermes berries.

AL-KO-RAN, *n.* The Mohammedan sacred book. See KORAN.

ALL, *a.* The whole; every one. In composition it enlarges the meaning or adds force to a word, and it is generally more emphatic than most; as all powerful. Such compounds usually explain themselves, and therefore but few will be here given.

ALL-FOOLS'DAY, *n.* The first of April, when it is a popular custom to play off tricks or make fools.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* *pl.* A game at cards; to go on all-fours is to creep on the hands and knees.

ALL-HAIL', *ex.* A kindly salutation, denoting all health be to you.

ALL-HALLOW, } *n.* All-Saints' day, the first of
ALL-HALLOW'S, } November.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *n.* The time near All-Saints.

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November; a feast in honour of all the saints.

ALL-SOULS'DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a Roman Catholic solemnity held to pray for the souls of the faithful.

1, 2, &c. long.—1, 2, &c. short.—CITE, VIA, LIA.,

FALL, WHAT? THREE, THREE: HARK! HE, HE, HE,

ALL-SUFFICIENT (*ish-en-t*), *a.* Sufficient to everything; *a.* the all-sufficient: Being, God.

ALL-SUSTAINING, *a.* Upholding all things.

ALL-WISE, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

ALLAH, *a.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

ALL-ANT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the anterior.

ALL-ANTOID, *a.* A thin membrane, situated

ALL-ANTOIS, *s.* between the chorion and amnion in animals.

ALL-AY, *v. t.* To repress or bring down, as *referring, discussions, &c.*—*SYN.* To check; appease; calm; soothe; pacify; assuage.

ALL-AY, *v.* See ALL-AY.

ALL-LAYER, *adverb.* *a.* He or that which allays.

ALL-LAYMENT, *a.* The act of quieting; state of rest after disturbance; that which allays.

ALL-LEGANEAS, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegrany.

ALL-LEGANY, *a.* The chief ridge of mountains in the middle and southern states of North America.

ALL-LEGATION, *a.* Declaration; the thing declared or alleged; plea.

ALL-LEVE' (*al-lid'*), *v. t.* To produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; to bring forward.—*SYN.* To urge; adduce; advance; cite.

ALL-LEVEA-BLE, *a.* That may be alleged.

ALL-LEVE' (*al-lid'*), *pp.* Affirmed; asserted.

ALL-LEGLANCE, *a.* The obligation or duty of a subject to a prince, government, or state; loyalty.

ALL-LEGLANT, *a.* Loyal; dutiful; obedient.

ALL-LEGORIC, *ad.* *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative manner.

ALL-LEGORIC-AL, *ad.* In an allegorical manner.

ALL-LEGORIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an allegorical manner.

ALL-LEGORIC-AL-NESS, *a.* The quality of being allegorical.

ALL-LEGORIST, *n.* One who teaches by allegory.

ALL-LEGORIZE, *v. t.* To form an allegory.

ALL-LEGORIZE, *v. i.* To use allegory.

ALL-LEGOR-AY, *a.* A story or figurative representation, in which the direct and literal meaning is not the real or principal one, but is designed to image forth some important truth with greater vividness and force; a figurative manner of speech or description.

ALL-LEGRETTO, [*It.*] Denoting time less quick than allegro.

ALL-LEGRO, *n.* [*It.*] A sprightly movement in music; *a.* brisk.

ALL-LELCIAH (*la'yah*), *a.* Praise to Jehovah.

ALL-LEMANDE, *a.* A slow air in common time, or solemn music with a slow movement; *a.* brisk dance.

ALL-LEVI-ATE, *v. t.* To lighten or remove in part, as pain, &c.—*SYN.* To lessen; diminish; mitigate; assuage; allay.—These words are all figurative. *Alluvate* supposes a load, as of care, which is lightened; mitigate, something fierce, which is made mild, as suffering; assuage, something violent, which is quieted, as sorrow; allay, something excited, but now brought down, as grief; lessen and diminish refer to amount or degree.

ALL-LEVI-ATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making lighter or more tolerable.

ALL-LEVI-ATION, *a.* The act of making lighter; a lessening or mitigation; that which mitigates or makes more tolerable.—*SYN.* Mitigation; diminution; relief.

ALL-LEVI-ATIVE, *n.* Something mitigating.

ALL-LEY, *n.*; *pl.* ALL-LEYS. A narrow passage, as distinct from a public street; *a.* narrow walk.

ALL-LEACEOUS (*la'hus*), *a.* Pertaining to garlic.

ALL-LEANCE, *a.* A union by treaty or marriage.—*SYN.* League; confederacy; affinity; coalition.

ALL-LECIEN-CY (*lish-en-sy*), *a.* The power of attracting anything; attraction; magnetism.

ALL-LIED (*al-lid'*), *pp.* Connected by treaty, marriage, &c.; related; confederated.

ALL-LIGATE, *v. t.* To tie together; to unite.

ALL-LIGATION, *a.* A rule of arithmetic relating to the compounding of different ingredients.

AL-LI-GATOR, *a.* The American crocodile.

AL-LI-ION (*lish-en*), *a.* A striking against.

AL-LI-ERATION, *a.* The near collocation of words beginning with the same letter.

AL-LI-ER-ATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

AL-LI-ER-ATE, *a.* [*L.*] A certificate of an allowance of costs.

AL-LI-ER-ATION, *a.* An address, applied particularly to an address of the Pope to his clergy.

AL-LI-DIAL, *a.* Freehold; opposed to feudal.

AL-LI-DI-UM, *n.* Land held in one's own right; freehold estate.

AL-LI-NE-AL, *a.* A pass or thrust with a rapier or sword, as in fencing.

AL-LI-PATHY, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

AL-LI-PATHIST, *n.* One that practises medicine according to the rules of allopathy.

AL-LI-PATHY, *a.* The mode of curing diseases by producing in the patient affections different from the diseases; opposed to homoeopathy.

AL-LI-T, *v. t.* *Adverb.* To give by lot; hence, to distribute in portions; to parcel out.—*SYN.* To divide; assign; apportion.

AL-LI-TMENT, *a.* Act of allotting; part or share allotted.

AL-LI-W, *v. t.* To suffer to pass; not to reject or deny; as, to allow a claim, a stipend, &c. *Permit* is stronger, implying consent.—*SYN.* To grant; yield; admit; consent.

AL-LI-WABLE, *a.* That may be allowed; lawful; admitted as true or proper.

AL-LI-W-ABLY, *ad.* In an allowable manner.

AL-LI-WANCE, *a.* The act of allowing or admitting; abatement; stated or limited quantity.

AL-LI-WANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance.

AL-LI-W, *v. t.* To mix one metal with another; to reduce or deteriorate by mixture.

AL-LI-W, *a.* A baser metal mixed with a finer, or a mixture of metals; that which reduces or deteriorates.

AL-LI-WAGE, *a.* The act of alloying or mixing metals.

ALL-SPICE, *a.* The berry of the pimento.

ALL-SPICE, *v. t.* To refer indirectly; to hint.—*SYN.* To suggest; intimate; glance at; advert to.

ALL-SPICE, *v. t.* To tempt by the offer of good, real or apparent. *SYN.* To entice; decoy; seduce.—We are allured to evil by some promised good; we are enticed into it through our passions; we are seduced when drawn aside from the path of rectitude.

ALL-SPICE, *a.* That which allures or entices.

ALL-SPICE, *a.* One who allures, entices, or tempts.

ALL-SPICE, *ppr.* or *a.* Tempting by apparent good; inviting; pleasing.

ALL-SPICE-LY, *ad.* In an alluring manner.

ALL-SPICE-NESS, *a.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good.

ALL-SPICE (*al'shun*), *a.* Indirect reference; in rhetoric, a figure by which some word or phrase in a sentence calls to mind a similar object of a well-known or striking nature.

ALL-SPICE, *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

ALL-SPICE-LY, *ad.* In an allusive manner.

ALL-SPICE-NESS, *a.* The quality of being allusive.

ALL-SPICE, *a.* Pertaining to alluvion; washed to land; added by water.

ALL-SPICE-ON, *a.* Earth carried by the motion of water and deposited.

ALL-SPICE-UM, *n.*; *pl.* ALL-SPICE-UM. The matter deposited by the washing of floods, &c.

ALL-SPICE, *v. t.* To unite by compact, marriage, &c.

ALL-SPICE, *n.*; *pl.* ALL-SPICES. One who is united by compact, marriage, &c.; a confederate.

ALL-MA-ESTAR. See ALL-MA-ESTAR.

ALL-MA-GEST, *a.* A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.

ALL-MA-MATER, *a.* [*L.*] Fostering mother; *a.* term applied to the institution where one was educated.

BOVE, WOLF, DOCK; BÖLE, BULL; VŪCIOUS.—C AS K; & AS J; S AS X; CH AS SH; THIS

C. *a.* A calendar of months, weeks, celestial phenomena, and other matters, for

a. A dancing girl in Egypt.

TI-NESS (-mi'te-ness), *n.* A power to do

TY (-mi'ty), *a.* All-powerful; of un-

ower.

TY, *a.* God; the Supreme Being.

(It is popularly pronounced 'Almond.)

PCRNACE, *n.* A kind of furnace used

of metals.

of the throat, *n. pl.* Two round glands;

other.

E, *n.* One who distributes alms for any

Y, *a.* A place for distributing alms.

ad. Nearly; well nigh.

i, *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.* Any gratuitous gift

or a charitable donation.

ED, *n.* An act of charity; a gift.

-ING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

USE, *n.* A house for the poor who sub-

arbitry.

N, *n.* A man living on charity.

NTAR, *n.* A term formerly applied to

the sphere parallel to the horizon.

BEE, *n.* (Mentioned in Scripture).

BEE, *n.* supposed to be sandal wood.

n. A measuring by the ell.

E, *n.* An officer formerly appointed to

inspect and measure cloth.

AL, *n.*; *pl.* **AL'ÖES**. A kind of tree of seve-

ral.

AL, *n.* The inspissated juice of the aloe;

ing cathartic medicine.

AL, *n.* Pertaining to or partaking of

the qualities of aloes.

AL, *ad.* On high; above; in the rigging.

CY, *n.* Divination by salt.

Single; solitary; apart from others.

AL, *ad.* Onward; forward; owing to.

esp. Lengthwise; throughout; by the

ear; implying extended motion or posi-

tion.

DE, *ad.* By the side of a ship.

i, *At a distance.*

AL, *ad.* Loudly; with great noise.

AL, *n.* The Peruvian sheep; a variety of

wool made of their wool.

The first letter of the Greek alphabet,

note first or beginning.

AL, *n.* The letters of a language ac-

cording to the customary order.

AL, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an

alphabet.

AL, *n.* In the order of an al-

phabet.

AL, *ad.* According to the

Alps.

AL, *n.* Produced in Alpine regions.

AL, *n.* Pertaining to the Alps; very high;

pronounced 'Alpin.

AL, *ad.* Before this time; now.

AL, *conj.* Likewise; in like manner; too.

AL, *n.* A term applied to the high notes in

music.

AL, *n.* Relating to high mountains in Asia.

AL, *n.* An erection for sacrifices or

to a deity; applied by some Christians to

union table; figuratively, a church.

AL, *n.* The profits arising to a priest for

or on account of the altar.

AL, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar

cloth.

AL, *n.* A painting placed over the

re-decoration of an altar.

AL, *v. t.* To make some change in.

AL, *v. t.* To become different; to vary.

AL, *n.* That may be changed.

AL, *n.* The quality of being

AL

ALTER-ABLY, *ad.* In an alterable manner.

ALTER-ANT, *a.* Producing or causing a change.

ALTER-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually cor-

rects the state of the body; an alterative.

ALTER-ATION, *n.* A change; act of changing.

ALTER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration.

ALTER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that gradually

produces a change in the habit or constitution.

ALTER-CATE (9), *v. t.* To contend in words; to

wrangle.

ALTER-CATION (9), *n.* A dispute with anger.—

Syn. Wrangle; dispute.—An altercation is an angry

dispute between two parties; a wrangle is a noisy

altercation.

ALTERN, *a.* Acting by turns; alternate.

ALTERN-ATE (9, 13), *a.* By turns; in succe-

sion; one after the other.

ALTERN-ATE (9), *v. t.* To change or perform by

turns; *v. i.* to happen or to act by turns.

ALTERN-ATE (9, 13), *n.* That which happens by

turns; a substitute.

ALTERN-ATE-LY (9, 13), *ad.* Mutually; by turns;

one after the other.

ALTERN-ATING (9), *a.* Noting interchange or

mutual correspondence; acting alternately or re-

ciprocally.

ALTERN-ATION, (9), *n.* The reciprocal succe-

AL

ALTERN-ITY, (9), *n.* sion of things in time or

place.

ALTERN-A-TIVE (9, 13), *a.* Offering a choice of

ALTERN-A-TIVE (9, 13), *n.* That which may be

chosen or omitted; a choice of two things.

ALTERN-A-TIVE-LY (9, 13), *ad.* In an alternate

manner; reciprocally.

ALTERN-A-TIVE-NESS (9, 13), *n.* The quality or

state of being alternative.

AL-THOUGH (awl-thŭ'), *conj.* Grant; allow; ad-

mit; be it so; notwithstanding.

AL-TILO-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speech; pompous

language.

AL-TILO-QUENT, *a.* High-sounding; pompous.

AL-TIME-TER, *n.* An instrument for taking alti-

tudes by geometrical principles.

AL-TIME-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining alti-

tudes by means of a proper instrument.

AL-TISO-NANT, *a.* High-sounding; lofty or

AL-TISO-NOUS, *n.* pompous, as in language.

AL-TITUDE, *n.* Extension measured upward;

height; elevation. In astronomy, angle of eleva-

tion above the horizon.

ALTO, *ad.* High; *n.* in music, the counter-tenor.

ALTO RE-LIEVO, (re-lee'vo). [It.] High relief

in sculpture; the figure standing out nearly de-

tached from the background.

AL-TO-GETHER, *ad.* Wholly; entirely; com-

pletely.

AL-U-DEL, *n.* A chemical pot open at each end,

used in sublimation.

AL-UM, *n.* An astringent mineral salt composed of

alumina, potash, and sulphuric acid.

AL-U-MINE, *n.* An earth composed of aluminum

AL-U-MIN-A, and oxygen; pure clay or argil.

AL-U-MIN-IFER-IOUS, *a.* Producing or containing

alum.

AL-U-MIN-IOUS, *a.* Containing or like alum.

AL-U-MINI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of alumina.

AL-U-MI-NUM, *n.* Having the nature of alum.

AL-LUM'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* **AL-LUM'NI**. [L.] A pupil; a

graduate of a literary or scientific institution.

AL-VE-A-RY, *n.* A bee-hive; the hollow of the ear.

AL-VE-O-LAR, *a.* Containing sockets, hollow

AL-VE-O-LA-RY, *a.* cells, or pits.

AL-VE-O-LATE, *a.* Pitted, like a honey comb.

AL-VINE (al'vin), *a.* Belonging to or coming from

the belly or intestines.

AL-WAY, *ad.* For ever; ever; continually;

ALWAYS, *ad.* without variation.

A.M. The initial letters of Artium Magister, master

of arts; also, of Anno Mundi, in the year of the

world; and of Ante Meridiem, before noon

A.M. The first person of the verb to be.

MOVE, WOLF, MOKE; BÖLE, BULL; VY'CIOWS.—C AS K; Ç AS J; S AS X; CH AS SH; THIS.

ENT, *a.* A change for the better; an to a motion, bill, &c., with a view to improvement.

(a-mēndr'), *n.* pl. Recompense; satisfaction.

F, *a.* Pleasantness of situation or ad- (13), *v. t.* To fine at the discretion of

A-BLE, *a.* Liable to amercement.

MENT, *a.* A fine at the discretion of

AN-ISM, *a.* A word, idiom, or some- ng peculiar to Americans; the love of s for their own country or its interests.

AN-IZE, *v. t.* To render American.

ST, *a.* A precious stone of a violet blue

STINE, *a.* Like an amethyst.

TY, *a.* Amiability; loveliness.

E, *a.* Worthy to be loved.—SYN. Love- ing; delightful; pleasing.

E-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving- ness; agreeableness.

F, *ad.* In an amiable manner.

HUS, *a.* A variety of asbestos, having- uds like flax. It is incombustible, and a wrought into cloth and paper.

LE, *a.* Harmonious in mutual inter- frs. Friendly; peaceable; fraternal.—- always supposes two parties, as an omi- ngement. We can not say of a single- that he was amicable, though we can say- edly.

LE-NESS, *a.* Friendliness; kindness.

LY, *ad.* In a friendly way; obligingly.

'tis, *n.* A square linen cloth worn by a- tholic priest about his shoulders under- Milton uses it for covering or garment.

prep. In the middle; amongst; min- gled with; among.

PS, *ad.* In the middle of a ship as to- and breadth.

or *ad.* Wrong; improperly; in a faulty

. Friendship; agreement; harmony;- standing.

A, *a.* A volatile alkali of a pungent- rit of hartshorn.

AC, } *a.* Possessing the qualities of

AC-AL, } amonia; pungent.

AC, } *a.* A gum resin used in me-

AC-UM, } dicine, brought from Africa

ast Indies.

UM, *a.* The hypothetical base of am- posed to be metallic.

TION (-niash'un), *n.* Military stores for- defence, as gunpowder, shot, &c.

', *a.* A general pardon of offences- vernment.

(-mūng'), } *prep.* Conjoined; in a

(a-mūngst'), } mingled state; amidst.

A lover.

CE, *a.* An amorous woman; a petty

i, *a.* Inclined to love; full of love; per- love.—SYN. Loving; fond.

LY, *ad.* Lovingly; fondly; very- acionately.

NESS, *a.* The quality of being amon- ness; love; fondness.

US (-morfus), *a.* Having no determi- shapeless.

(-mor'fy), *a.* Irregularity of form.

l. Lifeless; dead; dejected.

TATION, } *a.* The act or right of alien-

2-MENT, } ating lands or tenements

ation.

E, *v. t.* To alienate to a corporation.

v. i. To reach or equal in amount; to-

the whole; to result.

a. The sum total; whole; result.

AMOUR' (-moor'), *n.* A love intrigue.

AM-PHIBI-A, } *n.* pl. A class of animals having

AM-PHIBI-ANE, } both lungs and gills, and cap-

able of existing both in water and on land.

AM-PHIBI-AN, *n.* An amphibious animal.

AM-PHIB-I-O-O-GY, *n.* That part of natural his-

tory which treats of amphibious animals.

AM-PHIBI-OUS (-fibe-us), *a.* Living in two differ-

ent elements; of a mixed nature; mongrel.

AM-PHIBI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The faculty of living on

land or in water.

AM-PHIB-O-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Of doubtful meaning;

ambiguous.

AM-PHI-BOL-O-GY, *n.* A phrase or discourse sus-

ceptible of two interpretations.

AM-PHIBO-LOUS, *a.* Tossed from one to another;

susceptible of two meanings.

AM-PHIBO-LY (-ōb'o-ly), *n.* Ambiguity of mean-

ing.

AM-PHIBRACH (-brak'), *n.* A poetical foot of

three syllables, the middle long; the first and last

short.

AM-PHIG-TY-ŌNTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the council

of the Amphictyons in Greece.

AM-PHIG-TY-ONS, *n.* pl. A celebrated council of

deputies from the different states of Greece.

AM-PHIG/A-MOUS, *a.* In botany, having no vis-

ible organs of fructification.

AM-PHIM'A-CER (-fīm'a-ser'), *n.* In ancient poetry,

a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and

the others long, as Cēs-tis.

AM-PHIPRO-STYLE (-fip'). *n.* An edifice with

columns on the front and rear, but not on the

sides.

AM-PHIS/CI-I, *n.* pl. People dwelling within the

tropics, whose shadows fall sometimes north and

sometimes south.

AM-PHITHEA-TRE, *n.* An edifice of a round or

oval form, having its arena encompassed with

rows of seats rising gradually one above the other,

for public exhibitions.

AM-PHITHEA-TRAL, *a.* Resembling an amph-

theatre.

AM-PHITHE-ATRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or ex-

hibited in an amphitheatre.

AM-PHITRITE, *n.* In Grecian Mythology, a god-

dess of the seas; the sea personified; a genus of

tubicular marine animals.

AM-PHO-RA (ām'fo-ra), *n.* A two-handed liquor

vessel among the Greeks and Romans.

AM-PLE, *a.* Large, in extent, size, quantity, &c.;

fully adequate to an end.—SYN. Spacious; ca-

pacious; extensive; abundant; plentiful.—When

we mean by ample large in extent, we say spacious

or extensive; large in size, capacious; large in

quantity, abundant or plentiful.

AM-PLE-NESS, *n.* Largeness; extent; abund-

ance.

AM-PLEXT-CAL, *a.* Surrounding the stem.

AM-PLI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To enlarge; to amplify.

AM-PLI-FI-CATION, *n.* Enlargement; exagger-

ated description or diffuse narration.

AM-PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who enlarges.

AM-PLI-FY, *v. t.* To enlarge; to exaggerate; to

treat copiously; to augment.

AM-PLI-FY, *v. t.* To exaggerate; to be diffuse; to

dilate.

AM-PLI-TUDE, *n.* Extent; largeness; sufficiency;

in astronomy, the angular distance of a body at

rising or setting from the east or west point of the

horizon.

AM-PLY, *ad.* Largely; liberally; fully.

AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS (-lā'shus), *a.* Like a bottle.

AM-PU-TATE, *v. t.* To cut off; to prune.

AM-PU-TATION, *n.* The act or operation of cut-

ting off a limb or other part.

A-MUCK, *n.* A Malay word for killing. To run

amuck is to rush out frantically, attacking all that

come in the way, as is done by fanatics in the

East.

AM'U-LET, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil, or

disease.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—*CARE, FEAR, LIES, FALL, WHAT, THREE, TIME, MARINE, BIRD, MOVE,*

A-MUSE, *v. t.* To entertain agreeably; to occupy attention with something pleasing or humorous; to delude.—**SRN.** To divert; entertain.—We are amused by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly; *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as conversation or a book; *diverted* by that which draws off our thoughts to something of livelier interest, especially of a sportive nature, as a humorous story or a laughable incident.

A-MUSEMENT, *n.* That which amuses.—**SRN.** Diversion; pastime; entertainment; sport.

A-MUSING, *ppr. or a.* Affording amusement; entertaining.

A-MUSING-LY, *ad.* In an amusing way.

A-MUSIVE, *a.* Capable of amusing; entertaining; diverting; pleasing.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *a.* Made of almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LINE, *n.* A crystalline principle obtained from bitter almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LOID, *n.* A variety of trap-rock containing almond-shaped minerals.

A-MYG'DA-LOIDAL, *a.* Resembling amygdaloid.

AM-Y-LA'CEOUS (la'shu), *a.* Pertaining to starch.

AN, *a.* called the indefinite article; in derivation an adjective. One, denoting an individual. It drops the *n* before the consonant, and becomes *a*, as a pen; except *h* mute and *h* not mute, in words accented on the second syllable. *An*, in old authors, signifies *if*.

ANNA, *n.* [Gr.] In medical prescriptions, an equal quantity of each.

ANNA, as a termination, denotes a collection of remarkable sayings, as *Johnsanniana*.

AN-A-BAPTISM, *n.* The doctrine of the anabaptist.

AN-A-BAPTIST, *n.* One who holds that adult believers alone should be baptized, and that, if baptized in infancy, they should be baptized again.

AN-A'CHO-RET (ak'-), *n.* A hermit; anchorite.

AN-A'CHO-NISM (ak'ro-nizm), *n.* An error in chronology, by which an event is referred to a wrong time.

AN-A'CH-RO-NISTIC, *a.* Involving an anachronism.

AN-A-C'E-NOSIS (se-nó'sis), *n.* [Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, by which the speaker appeals to his hearers or opponents for their opinions on the point in debate.

AN-A-CÓNDA, *n.* A large serpent in the East.

A-NAC-RE-ONTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; jovous.

A-NAC-RE-ONTIC, *n.* A poem in the style of Anacreon.

AN-A-DEM, *n.* A garland or fillet.

AN-A-DI-PLO'IS, *n.* A figure of rhetoric, consisting of the repetition of the last word in a sentence in the beginning of the next.

AN-ES-THE'SIS, *n.* Insensibility to pain.

AN-ES-THETIC, *a.* Suspending sensation or a sense of pain.

AN-A-GLYPH (án-a-glif), *n.* Chased or embossed work in metal or other substances.

AN-A-GLYPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to engraving or embossing.

AN-A-GÓ'GIC-AL, *a.* Mysterious; mystical; spiri-

AN-A-GRAM, *a.* A transposition of the letters of words so as to form new ones, as *astronomers* into *moon-starrers*; *Galens* into *angelis*.

AN-A-GRAM-MATIC, *a.* Making an anagram.

AN-A-GRAM-MATIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAL, *a.* Belonging to or placed near the anus.

AN-A-LECTIC, *a.* Collecting.

AN-A-LECTS, *n. pl.* Collected fragments from authors.

AN-A-LEPTIC, *a.* Giving strength after disease.

AN-A-LOGIC-AL, *a.* According to analogy.

AN-A-LOGIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of analogy.

AN-A-LOGIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical.

A-NÁLO-GISM, *n.* An argument from cause to effect; investigation by analogy.

A-NÁLO-GIZE, *v. t.* To explain or consider by analogy.

A-NÁLO-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy; correspondent.

AN-A-LOGUE, *n.* A thing that is analogous to some other thing.

A-NÁLO-GY, *n.* A remote likeness; similarity between different objects in respect to form, design, effects, &c., or in the relations they bear to other objects.

A-NÁLY-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **A-NÁLY-SIS** Separation of a body, or of a subject, word, &c., into its elements or component parts; opposed to *synthesis*, which is the uniting of things into a whole or compound.

AN-A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes anything.

AN-A-LYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; re-

AN-A-LYTIC-AL, *a.* solving into parts or first principles; fond of analysis.

AN-A-LYTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of analysis.

AN-A-LYTICS, *n. pl.* The science of analysis.

AN-A-LYZA-BLE, *a.* That can be analyzed.

AN-A-LYZ-A-TION, *n.* Act of analyzing.

AN-A-LYZE, *v. t.* To separate into parts; to resolve into first principles or elements.

AN-A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One that analyzes.

AN-A-MORPH-O-SIS or **AN-A-MORPH-O'SIS**, *n.*

In perspective drawing, a figure appearing at one point of view deformed, and in another an exact representation of an object; in botany excessive development.

AN-A-PEST, *n.* In poetry, a foot of three syllables, the first two short and the last long.

A-NÁPHO-BA, *n.* A figure in rhetoric in which the same word is repeated at the beginning of two or more successive sentences.

AN-ÁRCH (án'ark), *n.* An author of confusion.

AN-ÁRCHIC (ark'ik), *a.* Being without govern-

AN-ÁRCH-IST, *n.* ment; confused.

AN-ARCH-ISM, *n.* One who promotes disorder; an anarchy.

AN-ARCH-Y (án'ark-f), *n.* Want of government in society; confusion.

AN-A-SÁR'CIOUS, *a.* Dropsical.

AN-AS-TO-MATIC, *a.* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

A-NÁSTO-MOSE, *v. t.* To unite as by anastomosis.

A-NAS-TO-MOSIS, *n.* The joining together of the vessels or circulatory organs of a body or plant, as of arteries or veins.

A-NÁSTRO-PHE, *n.* In rhetoric, inversion of the natural order of words.

A-NÁTH-E-MA, *n.* Literally, a curse; excommunication with curses; malediction.

A-NÁTH-E-MÁ-TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

A-NÁTH-E-MÁ-TI-ZÁ-TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing.

A-NÁTH-E-MÁ-TIZE, *v. t.* To denounce with curses; to excommunicate.

A-NÁTH-E-MÁ-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes.

AN-A-TÓMIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy.

AN-A-TÓMIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of dissection.

A-NÁTO-MIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies, or is skilled in anatomy.

A-NÁTO-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to lay open the internal structure of a body.

A-NÁTO-MY, *n.* The art of dissection; the science of the structure of animal bodies; the body stripped of its integuments and muscles; *travically*, a meagre person.

AN-CES-TOE, *n.* One from whom a person is descended.—**SRN.** Forefather; progenitor.

AN-CESTRAL, *a.* Relating to or claimed from ancestors.

AN-CES-TRY, *n.* Pedigree; birth; descent; lineage.

AN-CHOR (án'kur), *n.* An iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; any firm support.

BOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VINCIOUS.—*en as k; ô as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.*

ANCHOR, *v. t.* To place an anchor; to fix.

ANCHOR, (*ânk'ur*), *v. t.* To cast an anchor; to drop at; to fix or rest on.

ANCHOR-AGE (*ânk'ur*), *n.* Ground fit for anchoring.

ANCHOR-ESS, *n.* A female hermit.

ANCHOR-ET, *n.*

ANCHOR-ITE, *n.* A hermit; a recluse; a monk.

ANCHOVY, *n.* A small sea-fish used for sauce.

ANCIENT (*ân'shent*), *a.* Old; belonging to former times; antique. —*S.* Primitive; pristine; antiquated; obsolete.—A thing is ancient when it is old; it is antiquated, antique, and obsolete, when it is gone out of use or fashion.

ANCIENT-LY (*ân'shent-ly*), *ad.* In old times; formerly. [*quity.*]

ANCIENT-NESS, *n.* Great age; oldness; antiquity.

ANCIENT-RY, *n.* Ancient lineage.

ANCIENTS (*ân'shents*), *n. pl.* Those who lived in old times.

ANCI-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to a female servant; auxiliary or subordinate.

ANCIPTAL, *a.* Doubtful; double formed.

ANCONES, *n. pl.* In architecture, the brackets supporting a cornice on the flanks; also, the corners of a wall.

ANCO-NT, *n.* In iron works, a partially wrought bloom, or half-formed bar of iron.

AND, *con.* A word that joins words and sentences.

ANDANTE, (*It.*) In music a word directing to a moderately slow movement.

ANDIRON (*i-urn*), *n.* An iron utensil to hold wood in a fire-place.

ANDROGY-NAL, *a.* Having both sexes; hermaphrodite.

ANDROIDES (*-droidéz*), *n.* A self-moving machine in a human form; an automaton.

ANEC-DOTE, *n.* In its original sense, secret history, or facts not generally known; a biographical incident; brief narrative of an event.—*SYN.* Story; tale; memoir.

ANEC-DOTIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

AN-E-MO-GRA-PHY, *n.* A description of the winds.

AN-E-MO-LO-GY, *n.* The doctrine of winds.

AN-E-MO-ME-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the strength or velocity of winds.

ANEMO-NE, *n.* The wind-flower, a genus of plants of many species.

ANEMO-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument that shows the course or direction of the wind.

ANEROID, *n.* A portable barometer, shaped like a watch, which dispenses with the use of quick-silver.

ANEURISM, *n.* A soft tumour arising from a dilatation or rupture of an artery.

AN-NEW (*a-nû*), *ad.* Newly; over again; afresh.

ANGEL, *n.* A divine messenger; a spirit; beautiful person; old gold coin, worth 10s. sterling.

ANGEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic.

ANGELIC, *a.* Belonging to or resembling angels.

ANGELIC-AL, *a.* angels.

ANGELIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Like an angel. [*gelic.*]

ANGELIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic.

ANGEL-O-LO-GY, *n.* The science or doctrine respecting angels.

ANGER (*ânger*), *n.* A passion excited by a sense of wrong.—*SYN.* Indignation; resentment; wrath; fury; rage.—*Anger* is a stronger term than *resentment*, but not so strong as *indignation*, which is awakened by what is flagitious in character or conduct; nor as *wrath*, *fury*, *rage*, in which *anger* is wrought up to a still higher point in the order of these words.

ANGER (*ânger*), *v. t.* To call forth anger or strong displeasure.—*SYN.* To provoke; vex; displease; fret.

ANGINA, *n.* [*L.*] Inflammation of the throat.

ANGINA PECTORIS, *n.* [*L.*] A distressing affection of the chest.

ANGIO-GRA-PHY, *n.* Doctrine of the vessels

ANGIO-LO-GY, *n.* of the human body.

ANGIOTO-MY, *n.* The opening of a blood-vessel.

ANGLE (*âng'gl*), *n.* A point where two lines meet, or the space included between two lines diverging from a point; a corner.

ANGLE, *n.* A rod, line and hook for fish-

ANGLE-ROD, *n.* ing.

ANGLE (*âng'gl*), *v. t.* To fish with a rod and hook.

ANGLER, *n.* One who fishes with a hook.

ANGLES (*âng'glz*), *n. pl.* A people of Germany from whom the name of England was derived.

ANGLI-CAN (*âng'gle-kan*), *a.* From *Angles*, English, one of the tribes that peopled England; pertaining to England.

ANGLI-CE, *ad.* [*L.*] In English.

ANGLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom or expression.

ANGLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To render or express in English. [*line.*]

ANGLING (*âng'gling*), *n.* A fishing with rod and

ANGLO-A-MERT-CAN (*âng'glo-*), *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

The words *Anglo-Norman*, *Anglo-Saxon*, &c., explain themselves.

ANGOR (*âng'gor*), *n.* Intense bodily pain.

ANGRI-LY (*âng're-ly*), *ad.* In an angry manner.

ANGRY (*âng'gry*), *a.* Excited by anger; feeling or showing anger; inflamed, as a sore; vexed, as

vears.—*SYN.* Passionate; resentful; irritated; raging; furious.

ANGULI-FORM, *a.* Resembling an eel.

ANGUI-SH (*âng'guish*), *n.* Excessive pain of mind or body.—*SYN.* Agony; torture; torment; grief; pang; throes.

ANGULAR, *a.* Pertaining to or having angles; stiff and formal in motion; having offensive points of character.

ANGULARITY (*âng-gu-*), *n.* The quality of being angular.

ANGULAR-LY (*âng-gu-*), *ad.* With angles; in the direction of the angles.

ANGULO-TED (*âng'gu-*), *a.* Formed with angles.

ANGUSTATION, *n.* The act of making narrow.

ANHE-LATION, *n.* Shortness of breath; panting.

ANHY-DROUS, *a.* Destitute of water.

ANIL, *n.* The shrub from whose leaves indigo is made.

ANILE, *a.* Old-womanish; imbecile.

ANILITY, *n.* The old age of a woman; dotage.

ANIMAD-VERSION, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproof. *SYN.* Strictures; comment; blame.

ANIMAD-VERSIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving.

ANIMAD-VERT, *v. t.* To turn the mind to; to pass censure upon. —*SYN.* To remark; comment.

ANIMAD-VERTER, *n.* One who animadverts.

ANIMAL, *n.* A being with an organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and spontaneous motion.

ANIMAL, *a.* Pertaining to an animal; gross; sensual.

ANIMAL-CUL, *a.* Pertaining to animal-

ANIMAL-CULINE, *n.* cules.

ANIMAL-CULE, *n.*; *pl.* *ANIMAL-CULES*. A minutely small animal. *Animalcule*, as a plural, for *animalcula*, is a cross barbarism.

ANIMAL-CULIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

ANIMAL-FLOWER, *n.* A name misapplied to several species of zoophytes; sea-anemone.

ANIMALISM, *n.* The state of mere animals; brutishness.

ANIMALIZATION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

ANIMALITY, *n.* The state of animal existence.

ANIMATE, *v. t.* To give life; to give spirit or vigour.—*SYN.* To enliven; inspire; incite; quicken; encourage; rouse; impel; cheer.

ANIMATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.

ANIMATE-D, *a.* Endowed with animal life; full of life; enlivened; spirited; lively.

ANIMATE-TING, *ppr.* and *a.* Giving life; enlivening; inspiring.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, PILL, WHAT; THREE, FIRE; MARINE, BIRD; NOWA,

ANTI-MÄ-TING-LY, *ad.* So as to excite animation.
 AN-I-MÄ-TION, *n.* The act of infusing life, or state of being animated.—*Syn.* Vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; sprightliness; liveliness; promptness.

ANTI-MÄ-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit.

AN-I-MÖ-SI-TY, *n.* Extreme hatred; passionate aversion.—*Syn.* Rancour; malevolence; malignity; rage; wrath.

AN-TI-MUS, *n.* [L.] The mind or intention.

ANISE (an'is), *n.* A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

ANKER, *n.* A measure for liquids, differing in different countries from 8 to 10 wine gallons.

ANKLE (ank'kl), *n.* The joint between the foot and leg.

AN-LACE, *n.* A short sword or dagger.

AN-NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals; an historian.

AN-NALS, *n. pl.* Records of events year by year; chronological history; the books containing annals.

AN-NATS, *n. pl.* First fruits; a tax equal to a year's value of a vacant benefice.

AN-NEAL, *v. t.* To make less brittle by heating and slowly cooling; to fix colours by heat.

AN-NEALING, *n.* The process of toughening by heat.

AN-NEX, *v. t.* To join or add, at the end; to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater.

AN-NEX-ATION, *n.* Act of annexing; addition; union.

AN-NEXMENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

AN-NI-HI-LÄTE, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence; to destroy.

AN-NI-HI-LATION, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing; destruction.

AN-NI-VER-SÄ-RY (13), *a.* Returning with the year.

AN-NI-VER-SÄ-RY, *n.* The day on which an event is annually celebrated.

AN-NO DOMI-NI, [L.] In the year of our Lord.

AN-NO MÜN-DI, [L.] In the year of the world.

AN-NO-NA, *n.* A year's increase; provisions.

AN-NO-TÄTE, *v. t.* To make comments or notes.

AN-NO-TATION, *n.* An explanatory note.—*Syn.* Remark; commentary; note.

AN-NO-TÄ-TÖR, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

AN-NO-UNCE, *v. t.* To publish or give the first public notice of.—*Syn.* To proclaim; publish; make known; advertise.—To *publish* is to make publicly known; to *announce* is to make known for the first time; to *proclaim* (literally, to cry aloud) is to give the widest publicity; to *advertise* is to make known through the public prints.

AN-NO-UNCEMENT, *n.* A first publishing or proclaiming; proclamation; declaration.

AN-NO-UN-CER, *n.* One that announces.

AN-NOY, *v. t.* To vex or disturb by repeated acts.—*Syn.* To incommode; vex; disturb; pester; molest; tease; bore; bother.

AN-NOY-ANCE, *n.* Molestation by repeated acts.—*Syn.* Vexation; disturbance; injury; bore.

AN-NOY-ER, *n.* One who annoys; one who injures.

AN-NU-AL, *a.* Yearly; recurring every year; lasting only a year or season; performed in a year.

AN-NU-AL, *n.* A book published yearly; a plant whose root dies yearly.

AN-NU-AL-LY, *ad.* Yearly; year by year.

AN-NU-I-TANT, *a.* A person who has an annuity.

AN-NU-I-TY, *n.* An allowance or a payment yearly for a term of years.

AN-NUL, *v. t.* To make void.—*Syn.* To repeal; abolish; abrogate; revoke; cancel; set aside.

AN-NU-LÄB, *a.* In form of, or like a ring.

AN-NU-LÄ-RY, *n.* round.

AN-NU-LÄ-TED, *a.* Having rings or belts.

AN-NU-LET, *n.* A little ring; a mark in heraldry; a small mouline.

AN-NUL-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.

AN-NU-LOSE, *a.* Furnished with rings.

AN-NU-MER-ÄTE, *v. t.* To add to a number.

AN-NU-MER-ÄTION, *n.* Addition to a former number.

AN-NU-N-CI-ÄTE, *v. t.* To announce.

AN-NU-N-CI-ÄTION (-shé-shün), *n.* The act of announcing; the thing announced.

AN-NU-N-CI-ÄTION-DAY, *n.* The day on which the birth of the Saviour was announced to Mary, now celebrated on the 25th of March.

AN-ODE, *n.* In electro-chemistry, the place or entering, or positive pole; opposed to cathode.

AN-O-DYNE, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain and dispose to sleep.

AN-O-DYNE, *a.* Mitigating pain.

A-NOINT, *v. t.* To rub with oil or some unguent; to consecrate by unction. [*crated*]

A-NOINTED, *pp.* or *a.* Rubbed with oil; conse-

A-NOINTED, *n.* The Messiah, or Christ.

A-NOINTER, *n.* One who anoints.

A-NOINTING, *n.* An unction; a consecration.

A-NOINTMENT, *n.* The act of anointing; the state of being anointed.

A-NOM-A-LI-SM, *n.* A deviation from rule; anom-

A-NOM-A-LI-S-TIC, *a.* Irregular.

A-NOM-A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular; out of rule.

A-NOM-A-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Irregularly; unequally.

A-NOM-A-LY, *n.* Deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity.

A-NOX, *ad.* Soon; quickly; in a short time; *erw* and *enow*, now and then.

A-NONY-MOUS, *a.* Without a name; nameless.

A-NONY-MOUS-LY, *ad.* Without a name.

A-NORMAL. *See* ABNORMAL.

A-NÖTH-EE (a-nöth'er, *a.* Some other; not the same; one more; any other.

A-NÖTTA, *n.* A beautiful red colour, obtained from the pulp of the seed vessel of a tropical tree.

AN-SÄ-TED, *a.* Having a handle.

AN-SER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the roose kind.

ANSWER (än'ser, *v. t.* To speak in reply; to succeed; to witness for; to be accountable; to correspond; to respond; to suit.

ANSWER, *v. t.* To speak in return to a call or question; to reply to; to be equivalent to; to comply with; to act in return; to bear a due proportion to; to suit; to solve.

ANSWER, *n.* The reply to a question, argument, attack, &c.; solution; refutation.

ANSWER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be answered; suitable; accountable; like.

ANSWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable or corresponding.

ANSWER-ÄBLY, *ad.* Suitably; agreeably; *äbly*.

ANSWER-ER, *n.* One who answers or replies.

ANT, *a.* A small insect; a pismire; *emmet*.

ANTA, *n.* *pl.* AN-TÄ. A pillar; the side post of a door.

ANT-ACID (-ä-sid, *n.* That which remedies or prevents sourness.

AN-TÄ-GO-NI-M, *n.* Opposition of action.

AN-TÄ-GO-NIST, *n.* One who combats another.—*Syn.* Enemy; adversary; opponent; foe.

AN-TÄ-GO-NIST, *a.* Opposing; acting in op-

AN-TÄ-GO-NISTIC, *a.* position; opposite.

AN-TÄ-GO-NIZE, *v. t.* To act in opposition; to

AN-TÄ-LÄ-GIC, *a.* Alleviating pain. [*contend*]

AN-TÄ-N-A-CLÄ-SIS, *n.* A figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense.

ANT-ÄPH-RO-DI-SÄ-T, *a.* Alating venerable

ANT-ÄPH-RO-DITIC, *a.* desires.

ANT-ÄR-Ä-TIC, *a.* Opposite to the Arctic; relating to the North Pole.

ANT-ÄR-Ä-TIC CIRCLE, or circle 23½ deg. from the South Pole.

ANT-ÄR-Ä-TIC, *n.* A remedy against the gout.

ANT-BÄR, *n.* An animal that feeds upon

ANT-EÄT-ER, *a.* ants

ANTE, in compound words, signifies before.

ANTE-Ä-T, *a.* A preceding act

ANTE-ÄL, *a.* Being before or in front.

ANTE-ÄLLUM, *a.* Before the war.

DAVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; VTCIOUS.—S AS K; 6 AS J; S AS E; CH AS SH; THTS.

AN-TE-CE-DANE-OUS, *a.* Preceding in time.
AN-TE-CE-DE, *v. t.* To precede; to go before.
AN-TE-CE-DE-NC-E, *n.* The act or state of preceding in time; precedence.
AN-TE-CE-DE-NC-Y, *n.* The quality of being antecedent.
AN-TE-CE-DE-NT, *a.* Going before.—**SYN.** Prior; preceding; foregoing; previous.—*Antecedent* is specific, referring to something consequent; *foregoing*, preceding, and *previous*, are more general, being opposed to subsequent; *prior*, like priority, implies a preference if there is competition, as a prior claim.
AN-TE-CE-DE-NT, *a.* That which goes before; the former of two things related to each other.
AN-TE-CE-DE-NT-LY *ad.* Previously.
AN-TE-CE-SS-OR, *a.* One who goes before; a leader.
AN-TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* A chamber leading to the chief apartment.
AN-TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or the body of it.
AN-TE-CUE-SOR, *n.* A forerunner.
AN-TE-DATE, *v. t.* To date before the true time.
AN-TE-DATE, *n.* A date before the true time.
AN-TE-DI-LU-VE-AL, *a.* Existing before the deluge.
AN-TE-DI-LU-VI-AN, *a.* luge; pertaining to the times before the deluge.
AN-TE-DI-LU-VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the flood.
ANT-EGGS, *n. pl.* Young ants in little balls.
ANTE-LOPE, *n.* The gazelle, a genus of animals between the goat and the deer.
AN-TE-LU-CAN, *a.* Before daylight.
AN-TE-ME-RIDI-AN, *a.* Being before noon.
AN-TE-METIC, *a.* Restraining vomiting.
AN-TE-MO-SA-IC, *a.* Before the time of Moses.
AN-TE-MUNDANE, *a.* Being before the creation of the world.
AN-TE-NI-CENE, *a.* Anterior to the council of Nice, A.D. 325.
AN-TEN-NA, *n.*; *pl.* **AN-TEN-NÆ**. The name of prominent organs attached to the heads of insects, called feelers.
AN-TE-NUP-TIAL (*nup'shal*), *a.* Being before marriage.
AN-TE-PAS-CHAL (*pas'kal*), *a.* Being before Easter.
ANTE-PAST, *a.* A foretaste.
AN-TE-PE-NULT, *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.
AN-TE-PE-NULTI-MATE, *a.* Of the last syllable but two.
ANT-EP-I-LÉPTIC, *a.* Resisting epilepsy or convulsions.
AN-TE-PO-SI-TION (*zish'un*), *n.* In grammar, the placing of a word before another.
AN-TE-RI-OR, *a.* Before in time or place.—**SYN.** Previous; former; preceding.—*Anterior* is opposed to, and implies posterior; the others are opposed to subsequent.
AN-TE-RI-ORI-TY, *n.* Priority in time.
ANTE-ROOM, *n.* A room forming the passage to another. [of music].
ANTHEM, *n.* A divine song; a devotional piece.
ANTHER, *n.* In botany, an organ on the summit of the stamen containing pollen.
ANTHER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.
ANTHER-IFER-OUS, *a.* Producing anthers.
ANT-HILL, *n.* A hillock raised by ants.
ANTH-O-LOG-Y, *n.* A collection of flowers; choice poems or devotions; a discourse on flowers.
ANTHONY'S FIRE (*ant'o-nix*), *n.* The crysipelas.
ANTHRA-CITE, *n.* A hard mineral coal burning without flame.
ANTHRA-CITE, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.
AN-THRO-PO-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.
ANTHRO-PO-LO-GY, *n.* The science of man.
AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-ISM, *n.* The representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-ITE, *a.* One who attributes to the Deity a human form.
AN-THRO-PO-PH'A-GI, *n. pl.* [L.] Man-eaters; cannibals.
AN-THRO-PO-PH'A-GY (*-pôf'a-jy*), *n.* The feeding on human flesh.
ANTI, in compound words, signifies against, or contrary to.
ANTI-ACID. See **ANTACID**.
ANTIC, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild.
ANTIC, *n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew; buffoonery; trick.
ANTI-CHRIST, *n.* One who opposes Christ; the man of sin.
ANTI-CHRISTIAN (*-krist'yan*), *n.* An opposer of Christianity.
ANTI-CHRISTIAN, *a.* Opposing Christianity.
ANTI-CI-PATE, *v. t.* Literally, to take beforehand; hence to foresee or expect; to go before or overreach; to preoccupy, forestall, or forestaste.—*Expect* is stronger than *anticipate*. We may anticipate difficulties when we do not really expect them.
ANTI-CI-PATION, *n.* A taking before; forestaste; previous notion; immature opinion.
ANTI-CI-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.
ANTI-CI-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before time.
ANTI-CLIMAX, *n.* A sentence or expression in which the ideas grow weaker or lower at the close; the opposite of climax.
ANTI-CLINAL, *n.* The line from which strata dip in opposite directions, often called the anticlinal axis.
ANTI-CLINAL, *a.* Marking inclination in opposite directions.
ANTIC-LY, *ad.* In an antic manner.
ANTI-CON-STI-TUTIONAL, *a.* Opposed to the constitution.
ANTI-CON-TAGIOUS (*-tâ'jus*), *a.* Opposing contagion.
ANTI-CORE, *n.* Among *garriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat.
ANTI-COS-METIC, *a.* Injurious to beauty.
ANTI-COURTIER (*-kört'yur*), *n.* One who opposes the court.
ANTI-DO-TAL, *a.* Efficacious against injury or evil.
ANTI-DOTE, *n.* That which tends to counteract poison or other evil.
ANTI-E-PIS-CO-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.
ANTI-FEBRILE or **ANTI-FEBRILE**, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever; febrifugal; *n.* a medicine having a tendency to cure fever.
ANTI-LOGA-RITHM, *n.* The number corresponding to a logarithm.
ANTI-LO-GY, *n.* Contradiction between the words or passages of the same author.
ANTI-MÄNI-AC, *a.* Counteracting madness.
ANTI-MÄNI-AC-AL, *a.* ness.
ANTI-MÄSON, *n.* One opposed to free-masonry.
ANTI-MÄSON-RY, *n.* Opposition to free-masonry.
ANTI-MIN-IS-TERI-AL, *a.* Opposed to the ministry.
ANTI-MO-NÄRCHIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.
ANTI-MONI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
ANTI-MONI-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony.
ANTI-MO-NY, *n.* A whitish brittle metal used in medicine and the arts; also an ore of antimony.
ANTI-NE-PHRITIC, *a.* For curing diseases of the kidneys.
ANTI-NOMI-AN, *a.* Against the law of good works.
ANTI-NOMI-AN, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation.
ANTI-NOMI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.
ANTI-NO-MY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.
ANTI-PÄPAL, *a.* Opposing popery.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLAY, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TURN; MARINE, BIRD; MUSE,

AN-TI-PA-PISTIC, } a. Opposing the papacy
AN-TI-PA-PISTIC-AL, } or popery.
AN-TI-PAL-YTIC, a. Opposing palsy.
AN-TI-PA-THE-TIC, } a. Having a natural
AN-TI-PA-THE-TIC-AL, } aver-sion.
AN-TI-PATHY, n. Natural aver-sion or opposition;
repugnance.—SYN. Dis-like, contrariety; disgust;
dis-taste; opposed to sympathy.
AN-TI-PATRIOTIC, a. Not patriotic.
AN-TI-PE-DO BAPTIST, n. One who is opposed
to the baptism of infants.
AN-TI-PES-TI-LENTIAL, a. Counteracting in-
fection.
AN-TI-PHLO-GISTIC (floo-jus'tik), a. Counter-
acting a phlogistic or inflammatory tendency.
AN-TI-PHO-NAL (tif-), } a. Pertaining to alter-
AN-TI-PHO-NIC (fan-), } nate singing.
AN-TI-PHO-NY (ti'lo-ny), n. Alternate singing;
a chant composed for this purpose.
AN-TI-PHRA-SIS, n. The use of words in a sense
opposite to the true one.
AN-TI-PHRASTIC, } a. Involving or relating
AN-TI-PHRASTIC-AL, } to antiphrasis.
AN-TI-POLAR, a. Pertaining to the antipodes;
diametrically opposed.
AN-TI-POPE, n.; pl. AN-TI-PO-PES. One living on
the opposite side of the globe.
AN-TI-POPE, n. One who usurps the popedom.
AN-TI-PORT, n. An outer gate or door.
AN-TI-PRE-LATIC-AL, a. Adverse to prelacy.
AN-TI-PRIEST, n. An opposer or enemy of priests
or priesthood.
AN-TI-PTO-SIS, n. In grammar, putting one case
for another.
AN-TI-PU-TRESCENT, a and n. Counteractive of
putrescence.
AN-TI-QUA-RI-AN, a. Pertaining to antiquity; n.
an antiquary.
AN-TI-QUA-RI-AN-ISM, n. Love of antiquity.
AN-TI-QUA-RY, n. One versed in antiquities.
AN-TI-QUATE, v. t. To make obsolete, old, or
void.
AN-TI-QUA-TED, pp. or a. Grown old, or out of
fashion; obsolete; out of use.
AN-TI-QUA-TED-NESS, n. The quality of being
antiquated.
AN-TIQUE (an-tek'), a. Ancient; old-fashioned.
AN-TIQUE, n. In general, anything very old; a
remnant of antiquity; relic.
AN-TIQUE-NESS (tek'), n. The quality or ap-
pearance of being antique.
AN-TIQUITY (tik'we-ty), n. Old times; great
age; the people of old times; pl. remains of an-
cient times.
AN-TI-REV-O-LUTION-A-RY, a. Opposing rev-
olution.
AN-TIS-CI-I (an-tish-e-i), n. pl. People dwelling on
different sides of the equator, whose shadows at
noon fall in different directions.
AN-TI-SCOR-BUTIC, a. Counteracting scurvy.
AN-TI-SCRIPTOR-AL (skript'yr-), a. Not in
accordance with the sacred Scriptures.
AN-TI-SEPTIC, a. Opposing putrefaction.
AN-TI-SLAVE-RY, n. Opposition to slavery.
AN-TI-SPI-CIAL, a. Hostile to society.
AN-TI-SPAS-MODIC, a. Opposing spasm.
AN-TI-SPASTIC, a. Causing a revulsion of hu-
mours; anti-spasmodic.
AN-TI-SPLE-NETIC, a. Counteracting diseases
of the spleen.
AN-TISTRO-PHE, n. A stanza alternating with
the strophe.
AN-TI-STROPHIC, a. Belonging or pertaining to
the antistrophe.
AN-TITHE-SIS, n.; pl. AN-TITH-S-SES. A figure
in which words, thoughts, or sentences are set in
opposition or contrast; hence, anything directly
opposed to another; contrast.
AN-TI-THE-TIC, } a. Pertaining to antithe-
AN-TI-THE-TIC-AL, } sis.
AN-TI-TRI-NI-TARI-AN, a. Opposing the doc-
trine of the Trinity.

AN-TI-TRI-NI-TARI-AN-ISM, n. Opposition to
the doctrine of the Trinity.
ANTI-TYPE, n. That which is prefigured by the
type; thus the paschal lamb was a type of which
Christ is the anti-type.
AN-TI-TYPIC-AL, a. Relating to an antitype; ex-
plaining a type.
ANTLER, n. A branch of an animal's horn.
ANTLERED (antlerd'), a. Furnish'd with antlers.
AN-TE-CL or AN-TE-CIAN, n. Those living on the
same meridian, but at equal distances on the oppo-
site sides of the equator.
AN-TO-NO-MASIA, n. [Gr.] The use of a proper
name for an appellative, as "a Cicero" for a great
orator; or conversely, the use of a name denoting
rank, office, &c., for him who holds it, as "his
majesty" for the king.
ANTRE, n. A den or cavern. [their work.
AN-VIL, n. An iron block on which smiths hammer
AN-X-I-ETY (anz-zie-ty), n. Concern about some
future or uncertain event.
AN-XIOUS (65. Ank'shus), a. Greatly solicitous.—
SYN. Disturbed; distressed; disquieted; uneasy.
AN-XIOUS-LY ad. With solicitude.
AN-XIOUS-NESS, n. Great solicitude; anxiety.
A-NY (en'y), a. One, indefinitely; whoever; what-
ever; either.
A-ONY-AN, a. Pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia
in Bœotia. [mimate time.
A-O-KIST, n. A tense in Greek, expressing indeter-
A-OR-TA, n. The great artery from the heart.
A-OR-TAL, } a. Pertaining to the aorta or great
A-OR-TIC, } artery.
A-PACE, ad. Quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.
APA-GO-GE, n. In logic, a form of arguing from the
falsity or absurdity of the opposite supposition.
AP-A-GOGIC-AL, a. Proving a thing by showing
the absurdity of the contrary.
A-PART, ad. Separately; distinctly; aside.
A-PARTMENT, n. A room in a building or house.
AP-A-THE-TIC, a. Void of feeling; insensible.
APA-THIST, n. One destitute of feeling.
APA-THY, n. A want of passion or feeling.—SYN.
Insensibility; indifference; unconcern.
APE, n. Those monkeys that are destitute of a
tail; a mimic; simpleton.
APE, v. t. To imitate servilely; to mimic.
A-PEAK', ad. In a posture to pierce; perpendicu-
larly.
A-PER-IENT, a. Laxative; mildly purgative.
APER-TURE, n. An opening through some solid
substance; a hole.
A-PETAL-OUS, a. Having no petals.
A'PEX, n.; pl. A'PEX-es; L. pl. AP'ICES. An an-
gular point or tip; the top or summit.
A-PHÆRE-SIS (a-fæ'e-sis), } n. The taking of a
A-PHÈRE-SIS (a-fæ'e-sis), } letter or syllable
from the beginning of a word.
A-PHEL'ION (fel'yun), n.; pl. A-PHÈ'-LI-A. The
point in a planet's orbit most distant from the
sun.
APHIS, n.; pl. APH'i-DES. The vine-fretter or plant-
house.
APHO-RISM (af'o-rizm), n. A detached precept
in few words.—SYN. Axiom; maxim; adage.—An
axiom is a self-evident proposition of high im-
portance; a maxim expresses some great practical
truth; an adage is a saying which has gained credit
by long use.
APHO-RIST (af'o-rist), n. A writer of aphorisms.
APHO-RISTIC, } a. Having the form of an
APHO-RISTIC-AL, } aphorism.
APHO-RISTIC-AL-LY, ad. In the form of aph-
orisms.
APH'THONG (Af'thong), n. A letter or combina-
tion of letters having no sound.
APH'YL-LOUS (Af'il-lus), a. Destitute of leaves,
as the rush.
A'PI-A-RIST, n. One who keeps an apiary.
A'PI-A-RY, n. A place where bees are kept.
API-CAL, a. Pertaining to the apex.
A PIC U-LA-TED, a. Terminated by a short point.

BOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

A-PIECE, (-peece), *ad.* To each one's share; for each.

APISH, *a.* Like an ape; servilely imitative.—*SYN.* Silly; foppish; affected; playful.

APISH-NESS, *n.* Mimicry; foolery; foppery.

A-PLA-NATIC, *a.* A term applied to optical glasses which are so contrived as to prevent the aberration of the rays of light.

A-POC'A-LYPSE, *n.* Revelation; discovery; the name of the last book of the New Testament.

A-POC-A-LYPTIC, *a.* Containing revelation; pertaining to the Apocalypse.

A-POC'O-PATE, *v. t.* To cut off or omit the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'O-PE, *n.* The omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'RY-PHA, *n. pl.* Books not admitted as canonical.

A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; doubtful.

APODES, *n.* Animals destitute of feet or ventral fins.

APO-DICTIC, *a.* Evident beyond contradiction; demonstrative.

APO-DICTIC-AL, *a.* Evident beyond contradiction; demonstrative.

APODO-SIS, *n.* The dependent or completing clause of a sentence, as opposed to the protasis or preparatory clause. Thus, in the sentence, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," the first clause is the protasis, and the second the apodosis.

APO-GEE, *n.* The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.

A POL-O-GETIC, *a.* Excusatory or defensive.

A POL-O-GETICS, *n. pl.* The science which treats of the defenses or evidences of Christianity.

A-POL-O-GIST, *n.* One who makes an apology.

A-POL-O-GIZE, *v. t.* To make an apology.

APO-LOGUE (áp'o-log), *n.* A fable.

A-POL-O-GY, *n.* An expression of regret for some impropriety or wrong-doing. Originally the word denoted *defense* or *justification*, especially among writers in behalf of Christianity.—*SYN.* We make an *apology* for something rude, unbecoming, &c.; we offer an *excuse* for some failure or neglect of duty.

APOPH-THEGM, *a.* (áp'o-them), { *n.* A short, sententious, instructive remark.

APO-PLECTIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy.

APO-PLEX-Y, *n.* A disorder of the brain producing sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion.

A PYRI-A, *n.* In *rhetoric*, a doubting where to begin.

A POSTA-CY, *n.* A falling from one's faith or profession; desertion of a party.

A-POSTÁTE, *n.* One that forsakes his religion or party.

A-POSTÁTE, *a.* Falling from his faith; false.

A-POSTA-TIZE, *v. t.* To abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession.

A-POSTE-MATE, *v. t.* To form into an abscess, and fill with pus.

APOST-EME, *n.* An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter. [cause.]

A-POSTE-RIO-RI, [L.] From the effect to the cause.

A-POSTLE (ap'p'sl), *n.* A person sent; particularly, one of the twelve sent forth by Christ to preach his gospel; one engaged in propagating any doctrine or belief.

A-POSTLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an apostle.

A-POSTO-LATE, *n.* Mission; apostleship.

APOS-TOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to the apostles;

APOS-TOLIC-AL, *a.* originating with or taught by the apostles; like an apostle.

APOS-TOLIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the apostles.

A-POSTRO-PHE, *n.* In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech by which an orator turns abruptly from his subject to address some person or thing, absent or present; the comma on the upper line in contractions (').

AP-O-STROPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

A-POSTRO-PHIZE, *v. t.* To address by an apostrophe; to contract a word by apostrophe.

A-POTHE-CA-RY, *n.* A compounder or vender of drugs and medicines. [a maxim.]

APO-THEGM (áp'o-them), *a.* A remarkable saying;

APO-THEG-MATIC, *a.* In the manner of an

APO-THEG-MATIC-AL, *a.* apothegm.

APO-THE'O-SIS, *n.* A deification; especially the placing of a person among the heathen deities.

APO-THE'O-SIZE, *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity.

AP-PALL, *v. t.* Literally, to make pale with fear; to smite with terror.—*SYN.* To dismay; daunt; terrify; scare; intimidate.

AP-PALLING, *ppr.* Striking with terror; a. adapted to depress courage.

APPAN-AGE, *n.* Lands for the maintenance of a young prince; hence, means of support for a dependent.

AP-PA-RATUS, *n.* *pl.* **AP-PA-RATUS-ES**. The instruments or utensils necessary for carrying on any science, art, trade, &c.; equipment.

AP-PAREL, *n.* Covering for the body; the equipments of a ship.—*SYN.* Clothing; clothes; dress; raiment; vesture; vestment.—The first three words are those familiarly used; apparel and the rest are more formal.

AP-PAREL, *v. t.* To dress; to deck; to adorn.

AP-PARENT (4), *a.* Visible to the eye; clearly perceptible; seeming. *Apparent* time, *see* TIME.

—*SYN.* Obviously; clear; plain; evident.—What is *obvious* (literally, lying in our way) is certain beyond doubt or dispute; what is *plain*, *clear*, or *evident*, has ample proof or illustration. *Apparent* is sometimes used for *clear*, and sometimes for *seeming*, as, the difficulty was more *apparent* than real.

AP-PARENT-LY, *ad.* Visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

AP-PA-RITION (-rîsh'un), *n.* In a *general* sense, an appearance or visible object; hence, a ghost or preternatural appearance.

AP-PEAL, *n.* Removal of a cause from a lower to a higher court; reference to a witness; call or address in reference to something.

AP-PEAL, *v. t. or t.* To remove from a lower to a higher court; to call to witness; to accuse.

AP-PEAL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appealed, or called to answer by appeal.

AP-PEAR, *v. t.* To be in sight; to seem; to look.

AP-PEAR-ANCE, *n.* A coming in sight; thing seen; external show or exhibition; probability; being present in court.—*SYN.* Coining; arrival; mien; aspect; presence; semblance.

AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* A coming in sight.

AP-PEAS-A-BLE (-pé'za-bl), *a.* That may be appeased or quieted, calmed or pacified.

AP-PEAS-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

AP-PEASE (ap-pé'ze), *v. t.* To make quiet.—*SYN.* To pacify; allay; assuage; compose; calm.

AP-PEASER, *n.* One who pacifies.

AP-PEASEMENT, *n.* Act of appeasing; state of being appeased.

AP-PELLANT, *n.* A person who appeals.

AP-PELLANT, *a.* Appealing.

AP-PELLATE, *a.* Belonging to appeals.

AP-PELLATION, *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called.—*SYN.* Title; address.

AP-PELLA-TIVE, *a.* Common to many; general.

AP-PELLA-TIVE, *n.* A common as distinguished from a proper noun.

AP-PELLA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* As an appellative.

AP-PELLA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

AP-PEL-LEE, *n.* The defendant in appeal; the accused.

AP-PEL-LOR, *n.* The plaintiff in appeal.

AP-PEND, *v. t.* To hang or join to; to attach or add something as supplementary.

AP-PENDAGE, *n.* Something added as subordinate or incidental.

l, 2, 3a, long.—l, 2, 3c, short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; TENSE, TURN; MARINE, MIND; MOVE,

AP-PENDANT, *n.* Any thing appended or connected as incidental.

AP-PENDANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed.

AP-PENDENCY, *n.* The quality or circumstance of being appended.

AP-PENDIX, *n.* pl. *AP-PENDICES*; *L. pl. AP-PENDICIUM.* An addition; a supplement.

AP-PERTAIN, *v. t.* To belong, whether by nature, right, or appointment; to relate.

AP-PETENCE, *n.* Strong desire; sensual appetite. **AP-PETENCY**, *n.* petite; tendency to seek or select.

AP-PETIBILITY, *n.* Desirable state or quality.

AP-PETIBLE, *a.* Desirable; pleasing; engaging.

AP-PETITE, *n.* A desire of food or other sensual gratification; eagerness; longing.

AP-PETIZER, *n.* Something which whets the appetite.

AP-PETIZING, *a.* Serving to whet the appetite.

AP-PLAUD, *v. t. or i.* To praise highly; to commend by clapping hands or other signs. — *SYN.* To extol; to cry up; magnify.

AP-PLAUDE, *n.* One who applauds.

AP-PLAUSE, *n.* Loud public approbation; praise by clapping or other signs; commendation.

APPLE (*ap'pl*), *n.* The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.

AP-PLIABLE, *a.* That may be applied.

AP-PLIANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or the thing applied; instrument or means.

AP-PLI-CABILITY, *n.* The quality of being applicable.

AP-PLI-CABLE, *a.* That may be applied; suitable.

AP-PLI-CABLY, *ad.* In such a manner that it may be applied.

AP-PLICANT, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.

AP-PLICATION, *n.* Act of applying; the thing applied; fixed attention; assiduity; request.

AP-PLI-CATORY, *a.* That which applies.

AP-PLI-CATORY, *a.* That includes the act of applying.

AP-PLY, *v. t.* Literally, to bind to; hence, to use or employ for a particular purpose; to fix the mind; to address or direct; to betake; to make application. [*course to*]

AP-PLY, *v. i.* To suit or to agree; to have recourse.

AP-PO-GI-A-TURE, (*ap-pod-je-a-tū'ra*), *n.* [*It.*] A small note in music, between the other notes, directing an easy movement.

AP-POINT, *v. t.* To fix upon; to determine; to settle; to name and commission to an office.

AP-POINT, *v. i.* To determine.

AP-POINT-EE, *n.* A person appointed.

AP-POINTER, *n.* One who appoints.

AP-POINTMENT, *n.* An order; agreement; designation to office; equipment. — *SYN.* Command.

AP-PORTION, *v. t.* To divide or distribute; to assign in due proportion.

AP-PORTION-MENT, *n.* A dividing into shares or portions.

AP-PO-SITE (*ap-po-zit*), *a.* Properly applied; suitable; well adapted to.

AP-PO-SITE-LY, *ad.* Properly; fitly; suitably.

AP-PO-SITENESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness.

AP-PO-SITION (*-ish'un*), *n.* A putting to; an addition; the putting of a noun explanatory of another in the same case.

AP-PRaisal, *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraisement.

AP-PRaise, *v. t.* To estimate the value of, especially the agency of persons appointed for this purpose. [*Pronounced more commonly appraise, as originally spell. The same is true of the derivatives.*]

AP-PRaiser, *n.* One who values; appropriately, a person appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates.

AP-PRaisement, *n.* The act of appraising; valuation.

AP-PRECIABLE (*-pr'e-sha-bl*), *a.* That may be estimated or appreciated.

AP-PRECIATE (*-pr'e-shate*), *v. t.* To value; to estimate duly. — *SYN.* To esteem; estimate; value.

— *We estimate things when we learn by calculation their real amount, as profits, &c.; we appreciate when we regard them according to their true value or worth, as a man's services; we esteem when we regard them with moral approbation.*

AP-PRECIATION *pr'e-sha-shun*, *n.* The act of valuing; a just valuation or estimate.

AP-PRECIATIVE, *a.* Having or showing a just appreciation. [*appreciation*]

AP-PRECIATIVE-LY (*-pr'e-sha-f*), *ad.* With just

AP-PRE-HEND, *v. t.* To seize or lay hold of; to understand; to fear; to entertain suspicion of future evil. — *SYN.* To catch; arrest; conceive; imagine; believe; fear; dread.

AP-PRE-HEND, *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe.

AP-PRE-HENDER, *n.* One who apprehends.

AP-PRE-HENSIBLE, *a.* That may be apprehended.

AP-PRE-HENSION (*-h'en-shun*), *n.* The act of comprehending; conception; faculty of conceiving; suspicion; fear.

AP-PRE-HENSIVE, *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive; sensible.

AP-PRE-HENSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

AP-PRÉNTICE, *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art.

AP-PRÉNTICE, *v. t.* To bind as an apprentice.

AP-PRÉNTICE-SHIP, *n.* The condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.

AP-PRISE, *v. t.* To inform; to give notice to. — *SYN.* To acquaint; make known; communicate.

AP-PRISED, (*-prizd*), *pp.* Informed; notified.

AP-PRIZE, *v. t.* To set a value on by authority.

See APPRAISE.

AP-PRIZER. *See APPRAISER.*

AP-PROACH, *v. i.* To draw near; to approximate.

AP-PROACH, *n.* The act of drawing near; access; way of approach; works to cover an approach.

AP-PROACHABLE, *a.* That may be approached.

AP-PROACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being approachable.

AP-PROACHLESS, *a.* That can not be approached.

AP-PROBATION, *n.* The act of approving; consent to a thing on the ground of its propriety; approval. — *SYN.* Licence; liking; attestation.

AP-PROBATORY, *a.* Approving; containing approbation.

AP-PROPRIABLE, *a.* That may be appropriated.

AP-PROPRIATE, *v. t.* To set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self; to assign.

AP-PROPRIATE, *a.* Belonging to peculiarly; most suitable or proper. — *SYN.* Fit; adapted; pertinent; well-timed.

AP-PROPRIATE-LY, *ad.* In an appropriate manner; properly.

AP-PROPRIATENESS, *n.* Suitableness; fitness.

AP-PROPRIATION, *n.* The act of appropriating or setting apart for a purpose; the thing appropriated.

AP-PROPRIATOR, *n.* One who appropriates; one who has an appropriated benefice.

AP-PROVABLE (*-proof'a-bl*), *a.* Worthy of approbation.

AP-PROVAL, *n.* Act of approving; approbation.

AP-PROVE (*-proof*), *v. t.* To regard and treat as right or proper; to like; to prove; to commend; to sanction.

AP-PROVER, *n.* One who approves. In law, one who confesses a crime and brings out his accomplices.

AP-PROXIMATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach.

AP-PROXIMATE, *v. t.* To cause to approach.

AP-PROXIMATE, *a.* Near to.

AP-PROXIMATION, *n.* An approach; a coming near.

AP-PROXIMATE, *a.* That approaches.

AP-PULSE, *n.* The act of striking against; a touching, or very near approach.

BOVE, WOLF, DOCK; SULE, SULL; VU'CIOT

AS E; 6 AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

AP-PULSION (pŭlshun), *n.* A striking against by a moving body.

AP-PCRTEN-ANCE, *a.* That which appertains to something else.

AP-PCRTEN-ANT, *a.* Belonging to by right.

APRI-COT, *n.* A fine fruit allied to the plum.

APRIL, *n.* The fourth month of the year.

APRIL-FOOL, *n.* One imposed upon in sport on the first day of April.

APRON (ə'prun), *n.* An outside garment worn as a cover in front; a cover or protection.

APRONED (ə'prund), *a.* Wearing or having an apron.

APRON-MAN, *n.* A labouring man.

APRO-POS (ə'pro-pō), *ad.* [Fr.] By the way; seasonably; to the purpose.

APSIS, *n.*; *pl.* AP-SIS-ES. [Gr.] The name of those two points in an elliptical orbit at the greatest and least distance from the central body; the arched part of a church for the altar, &c.

APT, *a.* Suited to the occasion, as an apt remark; having a tendency to; prompt and ready.—*SYN.* Appropriate; suitable; qualified; inclined; disposed; dexterous; fitted.—One who is disposed or inclined to any thing is apt to do it. He who is apt at any employment is qualified or dexterous. An apt quotation is one which is appropriate, suitable, or fitted to the case.

AFTER-AL, *a.* A term applied to buildings which have no columns along the sides, but only in front.

AFTER-OUS, *a.* Destitute of wings.

APTI-TUDE, *n.* Fitness for some particular end or use.—*SYN.* Suitableness; preparation; tendency; adaptation.

APPLY, *ad.* Properly; fitly; readily; wittily.

APTNESS, *n.* Fitness; readiness; tendency.

APTOTE, *n.* A noun having no distinction of cases.

APYROUS, *a.* Resisting fire; incombustible.

AQUA FORTIS, *n.* [L.] Nitric acid.

AQUA MARINE, *n.* A kind of emerald of a sea-green colour.

AQUA REGIA, *n.* [L.] A mixture of nitric and muriatic acid.

AQUARIUM, *n.* A pond or tank for rearing aquatic plants and animals.

AQUARIUS, *n.* [L.] The water-bearer, the eleventh sign in the zodiac.

AQUATIC, *a.* Living in water; watery.

AQUA TINTA, *n.* [L. and It.] A method of etching on copper by means of aqua fortis.

AQUA VITE, *n.* [L.] Brandy; spirit of wine.

AQUE-DUCT (ə'kwē-duk), *n.* An artificial conduit for water.

AQUEOUS (ə'kwē-us), *a.* Watery; consisting of water. Aqueous humour, a transparent fluid forming part of the eye.

AQUEOUSNESS, *a.* A watery quality.

AQUI-FORM, *n.* In the form of water.

AQUI-LINE (ə'kwē-līn or ə'kwē-line), *a.* Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.

ARAB, *n.* A native of Arabia.

ARABESQUE (ə'rā-beesk), *a.* Ornaments after the Arabian manner, often intricate and fantastic from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, &c., with other objects real or imaginary.

ARABIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.

ARABIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

ARABIST, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

ARABLE, *a.* Fit for tillage or ploughing; ploughed.

ARACHNID, *a.* Formed like a spider's web.

ARACHNOLOGY, *n.* The natural history of spiders and allied insects.

ARBITER, *n.* An umpire; one who controls.

ARBITRABLE, *a.* Arbitrary; determinable.

ARBITRAL, *a.* Relating to arbitration.

ARBITRAMENT, *n.* Will; determination; award of arbitrators.

ARBITRARI-LY, *ad.* By will only; absolutely.

ARBITRARY, *a.* Absolute; despotic; governed or dictated by will only.—*SYN.* Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; capricious.—When a ruler

has absolute, unlimited, or arbitrary power, he is apt to be capricious, if not imperious, tyrannical, and despotic.

ARBI-TRATE, *v. t. or i.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to decide.

ARBI-TRATION, *n.* The reference of a controversy to persons chosen by the parties to decide it.

ARBI-TRATOR, *n.* A person chosen by contending parties to decide between them; an umpire.

ARBI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.

ARBOUR, *n.* A bower; a seat shaded by trees; a spindle or axis.

ARBOREOUS, } *a.* Belonging to trees.

ARBORAL,

ARBO-RESCENCE, *n.* The resemblance of a tree.

ARBO-RESCENT, *a.* Resembling a tree; becoming tree-like.

ARBORET, *n.* A small tree; a shrub.

ARBORE-CULTURE, *n.* The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

ARBORE-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

ARBORE-IST, *n.* A student or judge of trees.

ARBORE-ZATION, *n.* A tree-like appearance in minerals.

ARBORE-IZE, *v. t.* To form tree-like appearances in a mineral.

ARBUS-CLE (ə'rbus-al), *n.* A dwarf tree.

ARBUSCULAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.

AR-BUSTIVE, *a.* Covered with shrubs.

AR-BUSTUM, *n.* A copse of shrubs or small trees.

ARC, *n.* Part of a circle.

ARCADE, *n.* A continuous arch or series of arches; a walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

AR-CANUM, *n.*; *pl.* AR-CINA. [L.] A secret.

ARCHE, *a.* Literally, bent or turned aside; hence, roguish; cunning; waggish. Arch, in composition (from Gr. chief), denotes principal, or of the first class, as archangel, arch-enemy, &c.

ARCHE, *n.* A segment or part of a circle; any work in that form, or covered by an arch.

ARCHE, *v. t. or i.* To form with a curve.

ARCHE-O-LOGIC-AL (ərk-), *a.* Relating to archæology.

ARCHE-O-LOGIST (ərk-), *n.* One versed in archæology.

ARCHE-O-LOGY (ərk-e-ŏ'j-y), *n.* The science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities or ancient usages, customs, &c.

AR-CHATE (ərk-ə'tik), *a.* Ancient; obsolete.

ARCHA-ISM (ərk-ə-izm), *n.* An ancient or obsolete word or expression.

ARCHE-ANGEL, *n.* An angel of the highest order.

ARCHE-ANGELIC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ARCHE-APOSTATE, *n.* The chief apostate.

ARCHE-BISHOP, *n.* A chief bishop.

ARCHE-BISHOP-RIC, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or diocese of an archbishop.

ARCHE-DEACON (ərk-ə'dē-kn), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

ARCHE-DEACON-RY, } *n.* The office and juris-

ARCHE-DEACON-SHIP, } diction of an archdeacon.

ARCHE-DUCAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHE-DUCHESS, *n.* A princess of the house of Austria.

ARCHE-DUCHY, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHE-DUKE/DOM, *n.* The jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHE-DUCE, *n.* A grand duke; a chief prince; now strictly, a son of an Emperor of Austria.

ARCHED (ərch), *pp.* or *a.* Bent in the form of an arch; vaulted; curved.

ARCHER, *n.* One who shoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, *n.* The art of shooting with a bow.

ARCHES-COURT, *n.* A court of appeal in the archbishopric of Canterbury.

ARCHE-TYP-AL, *a.* Belonging to the original model.

ARCHE-TYPE (ərk-ə'tipe), *n.* The original; a model from which any thing is made.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WANT; THREE, TURN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

ARCH-FIEND, *a.* The chief of fiends.
ARCH-IDI-ACONAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon. [archbishop.
ARCH-IEPISCO-PA-CY, *n.* The estate of an archbishop.
ARCH-IEPISCO-PAL (ark-), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
ARCHIL, *n.* A violet-red paste, used as a dye.
ARCHIM-ED-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.
ARCHI-PELAGO (ar-ke-), *n.* A sea crowded with islands.
ARCHITECT (ark'e-tek't), *n.* One who plans and superintends the construction of a building; hence, one who contrives or builds up.
ARCHITECTIVE, *a.* Adapted to use in architecture.
ARCHITECTONIC, *a.* Of or relating to an architect.
ARCHITECTONICAL, *a.* architect.
ARCHITECTRESS, *n.* A female architect.
ARCHITECTURAL (ark-e-tek'tyur-al), *a.* Pertaining to architecture.
ARCHITECTURE (ark'e-tek't-yur), *n.* The science or art of building; the thing built; workmanship.
ARCHITRAVE, *n.* That part of the entablature which lies immediately on the column.
ARCHIVES (ark'ivz), *n.* pl. Public or ancient records; a repository for such records.
ARCHIVIST (ark'e-rist), *n.* The keeper of archives.
ARCHLY, *ad.* With sly humour; shrewdly.
ARCHNESS, *n.* Sly humour; shrewdness; cunning.
ARCHON (ark'on), *n.* A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.
ARCH-PRESBYTER, *n.* A chief presbyter.
ARCH-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest.
ARCHWAY, *n.* A passage under an arch.
ARCOGRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing arcs of circles without a central point.
ARCTATION, *n.* A tightening; constipation from inflammation.
ARCTIC, *a.* Northern; lying far north. *Arctic circle*, a circle $23\frac{1}{2}$ deg. from the north pole.
ARCO-ATE, *a.* Bent like a bow. [tion.
ARCO-ATION, *n.* A bending; convexity; incurvation.
ARDCEN-CY, *n.* Ardour; eagerness; zeal; heat.
ARDENT, *a.* Hot or burning, as ardent spirits, ardent eyes; with warm emotion, as ardent feelings.—*SYN.* Fiery; fierce; eager; vehement.
ARDENTLY, *ad.* With warmth; zealously; affectionately; passionately.
ARDOUR, *n.* Heat; warmth; fervency; affection.
ARDOUR (ard'yur-us), *a.* Literally, very high, as a hill; hence, difficult to accomplish, as a task, &c.—*SYN.* Difficult; hard.—*Arduous* is stronger than hard, and hard stronger than difficult.
ARDOUR-NESS, *n.* Great difficulty; laboriousness.
ARE (är). The plural of the substantive verb to be, but from an obsolete root.
ARE-A, *n.*; pl. **ARE-AS**. The superficial contents of any figure; any inclosed space or open surface.
ARE-FACTION, *n.* The act of drying; dryness.
ARENA, *n.*; pl. **ARE-NAS**. An open space of ground for combatants; hence, any place of combat; figuratively, any place of public contest or exertion.
ARE-NA-CEOUS, *a.* Sandy; friable.
AREOLA, *n.* The coloured circle round the nipple, or round a pustule. [epagus.
AREOPAGITE (-jite), *a.* A member of the Areopagus.
AREOPAGUS, *n.* Literally, the Hill of Mars, a rocky eminence in Athens; hence the highest tribunal or court of the Athenians, which met on that hill.
ARGAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.
ARGAND LAMP, *n.* An improved lamp with a circular wick and glass chimney (named from its inventor).
ARGENT, *a.* Silvery; bright like silver.
ARGENT, *n.* The white colour on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver or purity.
ARGENTIFEROUS, *a.* Containing silver.

ARGIL (är'il), *n.* Pure clay or alumine; potter's clay.
ARGIL-LACEOUS (-lä'shu), *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay.
ARGIL-LIFEROUS, *a.* Producing clay.
ARGILOUS, *a.* Clayey.
ARGO-NAUT, *n.* One of the persons who sailed with Jason in the Argo for Colchis in search of the golden fleece.
ARGO-SY, *n.* A large trading vessel.
ARGUE (är'gu), *v. t.* To treat or examine by reasoning; to establish by argument; to evince.—*SYN.* To discuss; debate; dispute; prove.—To discuss, debate, or dispute, is the act of parties interchanging arguments between themselves.—To prove is the strongest term, implying decisive evidence; to evince is next in strength, implying evidence sufficient to remove doubt; argue is the weakest.
ARGUE, *v. t.* To offer reasons for or against; to reason with.
ARGUER, *n.* A disputer; reasoner.
ARGUMENT, *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; debate; a plea; subject of discourse; a summary of contents.
ARGUMENTATION, *n.* Reasoning; the process or act of reasoning.
ARGUMENTATIVE, *a.* Containing argument; addicted to argument.
ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM. [*L.*] An argument which derives its force from its personal application to an antagonist.
ARGUS, *n.* A fabulous being with a hundred eyes.
ARIAN, *n.* A follower of Arius, who held that Christ was only a superangelic being; a pertaining to Arianism.
ARIANISM, *n.* The doctrine of Arius.
ARID, *a.* Dry; parched up with heat.
ARIDITY, *n.* Dryness.
ARIDNESS, *n.* Dryness.
ARIES, *n.* The ram, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
ARIGHT (ä-rite), *ad.* In due order; rightly; duly; without mistake.
ARISE, *v. i.*; [*pret. AROSE; pp. ARISEN.*] To rise; to get up; to mount up; to appear; to revive from death.
ARISTOCRACY, *n.* A government by nobles or the higher classes; the nobility or higher classes.
ARISTOCRAT or **ARISTOCRAT**, *n.* One who favours aristocracy.
ARISTOCRATIC, *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of aristocracy.
ARISTOCRATICAL, *a.* taking of aristocracy.
ARISTOTELIAN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle; a pertaining to Aristotle.
ARITHMETIC, *n.* The science of numbers; the art of computation.
ARITHMETICAL, *a.* According to arithmetic.
ARITHMETICALLY, *ad.* By means of arithmetic.
ARITHMETICIAN (-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.
ARK, *n.* A small chest or cof. r. as in the Jewish temple; the vessel in which Noah was preserved; a large boat.
ARM, *n.* A limb extending from the shoulder to the hand; a large branch of a tree; an inlet of the sea; a branch of military force; a fire-arm; power or might, as the secular arm.
ARM, *v. t.* or *t.* To furnish with or take up arms; to fit up; to fortify.
ARMADA, *n.* A large fleet of ships of war.
ARMA-DILLO, *n.* A bony-shelled South American quadruped.
ARMA-MENT, *n.* A land or naval force fitted out for war; munitions of a man-of-war.
ARMA-TURE, *n.* Armour; defence; of a magnet, a piece of iron to connect its poles.
ARMFUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
ARMIL-LARY, *a.* Of or resembling a bracelet.
ARMINIAN (-yun), *n.* A follower of Arminius, who denied predestination and the kindred doctrines; a belonging to Arminianism.

BOVE, WOLF, BOKE; BÖLE, BÜLL; VITICIOUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

IAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Arminius.

ICE, *n.* A temporary cessation of arms;

I, *a.* A small arm, as of the sea; a brace-

-ER, *a.* A person that makes or sells

I-AL, *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the

recon of a family.

IY, *a.* A repository of arms; armour; a

story of arms; ensigns armorial.

R, *n.* Defensive arms or dress.

R-BEAR'ER, *n.* One who carries the arms

her.

h, *a.* The hollow under the shoulder.

pl. Instruments for fighting, whether

offensive or defensive; war; ensigns armorial—

originally arms were for attack, weapons for

defence. Hence we say fire-arms, not fire-weapons.

Fire is not used for defence. At present

ord weapons is applied to instruments of

war as well as defence.

A, *a.* A large body of armed men under mili-

tary command; great number.

A, *n.* A plant used in decoction and tincture

to allay pain.

A, *n.* [Gr.] The fragrant quality in plants;

essence.

TIC, *a.* Spicy; fragrant.

TICS, *n. pl.* Spices or perfumes.

-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sweet

or aromatic.

pref. of ARMIS.

D, *ad.* In a circle on all sides; in various

directions.

D, *prep.* About; encompassing.

D, *v. t.* To awaken suddenly.—SYN. To

animate; rouse.

(ar'pang), *n.* A French measure of land,

less than an acre.

BUSE, *n.* A hand-gun formerly used.

BUS-IER' (ar-kwe-bus-er'), *n.* A soldier

with an arquebuse.

C, *a.* A kind of spirit obtained in the

dies from rice or the cocoa-nut-tree, &c.

N (ar-rane'), *v. t.* To bring before a tri-

bunal some offence.—SYN. To accuse; im-

charge; censure.

NMENT (r-ane'), *n.* The act of arraign-

ing.

IE, *v. t.* To set in order; to put in place.

To adjust; dispose; place.

EMENT, *n.* A putting in order; orderly

arrangement; final settlement, classification of

as the Linnean arrangement of plants.

I, *a.* Very bad; notorious. Spelt by Ben

venuto, *i. e.*, wildly bad.

a. Tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made

Arras in France.

(ar-rá'), *n.* Order, as of men for battle;

dress; the impannelling of a jury, or the

panelling.

(ar-rá'), *v. t.* To put in order; to provide

arras; to impannel.—SYN. To dispose; draw

range; envelop.

I, *a. sing.* } That which is behind in pay-

ment, *n. pl.* } ment.

AGE, *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.

TITIOUS (tish-us), *a.* Snatched away;

privately.

I, *v. t.* To hold or restrain from moving;

to seize by warrant.—SYN. To check;

reprehend.—To arrest, like seize, denotes a

and usually a sudden act, by which we

op, or detain. When we arrest a criminal,

and detain him; when we apprehend, we

op, for the same purpose.

I, *n.* A seizure by process of law; stop;

noe; a staying, as of a judgment.

E (ar-reer'), *n.* The last body of an army,

and rear.

ON (r-izh'un), *n.* Act of smiling.

AR-RIVAL, *n.* The act of coming to a place; the

things arriving.

AR-RIVE, *v. t.* To reach or come to a place; to

attain.

AR-RO-GANCE, *n.* Undue assumption of import-

ance.—SYN. Haughtiness; lordliness.—Arro-

gance disgusts by its assumption, haughtiness and lord-

liness by their contemptuous claims to superiority.

AR-RO-GANT, *a.* Assuming undue importance;

haughty.—SYN. Lordly; insolent; insulting.

AR-RO-GANT-LY, *ad.* Haughtily; very proudly.

AR-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To claim unduly; to assume.

AR-RO-GATION, *n.* The act of assuming unjustly.

AR-BOW, *n.* A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

AR-BOW-ROOT, *n.* A tropical plant, and the

starch which it yields, being highly nutritious.

AR-BOW-Y, *a.* Consisting of or having arrows;

like an arrow.

AR-SE-NAL, *n.* A repository for arms; a maga-

zine; a manufactory of arms.

AR-SEN-IC, *n.* A metal or an oxyd of a metal, a

virulent poison.

AR-SEN-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to arsenic. [senic.

AR-SEN-I-OUS, *a.* Composed of or containing ar-

senic, *n.* In prosody, that part of a foot on which

the stress of the voice falls.

AR-SON, *n.* The malicious burning of another per-

son's residence or dwelling.

ART, the second person singular of the verb arm.

ART, *n.* The disposition or modification of things

by human skill, as opposed to nature; a system

of rules serving to facilitate the performance of

certain actions as opposed to science, as the art

of building; skill, dexterity or the power of per-

forming certain actions; arts are divided into the

useful or mechanical and the liberal or polite;

artifice; duplicity.

AR-TE-MIS-IA, *n.* A genus of bitter plants, in-

cluding wormwood, mugwort, &c.

AR-TE-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to or like an artery.

AR-TE-RI-AL-I-Z-ATION, *n.* The process of arte-

rializing.

AR-TE-RI-AL-I-ZE, *v. t.* To communicate the qual-

ities of arterial blood.

AR-TE-RY, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the

heart to all parts of the body.

AR-TÉ-SIAN (tézhan), *a.* Artesian wells, so called

from Artois, in France, are made by boring into

the earth till water is reached, which then rises to

the surface.

AR-TÍ-FUL, *a.* Practising art or stratagem; spring-

ing from art or craft; performed with art.—SYN.

Cunning; crafty; dextrous.

AR-TÍ-FUL-LY, *ad.* With art; cunningly; dex-

trously; skillfully.

AR-TÍ-FUL-NESS, *n.* Art; cunning; dexterity.

AR-THRITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or the

gout.

AR-TI-CLE (ár-te-kl), *n.* A term; condition; part

of a discourse; a clause or item; a distinct portion

of a magazine, review, &c.; a distinct but un-

defined thing; a part of speech.

AR-TI-CHOKE, *n.* A garden vegetable.

AR-TI-CLE (ár-te-kl), *v. t.* To bind by articles;

v. i. to agree by articles; to stipulate.

AR-TÍ-CU-LAR, *a.* Of or belonging to joints.

AR-TÍ-CU-LATA, *n. pl.* Animals with a jointed

covering, but no internal skeleton, such as in-

sects, worms, crabs.

AR-TÍ-CU-LATE, *v. i.* To speak with distinctness;

to joint; *v. t.* to utter with distinctness.

AR-TÍ-CU-LATE, *a.* Having joints.

AR-TÍ-CU-LATE-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; clearly.

AR-TÍ-CU-LATION, *n.* Connection by joints; a

joint; forming of sounds by the organ of speech.—

SYN. A distinct articulation; a correct pronunciation.

AR-TÍ-FICE, *n.* Artful contrivance; device.—SYN.

Stratagem; finesse; deception; cheat; fraud.

AR-TÍ-FI-CER, *n.* A skillful workman in some art;

one who constructs and contrives.

AR-TÍ-FÍ-CIAL (fish'al), *a.* Made by art; ficti-

tious; not natural, cultivated, feigned.

I, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CLER, VIR, LIS, **WILL, WHAT; THERE, THEM; MARINE, BIRD; N'VE,**

AR-TI-FI-CIAL-I-Y, ad. By art; not naturally.
AR-TI-FI-CIAL-NESS, } n. The quality of being
AR-TI-FI-CIAL-I-TY, } artificial.
AR-TIL-LE-RIST, n. One skilled in gunnery.
AR-TIL-LE-RY, n. Weapons for war, chiefly cannon, mortars, and their appendages; the men who manage them; science of artillery; an arm of military service.
ARTI-SAN, n. A person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.
ARTIST, n. A person who professes and practises one of the fine arts.
ARTISTIC, a. Belonging to or becoming an artist; conformed to art.
ARTLESS, a. Without art; simple, honest.
ARTLESS-LY, ad. Without art; naturally.
ARTLESS-NESS, n. The quality of being artless.
A-RUN-DIN-ASHUS (nāshus), a. Pertaining to the reed or cane.
A-UN-DINE-OUS, a. Abounding in reeds.
AS (az), ad. Like; even; in like manner.
AS, n. A Roman weight of twelve ounces; a coin.
AS-A-FETI-DA, } n. A fetid insipissated sap from
AS-A-FETI-DA, } the East Indies, used in medicine.
AS-BESTI-FORM, a. Having the structure of as.
AS-BESTINE, a. Pertaining to asbestos. (bestus.)
AS-BESTUS, } n. A mineral which is fibrous.
AS-BES-TOS, } whitish, or greenish, and incombustible.
AS-CEND, v. t. To move upward; to rise; to recur to former times; v. t. to go upward upon, as stairs.
AS-CEN-DABLE, a. That may be ascended.
AS-CENDANT, a. Superior; predominant.
AS-CENDANT, n. Superior influence; an ancestor; height; elevation.—To be in the ascendant, to have commanding power or influence; lord of the ascendant, one who has such power or influence.
AS-CEN-DEN-CY, n. Superior or controlling influence.—Syn. Authority; sway; control.
AS-CEN-SION (as-sen-shun), n. The act of ascending or rising.
AS-CEN-SION-DAY, n. The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday.
AS-CENT, n. The act of rising; a mounting upward; an eminence; rise; rising of a hill: acclivity.
AS-CER-TAIN, v. t. To make certain; to gain certain knowledge.
AS-CER-TAIN-A-BLE, a. That may be ascertained.
AS-CER-TAIN-MENT, n. A making or gaining certainty.
AS-CETIC, n. One who practises undue rigour or self-denial in religious things.
AS-CETIC, a. Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things.
AS-CETI-CISM, n. The practice of ascetics.
AS-CITIC, } a. Tending to drowsy of the ab-
AS-CITIC-AL, } domen. [crited].
AS-CRIBA-BLE, a. That may be attributed or as-
AS-CRIBE, v. t. To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to ascribe.
AS-CRIPTION, n. The act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.
A-SEX-U-AL, a. Destitute of sex. [ascribed].
ASH, n. The name of a well-known tree; the wood of the ash-tree.
A-SHAMED, a. Covered with shame; abashed.
ASH-COLOURED (kūl-lur), a. Of a colour between brown and gray.
ASHEN, a. Made or formed of ash-wood.
ASH-ER-Y, n. A place for ashes; a place where pot-ash is made.
ASHES, n. pl. The remains of what is burnt; the remains of a dead body.
ASH-LAR, n. Free-stones as they come from the fash-
ASH-LEK, } quarry; hewn stones for the facing
ASH-LEK, } of walls.
ASH-LE-UNG, n. The setting of ashlar facing; partition timbers in garrets reaching from floor to rafters.

A-SHORE, ad. At or on shore; on the land.
ASH-WEDNESDAY (-wēnz-dy), n. The first day of Lent.
ASHY, a. Ash-coloured; like ashes.
A-SI-ATIC, a. Belonging to Asia.
A-SIDE, ad. On one side; out of the right way; apart.
AST-NINE, a. Belonging to or resembling an ass; stupid.
ASK (6), v. t. or i. To seek with a view to obtain; to set a price on; to inquire.—Syn. To request; solicit; petition; beg; entreat; claim; demand; require; interrogate.
AS-KANCE, } ad. Obliquely; sideways; toward
AS-KANT, } one corner of the eye.
ASK'ER, n. An inquirer; water-newt; eft.
A-SKEW (a-skū), ad. Sideways; contemptuously; askant.
A-SLANT, ad. In a slanting manner; obliquely.
A-SLEEP, ad. At rest in sleep; in a sleeping state.
A-SLOPE, ad. With a slope or descent.
ASP, n. A small serpent whose poison kills; a tree.
AS-PAR'A-GUS, n. An esculent plant.
ASPECT, n. Look or appearance; position for a view, as a house with a southern aspect.
ASPEN, n. A tree; the poplar, or a species of it.
ASPEN, a. Pertaining to the aspen.
AS-PER-GILLUS, n. The brush with which holy water is sprinkled in Roman Catholic churches.
AS-PER-ITY, n. Originally, roughness of surface, taste, &c., but now harshness of spirit and language.—Syn. Acrimony; bitterness; roughness; tartness; moroseness.
AS-PERSE (13), v. t. Literally, to sprinkle or spot; to attack with slander.—Syn. To calumniate; slander; defame.—To slander and calumniate are to charge with a crime falsely and knowingly; to asperse is to cast blots upon the character of some one; to defame is to assail reputation by falsehood.
AS-PER-SER, n. One who asperses or vilifies.
AS-PER-SION (as-per-shun), n. A sprinkling; slander; calumny.
AS-PHALT, } n. A bituminous substance first
AS-PHALTUM, } found on the Lake Asphaltites.
AS-PHALTIC, a. Pertaining to asphalt; bituminous.
AS-PIXYXIA, } n. A swooning or fainting; sus-
AS-PIXYX, } pended animation.
AS-PIRANT, n. One who aspires or seeks eagerly.
AS-PIRANT, a. Aspiring.
ASPI-RATE, v. t. To pronounce with a full emission of breath.
ASPI-RATE, n. A letter which is aspirated; the mark of the rough breathing in Greek.
AS-PI-RATION, n. An ardent wish; a breathing after; the use of too much breath in speaking.
AS-PIRE, v. i. To desire eagerly; to pant after; to aim at what is lofty or difficult.
AS-PIR-ER, n. One who aspires or seeks earnestly.
AS-PIRING, a. Having an ardent desire to rise; an eager desire of elevation.
A-SQUINT, ad. Toward one side; squintingly.
ASS (6), n. A beast of burden of the horse family; a dolt; a stupid person.
AS-SA-FETI-DA. See ASAFETIDA.
AS-SAIL, v. t. To leap or rush upon; to attack suddenly.—Syn. To assault; beset; fall upon.
AS-SAIL-A-BLE, a. That may be attacked, or set upon, or invaded.
AS-SAIL-ANT, n. One who attacks or assaults; a. invading with violence; assaulting.
AS-SAIL-ER, n. One who assaults.
AS-SAS-SIN, n. One who kills or attempts to kill by treachery or secret assault.
AS-SAS-SIN-ATE, v. t. To murder by secret assault or by sudden violence.
AS-SAS-SIN-ATION, n. The act of assassinating.
AS-SAULT, n. Violent attack; storm of a fort; a blow or attempt to strike.—Syn. Onset; onslaught; charge; descent.

BOVE, WOLF, DOCK; MULE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—S AS K; 6 AS J; S AS E; CH AS SH; THIS.

ASSAULT, v. i. To fall upon with violence or hostility; to invade; to attack; to assail.—*Syn.* Assault is the strongest term, being literally to leap upon; to attack is to commence an onset; to invade is to enter upon forcibly or by arms; to assail is nearly the same as assault.

ASSAULTER, n. One who assaults or storms.

ASSAY (as-sā'), v. t. To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore or metallic compound; v. i. to attempt; to try or endeavour.

ASSAY, (as-sā'), n. A trial, especially of the amount of metal in an ore or compound; a trial of weights and measures.

ASSAYER, n. One who tries or examines metals.

ASSAYING, n. Same as Assay.

ASSEMBLAGE, n. A collection; a number of things or individuals brought together; state of being assembled.

ASSEMBLE, v. t. To bring or call together; to collect; to convene; v. i. to come or meet together.

ASSEMBLY, n. A company assembled or met; a legislature, or a branch of it; convocation or council of ministers and ruling elders, as the General Assembly of Scotland.—*Syn.* Assemblage; company; meeting; collection; group.

ASSENT, v. i. To agree to as true or admissible.

ASSENT, n. The act of agreeing to; concurrence.

—*Syn.* Consent.—Assent is an act of the understanding, consent of the will or feelings. We assent to a statement or a proposition; we consent to a proposal. Assent, however, may apply to a case involving but little interest or feeling; a lady may assent to a gentleman's opening the window, but she must consent to marry him.

ASSENTATION, n. Assent by way of flattery or adulation.

ASSENTATOR, n. A flatterer.

ASSENTER, n. One who assents.

ASSERT (is), v. t. To declare positively; to insist upon.—*Syn.* To maintain; aver; affirm. We assert against denial, as a right or claim; we maintain against opposition as the ground we have taken; we affirm with great confidence or firmness; we aver in a peremptory manner.

ASSERTION, n. The act of asserting; affirmation; positive declaration.

ASSERTIVE, a. Positive; implying assertion.

ASSETOR, n. An affirmer; a maintainer.

ASSESS, v. t. To tax; to value for the purpose of taxing; to ascertain and fix; to rate.

ASSESSABLE, a. That may be assessed.

ASSESSMENT, n. The act of assessing; a valuation for the purpose of taxation; a tax.

ASSESSOR, n. One appointed to apportion taxes; an assistant.

ASSESORIAL, a. Pertaining to assessors.

ASSETS, n. pl. Property in possession or money due as opposed to liabilities.

ASSEVER, v. t. To affirm or declare positively.

ASSEVERATE, v. t. To affirm with solemnity; to aver.

ASSEVERATION, n. Positive affirmation; solemn avowment.

ASSIDUITY, n. Constant or close application; persevering attention; continuous and untiring diligence.

ASSIDUOUS (as'id-yu-us), a. Diligent; constant in application.—*Syn.* Unwearied; sedulous; persevering; indefatigable. [tentively]

ASSIDUOUSLY, ad. Diligently; closely; at-

ASSIGN (as-ne), v. t. To appoint; to transfer or make over to another; to specify; to designate; to fix; to allege.

ASSIGN (as-ne), n. A person to whom property or an interest is transferred, specified, or assigned.

ASSIGNABLE (as-nā-bl), a. That may be transferred.

ASSIGNAT, n. A species of paper money used in France during the revolution.

ASSINATION, n. An appointment to meet, with chiefly of love-meetings

ASSIGN-EE (as-si-ne'), n. One to whom something is assigned.

ASSIGNER (as-si-ne'), n. One who makes a

ASSIGN-OR (as-si-nor'), n. transfer to another.

ASSIGNMENT (as-si-nment), n. Act of assigning; the writing by which an interest is transferred; in bankruptcy, the transfer of property to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

ASSIMILATE, v. t. To convert into a like substance or nature; to make similar or cause to resemble; v. i. to become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.

ASSIMILATION, n. The act of making similar, or of converting into a like substance.

ASSIMILATIVE, a. Having power of converting to a likeness, or like substance.

ASSIST, v. t. To help; to succour; to relieve; to aid.

ASSISTANCE, n. A contribution of aid or support.—*Syn.* Help; succour; relief; furtherance.

ASSISTANT, n. One who assists. a. helping.

ASSIZE, n. Literally, a sitting; an order or regulation, particularly about the weight of bread, &c. Also, generally in the plural, *assizes*, the regular session of the higher courts in the several counties.

ASSIZE, v. t. To fix measures or rates by authority; to settle.

ASSIZER, n. One who assizes, or fixes weights, rates, &c., by authority.

ASSOCIABILITY, n. The quality of being

ASSOCIABLENESS, capable of association.

ASSOCIABLE, a. That may be joined; that may be affected by sympathy; companionable

ASSOCIATE (as-sō-shate), v. t. To join in company; to adopt (as a friend) on terms of equality; v. i. to unite action or companionship.

ASSOCIATE, a. Joined in interest or purpose; confederate.

ASSOCIATE, n. A companion; partner; partner.

ASSOCIATION (as-sō-shun), n. The act of associating; union; confederacy; company of persons united for a particular purpose; connection, as of ideas, so that one suggests another.

ASSOCIATIONAL, a. Pertaining to an association.

ASSOCIATIVE, a. Tending or pertaining to association.

ASSONANCE, n. Resemblance of sounds.

ASSORT, v. t. To range or distribute in classes; to arrange; to furnish with an assortment.

ASSORTED, pp. or a. Separated into sorts.

ASSORTMENT, n. Distribution into sorts; variety; a number of things assorted.

ASSUAGE (as-wāje), v. t. To soften; to bring down or reduce, as bodily or mental pain, or excited emotion.—*Syn.* To pacify; relieve; appease; soothe; allay; mitigate; alleviate.

ASSUAGEMENT, n. Abatement; mitigation.

ASSUAGER, n. He or that which mitigates or assuages.

ASSUASIVE (as-wā-sive), a. Mitigating; softening; easing.

ASSUETUDE (as-swe-tūde), n. Custom; habitual use.

ASSUME, v. t. To take on one's self; to become liable for, as for debts; to take for granted, as certain truths; to seize unjustly; to arrogate; v. i. to be arrogant; to claim unduly.

ASSUMER, n. An assuming or arrogant person.

ASSUMING, a. Haughty; arrogant; n. presumption, arrogance.

ASSUMPT, n. [L.] In law, a promise, or an action on a promise.

ASSUMPTION, n. The taking upon one's self; arrogance; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a Roman Catholic festival in honour of the alleged ascent of the Virgin Mary to heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, a. That is or may be assumed.

ASSURANCE (as-shoor-ance), n. Act of assuring; confidence; feeling of certainty or sureness;

- I, 2, &c., long.**—**I, 3, &c., short.**—**CARE, FEAR, LIST, PALL, WHAT; TH'ERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.**
- want of modesty; certain knowledge; certainty; security against loss, particularly of life; positive declaration.
- ASSURE** (a-h-shoor'), *v. t.* To make secure or confident; to tell positively; to pledge indemnity for loss, as of life.—**SYN.** To assert; declare; avouch; protest.
- ASSUREDLY**, *ad.* Certainly; without doubt.
- ASSUREDNESS**, *n.* State of being assured; certainty.
- ASSURER**, *n.* One that assures.
- ASTER**, *n.* A genus of plants with radiated compound flowers.
- ASTERISK**, *n.* The mark (*) in printing.
- ASTERN**, *ad.* In or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; backward.
- ASTEROID**, *n.* A name given to the small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.
- ASTEROIDAL**, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the asteroids.
- ASTHENIC**, *a.* Characterized by debility.
- ASTHMA** (ast'mu), *n.* A disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough and difficulty of breathing.
- ASTHMATIC**, *a.* Troubled with asthma; pertaining to asthma.
- ASTONISH**, *v. t.* To impress with sudden surprise, wonder, or passion; to amaze; to confound.
- ASTONISHED** (a-n'ish't), *pp. or a.* Amazed; dumb with surprise or admiration.
- ASTONISHING**, *a.* Very wonderful. [*ncr.*]
- ASTONISHINGLY**, *ad.* In an astonishing manner.
- ASTONISHMENT**, *n.* Strong emotion created by a sudden and an extraordinary event.—**SYN.** Amazement; wonder; surprise; admiration.
- ASTOUND**, *v. t.* To strike dumb with surprise.
- ASTOUNDING**, *a.* Adapted to astound.
- ASTRAIDLE**, *ad.* With legs across, or open.
- ASTRAGAL**, *n.* A little round moulding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column or a canon.
- ASTRAL**, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.
- ASTRAL-LAMP**, *n.* An Argand lamp having the oil in a flattened ring surmounted by a hemisphere of ground glass. [*wrong.*]
- ASTRAY**, *ad.* Out of, or from the right way;
- ASTRIDE**, *ad.* Across; with legs apart.
- ASTRINGE**, *v. t.* To draw together; to brace; to cause parts to come together; to bind.
- ASTRINGENCY**, *n.* The power of contracting.
- ASTRINGENT**, *a.* Binding; contracting; bracing; opposed to laxative.
- ASTRINGENT**, *n.* A medicine which, used internally, contracts and strengthens.
- ASTROLABE**, *n.* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.
- ASTROLOGER**, *n.* One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.
- ASTROLOGIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.
- ASTROLOGICAL**, }
- ASTROLOGY**, *n.* The science of predicting events by the aspects or situation of the stars.
- ASTRONOMER**, *n.* One versed in astronomy.
- ASTRONOMICAL**, *a.* Belonging to astronomy.
- ASTRONOMICAL-LY**, *ad.* In the manner of astronomy.
- ASTRONOMY**, *n.* The science that treats of the heavenly bodies.
- ASTUTE**, *a.* Noting a mixture of penetration and cunning.—**SYN.** Shrewd; discerning; eagle-eyed; sagacious.
- ASTUTENESS**, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.
- ASTUTELY**, *ad.* Apart; separately; into two parts.
- ASYLUM**, *n.* Anciently, a sanctuary or refuge for criminals; an institution for the benefit of the destitute or unfortunate, as an orphan asylum.
- ASYMPTOTE**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A line which continually approaches a curve, but never meets it.
- ASYNDETON**, *n.* [*Gr.*] In rhetoric, a figure which omits the connective, as *veni, vidi, vici*, (I came, saw, conquered).
- AT**, *prep.* Denoting nearness or presence; in; by; near by; toward; in the state of; with.
- ATA-BAL**, *n.* A kettle-drum; a tabour.
- ATAGHAN**, *n.* A long Turkish dagger.
- ATE**, *pret. of EAT.*
- ATH-AN-ANIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasia, bishop of Alexandria, or his doctrines.
- ATHEISM**, *n.* A disbelief in the being of a God.
- ATHEIST**, *n.* One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a Supreme Being.
- ATHEISTIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to atheism;
- ATHEISTICALLY**, } denying a God; impious.
- ATHEISTIC-LY**, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.
- ATH-ENEUM**, *n.* In ancient Athens, a place where philosophers and poets declaimed and repeated their compositions; a public reading-room; a place of literary resort.
- ATHENIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Athens.
- ATHIRST** (17), *a.* Thirsty; having a keen desire.
- ATH-LETE**, *n.* A contender for victory in wrestling or other games.
- ATH-LETIC**, *a.* Strong of body; robust; belonging to exercises of strength, as wrestling, &c.
- ATHWART**, *ad. and prep.* Across; through.
- ATILT**, *ad.* Raised forward as if to thrust; raised as a cask tilted.
- AT-LANT-EAN**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Atlas, who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.
- AT-LANTIC** (lan'tez), *n. pl.* Figures of men instead of columns to support an entablature.
- AT-LANTIC**, *n.* The Atlantic Ocean; *a.* pertaining to that ocean.
- AT-LANTIDES**, *n. pl.* A name given to the pleiades or seven stars.
- ATLAS**, *n.* A collection of maps; a large folio for plates; a large kind of drawing-paper; a sort of rich silk; the uppermost of the vertebrae.
- ATMOSPHERE**, *n.* The mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth; an atmosphere as a medium of pressure is fifteen pounds to a square inch; figuratively, pervading influences.
- AT-MOS-PHERIC**, } *a.* Relating to the at-
- AT-MOS-PHERICAL**, } mo-sphere.
- ATOLL**, *n.* A coral island with a central lagoon.
- ATOM**, *n.* A minute or indivisible particle of matter; any thing extremely small.
- ATOMIC**, } *a.* Relating to atoms.
- ATOMICALLY**, }
- ATOMISM**, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.
- ATOMIST**, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.
- ATONE**, *v. t.* To expiate by sacrifices; to make satisfaction by some equivalent.
- ATONEMENT**, *n.* Satisfaction by an equivalent; reparation.
- ATONER**, *n.* One who makes an atonement.
- ATONIC**, *a.* Debilitated; wanting tone.
- ATOP**, *ad.* At or on the top; above.
- AT-RAMENTAL**, } *a.* Black, like ink; inky.
- AT-RAMENTOUS**, }
- ATROCIOUS** (a-tro'shu), *a.* Extremely heinous; very wicked.—**SYN.** Flagitious; flagrant.—*Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked or vile; *flagrant* (literally, flaming) marks the vivid impression made upon us by some great crime; *atrocious* represents it as springing from a violent and cruel spirit. If Lord Chatham, instead of saying, "The atrocious crime of being a young man," had said *flagrant*, his irony would have lost all its point, in his celebrated reply to Sir Robert Walpole.
- ATROCIOUSLY**, *ad.* Outrageously; enormously.
- ATROCIOUSNESS**, } *n.* Extreme heinousness;
- ATROCITY**, } enormity, as of guilt.
- ATROPHY**, *n.* A wasting of the flesh from imperfect nutrition.
- AT-TACH**, *v. t.* To take or seize by legal process; to seize or bind by interest, affection, &c.; to unite; to connect with.—**SYN.** To fasten; *attach*; gain over; win.

BOYR, WOLF, DOOK; BÖLE, BILL; VY'CIOUS.—C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

AT-TACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be legally taken by attachment.

AT-TA-CHÉ' (at-ta-shá'), *n.* [Fr.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* The act of attaching; thing attached; warm affection; a legal process for taking a person or goods; a writ for this purpose.

AT-TACK', *v. t.* To fall upon with violence; to assail; assault; invade.—*SYN.* To attack is to commence the contest; to assail (literally, spring at) is to attack suddenly; to assault (literally, leap upon) is to attack violently; to invade is to enter by force on what belongs to another.

AT-TACK', *n.* A falling upon with force or violence; an assailing with satire, criticism, &c.—*SYN.* Assault; onset; inroad; charge.

AT-TAIN', *v. t.* To come to, or reach by efforts; to gain; to compass; to reach or gain by successive efforts.—*SYN.* Obtain; acquire.—To obtain is generic, viz., to get possession of; to attain, is to arrive at or reach something aimed at and thus obtained, as knowledge, or one's object; to acquire is to make one's own by progressive advances, as property or a language.

AT-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attained.

AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The being attainable.

AT-TAIN'DER, *n.* The act of attaining in law.

AT-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of attaining or reaching; a thing attained.

AT-TAINT, *v. t.* Literally, to stain or corrupt; hence to adjudge guilty of a crime by which one's blood is corrupted, so that his children are rendered base.

AT-TAINT, *n.* A stain; spot; reproach; hurt.

AT-TAINTMENT, *n.* The being tainted.

AT-TEM-PER, *v. t.* To reduce or qualify by mixture; to soften; to fit; to regulate.

AT-TEMPT', *n.* A trial; an effort to gain some point; endeavour; exertion.—*SYN.* Trial is the generic term; attempt is specific, being directed to some definite object; an endeavour is a continued or repeated attempt; an effort or exertion is a straining of the faculties, the latter being the stronger term.

AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* Literally, to strain after; hence to make efforts for doing or obtaining; to attack; to try by experiment.

AT-TEND, *v. t.* To go with or accompany; to be present or be united to; to be present for some duty, implying some charge or oversight; to be present at for business; to await.

AT-TEND, *v. i.* To give heed; to regard with attention; to fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit.—*SYN.* To listen; hearken.—We attend with a view to hear or learn; we listen with a view to hear correctly or to consider. Harken is to hear with interest, and with reference to obeying.

AT-TENDANCE, *n.* The act of waiting on or serving; a waiting on or being present; the persons attending; duty; a train; attention; regard.

AT-TENDANT, *a.* Accompanying.

AT-TENDANT, *n.* One that attends, or waits on, or is present; that which accompanies.

AT-TENT', *a.* Attentive; *n.* attention.

AT-TENTION, *n.* Act of attending; act of civility.—*SYN.* Care; heed; consideration; respect; regard; notice.

AT-TENTIVE, *a.* Full of attention.—*SYN.* Heedful; intent; regardful; mindful; civil; polite.

AT-TENTIVE-LY, *ad.* Carefully; heedfully; diligently; closely.

AT-TENTIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; attention; carefulness.

AT-TENU-ANT, *a.* Making less viscid, or more slender; thinning.

AT-TENU-ANT, *n.* That which makes less viscid, or thins.

AT-TENU-ATE, *v. t.* To thin; to make less viscid; to lessen; to diminish; to make slender.

AT-TENU-ATE, *a.* Made slender; thin; or less viscid.

AT-TEN-U-ATION, *n.* A making thin or slender. AT-TEST, *v. t.* To bear or call to witness; to affirm; to certify.

AT-TEST-ATION, *n.* Testimony; official testimony.

AT-TESTED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or supported by solemn or official testimony.

AT-TESTOR, *n.* One who attests.

ATTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Attica, in Greece; having a quality such as prevailed at Athens; delicate; pure; classical. Attic wit, Attic salt, a poignant, delicate wit.

ATTIC,

ATTIC STORY, *n.* The upper story, or garret.

ATTIC-ISM, *n.* Peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language used by the Athenians; elegant Greek.

AT-TIRE', *v. t.* To dress; to habit; to array; to deck.

AT-TIRE', *n.* Clothes; apparel; ornamental dress; horns of a buck.

ATTITUDE, *n.* A position of the body.—*SYN.* Posture.—An attitude, like a posture, is suited, and usually designed to express, some mental state, as an attitude of wonder, &c.; a posture is either not expressive, as a reclining posture, or is less dignified and artistic.

AT-TORNEY (tárny), *n.*; pl. AT-TOR'NEYS. One who prepares cases for trial in court; one duly authorized to act for another; power of attorney, a letter or document by which a person authorizes another to act in his stead.

AT-TORNEY-SHIP (at-tárny-ship), *n.* The office of an attorney.

AT-TRACT', *v. t.* To draw to, or cause to approach; to draw to, or cause to adhere or combine.—*SYN.* To allure; to invite; to engage; to entice.

AT-TRACTA-BILITY, *n.* Quality of being attractable.

AT-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted.

AT-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That can attract.

AT-TRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; *a.* engaging; adapted to allure.

AT-TRACTING-LY, *ad.* In an attracting manner. AT-TRACTION (trák'shun), *n.* The power in bodies which draws or keeps them together; the attraction of gravity is that which extends to sensible distances, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun. The attraction of cohesion is that tendency which is manifested between particles of matter at insensible distances; act or power of drawing to or attracting generally; allurements.

AT-TRACTION, *a.* Having the quality of attracting; drawing by moral influences.—*SYN.* Alluring; enticing; inviting.

AT-TRACTION-ELY, *ad.* With the power of attracting.

AT-TRACTION-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

AT-TRACTOR, *n.* One who attracts; one who draws.

AT-TRA-HENT, *n.* That which attracts.

AT-TRIBU-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed or attributed.

AT-TRIBUTE, *v. t.* To consider as belonging to; to ascribe to, as an effect to a cause.—*SYN.* To impute; refer; charge.

AT-TRIBUTE, *n.* A thing that may be attributal; inherent quality; characteristic disposition; property.

AT-TRIBU-TION, *n.* The act of ascribing; quality ascribed.

AT-TRIBU-TIVE, *a.* Relating to an attribute; that attributes.

AT-TRIBU-TIVE, *n.* A word denoting quality.

AT-TRITE', *a.* Worn by rubbing or friction.

AT-TRITION (at-trish'un), *n.* The act of rubbing; state of being worn by friction; abrasion; sorrow for sin arising from dread of punishment.

AT-TUNE', *v. t.* To put in tune; to make musical; to make accordant.

AUBURN, *a.* Brown; of a tan or dark colour.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BELL; VICTOR — C: K; G AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; WHIS.

APH, *n.* A person's own handwriting; autograph.

APHIC, *n.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, autograph handwriting.

APHY, *n.* A person's own writing; *n.* in lithography for transferring writing.

ATIC, *a.* Belonging to an automaton; *ing.* acting involuntarily.

ATION, *n.* pl. AUTOMATA, or AUTOMATONS. *ine* moved by interior machinery which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-machine.

Y, *n.* Ocular demonstration.

Y, *n.* (autumn), *n.* The third season of the year.

VAL, *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

3, *n.* In rhetoric, a figure by which a thing is magnified.

HE (awg-zil'yar), *a.* Helping; assisting; *er*.

RIES (awg-zil'ye-ris), *n.* pl. Foreign; the service of nations at war.

RY, *n.* A helper; a verb helping to moods and tenses of other verbs.

t. or **t.** To profit; to assist; to promote. *u.* Advantage; profit; use; effect.

ILITY, *n.* The power of promoting.

BLE-NESS, *ing* the end in view.

BLE, *a.* Profitable; able to effect the having sufficient power.

LY, *ad.* With success or effect.

pl. Proceeds of property sold.

CHES, *n.* A snow-slip; vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding

GUARD, *n.* The van of an army.

E, *n.* Excessive love of money or gain. *u.* Avarice; greediness; covetousness.

IOUS (riah'us), *a.* Greedy after wealth. *—Syn.* Covetous; parsimonious; pen-

u. miserly; nigardly.—The covetous eagerly

alth, even at the expense of others; the

board it; the penurious, parsimonious,

ly save it by disgraceful self-denial; and

rdly, by meanness in their dealings with

IOUS-LY, *ad.* Covetously; greedily.

IOUS-NESS, *n.* Undue love of money.

u. Cease; hold; stop.

or **A-VATAR,** *n.* An incarnation of

among the Hindoos.

u. Get away; begone.

Y, *n.* A Papias prayer to the Virgin Mary

of the Virgin Mary.

IOUS, *a.* Relating to oats.

u. To take or give satisfaction for an

ly punishing the injuring party.—*Syn.*

—It may be right to avenge injuries, but

indulge revenge, which is a spirit of ma-

mentment.

R, *n.* One who takes vengeance.

IG, *ppr.* or *a.* Punishing or pursuing

mplary severity; *n.* exemplary punish-

u. An entrance; alley; way; a wide

u. To declare positively; to assert

idence.—*Syn.* To affirm; protest.

A-VERSENESS, *n.* Unwillingness; backwardness.

A-VERSION (13), *n.* Literally, a turning from

hence, a fixed dislike.—*Syn.* Disgust; reluctance;

repugnance; antipathy.—*Aversion* is not so strong

as *reluctance* (lit., struggling against); nor *reluc-*

tance as *repugnance* (lit., fighting against). *Disgust*

is a repugnance of feeling or taste; *antipathy* is

properly a constitutional disgust, though some-

times an acquired one.

A-VEET (13), *v. t.* To turn aside or away; to

keep off.

A-VEETER, *n.* One who turns away.

A-VIA-BY, *n.* A place for keeping birds.

A-VIDI-TY, *n.* An intense desire; eagerness to

obtain.—*Syn.* Greediness; hankering; longing.

AV-O-CATION, *n.* A calling away; business that

calls off (often improperly used for vacation).

A-VOID, *v. t.* or *t.* To keep at a distance from;

in law, to make void.—*Syn.* To shun.—*Avoid* is

negative; it is simply to keep away from. *Shun*

is positive; it is to turn from. *Frudence* may

induce us to avoid; fear or dislike leads us to

shun. We avoid bad habits; we ought to shun

vice.

A-VOIDA-BLE, *a.* That may be avoided.

A-VOIDANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding.

A-VOIDER, *n.* One who avoids; one who shuns.

A-VOIDLESS, *a.* That can not be avoided.

AV-OIR-DU-POIS (av-ur-du-pois'), *n.* or *a.* A

weight for ordinary commodities, in which a

compound contains 16 oz., or 7000 Troy grains.

A-VOUCH, *v. t.* To declare positively.—*Syn.* To

vouch; to affirm; to assert.

A-VOUCHER, *n.* One who avouches or affirms.

A-VOUCHMENT, *n.* Act of avouching; declara-

tion.

A-VOW, *v. t.* To declare openly; to justify; to own;

to acknowledge.

A-VOWA-BLE, *a.* That is capable of being justified

or openly acknowledged.

A-VOW'AL, *n.* An open or frank declaration.

A-VOWED (-vowd'), *a.* Openly declared.

A-VOWED-LY, *ad.* In an avowed manner; open-

ly; with frank acknowledgment.

A-VOW-EE, *n.* See ADVOWEE.

A-VOWER, *n.* One who avows.

A-VOW'RY, *n.* In law, the act of a distrainer of

goods, who avows and justifies the taking in his

own right.

A-VULSION (-vul'shun), *n.* A pulling one from

another; a tearing away.

A-WAIT, *v. t.* To wait for; to be in store for.

A-WAKE, *a.* Not sleeping; lively; heedful.

A-WAKE, *v. t.*; [pp. AWAKED.] To rouse from

sleep; to excite from a state resembling sleep, as

from death, stupidity, or inaction; to put into ac-

tion or new life.

A-WAKE, *v. t.* To cease to sleep; to revive or

rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated

with new life.

A-WAKEN-ING, *n.* Arousing from sleep, or from

heedlessness in spiritual concerns; *a.* tending to

awaken.

A-WARD, *v. t.* To adjudge; to assign by sentence;

v. t. to determine; to make an award.

A-WARD, *n.* A sentence; a determination; the

decision of arbitrators; judgment.

A-WARD'ER, *n.* One who assigns or judges.

A-WARE (4), *a.* Foreseeing; apprized before.

A-WAY, *ad.* Absent; at a distance; *u.* begone;

let us go; can not away with, can not bear; to

make away with, to kill or destroy.

AWE, *n.* Fear mingled with reverence.—*Syn.*

Dread; veneration.—*Dread* is strong personal

fear; *reverence* is high respect slightly mingled

with fear; in *awe*, the fear predominates. *Ven-*

eration is the highest reverence we can pay to hu-

man beings.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with awe or fear.

A-WEIGH (-we'), *ad.* In sea phrase, the anchor is

awigh when just drawn from its hold and hang-

ing perpendicularly; atrip. 3

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIE, LIST, FALL, WEAT; THERE, TERE; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVE,

- AWE-STRUCK**, *a.* Impressed with awe.
WFUL, *a.* Striking awe; full of awe; terrible; hateful.
WFUL-LY, *ad.* In an awful manner; solemnly.
WFUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of striking with awe or reverence; solemnity.
A-WHILE, *ad.* For some space of time; a short time.
WKWARD, *a.* Wanting in dexterity; ungraceful in manners; unfortunate, as an awkward accident.—*Syn.* Clumsy; uncouth.—One who is clumsy (from clump) is heavy, and, of course, ungraceful in every thing; one who is awkward wants grace of movement one who is uncouth (untaught) is so for want of training.
WKWARD-LY, *ad.* Clumsily; ungracefully.
WKWARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness.
WIL, *n.* A small instrument to pierce holes.
AWN, *n.* The beard of corn or grass.
WNING, *n.* A covering from the sun.
AWNLESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.
A-WOKE, *pret. of AWAKE*.
A-WRY (*a-rē*), *a. or ad.* Twisted to one side; unevenly; uneven; aside; aquint.
AXE, *n.* An iron tool for cutting and hewing.
AXI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.
AXI-AL-LY, *ad.* In the line of the axis.
AX-IFEROUS, *a.* Having simply an axis without leaves or appendages.
AXI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of an axis.
AXIL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the armpit; or to the angle formed between the branch and stem.
AXI-OM, *n.* A self-evident proposition or truth.—*Syn.* Maxim; aphorism; adage.—*Axioms* are the foundations of science; *maxims* are guiding principles in our practical concerns. An *aphorism* is a detached sentence expressing a weighty sentiment; an *adage* is a saying of long-established authority.
AX-I-O-MATIO, *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; of the nature of an axiom.
AXIS, *n.*; *pl.* **AXES**. The line on which any thing revolves; a central or medial line between corresponding parts.
AXLE (*ak'sl*), *n.* A shaft on which carriage wheels turn.
AXO-LOTL, *n.* A Mexican water lizard.
AY or AYE, *ad.* Yes, used to affirm or assent.
AYE, *ad.* Always; ever; again; once more.
AZI-MUTH, *n.* The arch of the horizon between the meridian of a place and any given vertical line. *Magnetic azimuth*, the azimuth of the magnetic meridian.
AZI-MUTH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.
A-ZOIO, *a.* Destitute of life.
A-ZOTE, *n.* The same as nitrogen gas.
A-ZOTIO, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of azote.
AZURE (*āzh'ur* or *āzhur*), *a.* Blue or light blue; sky-coloured.
AZURE, *n.* A fine light-blue colour; the sky.
AZURED (*āzh'urd*), *a.* Being of an azure colour.
AZY-MOUS, *a.* Unleavened.

B.

B, the second letter and the first consonant in the English alphabet. It is a mute and a labial. It has a slight vocalicity which marks the difference between it and the letter P, to which it is allied.
BAA (*bā*), *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.
BAA'AL, *n.* The name of an idol or god among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians.
BABBLE, *v. i.* To utter words imperfectly; to talk idly; to tell secrets.
BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.
BABBLING, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.
BABBLE-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.
BABBLER, *n.* An idle or great talker; a tell-tale.
BABBLING, *a.* Talking idly; uttering a succession of indistinct sounds.

- BABE**, *n.* An infant of either sex.
BABEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder.
BABER-Y, *n.* Finery to please or amuse a child.
BAB-OON, *n.* A large species of monkey.
BABY, *n.* A child; infant; girl's doll; little imbecile.
BABY, *a.* Like a baby; diminutive.
BABY, *v. t.* To treat like a baby.
BABY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby.
BABY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls.
BABY-ISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish; silly.
BABY-LOUTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon; mixed; confused; disorderly.
BABY-LOUTIC, *ly.*
BAC-CA-LAURE-ATE, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts.
BAC-CA-TED, *a.* Having berries; beset with pearls.
BAC-CHA-NAL, *a.* Revelling in intemperance; noisy; pertaining to revelry.
BAC-CHA-NAL, *n.* One who indulges in drunken revels.
BAC-CHA-NAL, *n.* *pl.* Feasts of drunkenness.
BAC-CHA-NALLA, *a.* and *revels*.
BAC-CHANT, *n.*; *pl.* **BAC-CHANTS**. Priests of Bacchus; revellers.
BAC-CHANTE, *a.* Relating to Bacchus; jovial; drunken.
BAC-CHUS, *n.* The god of wine.
BAC-CIFEROUS (*bak-sif'*), *a.* Producing berries.
BAC-CIVO-ROUS, *a.* Subsisting on berries.
BACH'E-LOR, *n.* A man who has not been married; one who takes his first degree in any profession; a low knight.
BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The state of a bachelor.
BACK, *n.* The side of a thing opposite to the front or edge; the dorsal part of an animal; the hinder part; rear; thick part.
BACK, *ad.* Backward; to or toward a former place, state, or time; behind; again.
BACK, *v. t.* To mount; to support; to put back; *v. i.* to move or go back, as a horse.
BACK-BITE, *v. t.* [*pret.* BACKBIT; *pp.* BACKBITTEN.] To slander or speak evil of an absent person.
BACK-BITER, *n.* One who slanders secretly.
BACK-BIT-ING, *n.* Reproach cast on one absent.
BACK-BONE, *n.* The bone in the back.
BACKER, *n.* One who backs or supports another in an undertaking.
BACK-GAMMON, *n.* A game played by two persons with dice and pieces or men, on a board suitably marked.
BACK-GROUND, *n.* Ground in the rear; obscurity.
BACK-HAND-ED, *a.* With the hand turned back; unfair; indirect.
BACKHOUSE, *n.* A building behind a house; a privy.
BACK'ING, *n.* The supporting of another; the breaking of a colt to the saddle; constructing the back of books in book-binding.
BACK'ROOM, *n.* A room behind another.
BACK'SHEESH, *n.* A word of Persian origin for present or gratuity, much used in the East.
BACK'SIDE, *n.* The hinder part of any thing.
BACK-SLIDE, *v. i.* [*pret.* BACKSLID; *pp.* BACKSLIDEN.] To fall off; to depart from; to apostatize.
BACK-SLIDER, *n.* One who falls off or goes back from virtue and religion; an apostate.
BACK-SLIDING, *n.* A falling back, off, or away from religion into sin; apostatizing.
BACK-STAIRS, *n. pl.* Stairs in the back of a house; figuratively, an indirect way.
BACK-STAYS, *n. pl.* Ropes for supporting a ship's masts.
BACKSWORD, *n.* A sword with one edge.
BACKWARD, *a.* Unwilling; dull; slow; sluggish; late; reluctant.
BACKWARD, *ad.* With the back in advance; toward the back; to a worse state; toward the past; perversely; in a retrograde manner.
BACKWARD-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly; slowly.

BOVE, WOLF, BOOK; BÖLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—C as K; é as J; s as z; CH as SH; THIS.

WARD-NESS, *n.* A want of willingness; shyness; dulness in action; tardiness.

WOODSMAN, *n.* In the United States, an inhabitant of the forests on the western frontier. (bā'm). *n.* Hog's flesh cured with salt and usually in smoke; to save one's bacon, to save one's self from harm.

NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bacon or his philosophy.

.. *cow.* **WORSE**, *sup.* **WORST**. III; not good; bad; hurtful; imperfect; having any physical or moral fault or defect.

(bād), *pret.* of **BID**.

.. *n.* A mark or token of distinction.

ER, *n.* A quadruped which burrows in the earth and is eagerly pursued by hunters.

ER, *v. t.* To pursue with eagerness; to follow.

AGE (bā'd-in-akh), *n.* [Fr.] Light or play-scourge; raffery; foolery.

f. ad. In a bad manner; not well.

ESS, *n.* A bad state; want of good qualities.

LE, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice; to outwit.

AL, *ad.* To balk; to frustrate; to disappoint; to confound.

ER, *n.* One who baffles.

ING, *a.* Shifting often; disappointing.

.. *A sack; pouch; purse; udder.*

.. *To put into a bag; to puff up.*

.. *To swell like a full bag.*

TELLE (bag-a-tel), *n.* [Fr.] A thing of no value; a trifle; a game played with a ball on a board with holes.

AGE, *n.* Utensils of an army; clothing or gear carried on a journey or voyage; a war-equipment.

NG, *a.* Cloth or materials for bags.

O (bā'yo), *n.* A bathing house; a brothel.

PE, *n.* A musical wind instrument, consisting of a bag with pipes.

F-EE, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

AL, *n.* A surety for another; release from duty on giving security for appearance on trial; a fee.

.. *To give bail or security for; to admit; to release upon bail; to deliver goods in pawn; to free from water.*

BLE, *a.* That may be bailed; admitting.

OND, *a.* A bond or obligation given by a debtor and his surety.

E, *n.* One to whom goods are delivered in pawn.

.. *Another.*

.. *A Scotch alderman or magistrate.*

F, *n.* An subordinate officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; an under-steward or steward.

WICK, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff.

ENT, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.

ECCE, *n.* A paper containing a recognition of bail.

.. *[Scott.] A child.*

.. *To place or put on a bait; to give reward to a beast working or on a journey; to go upon; to harass.*

.. *To take refreshment on a journey; to dine.*

.. *A temptation; food, or any thing placed before a fish or other animals; a small refreshment.*

BAZE, *n.* A coarse open woollen stuff with a nap.

.. *To heat or harden by fire; to cook; to close place by heat; to dry and harden; to bake; to do the work of a baker.*

(bākt), *pp.* or *a.* Hardened by heat.

OUSE, *n.* A place for baking.

.. *A person that bakes for a livelihood; a baker.*

BAK'ER-Y, *n.* Trade of a baker; place for baking.

BAKING, *n.* The quantity baked at once; a drying or hardening by heat.

BALANCE, *n.* A pair of scales for weighing; part of a watch; the constellation Libra; difference of accounts; equipoise, or that which makes equal; remainder.

BALANCE, *v. t.* To be on a poise; to hesitate.

BALANCE, *v. t.* To make equal; to settle; to counterpoise.

BALANCE-ER, *n.* One who uses a balance or balances; member of an insect used in balancing.

BALANCE-SHEET, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

BALCO-ONY, *n.* A gallery on the outside of a house.

BALD, *a.* Without hair on the top and back part of the head; destitute of the natural covering; bare; plain; inelegant.

BALDA-CHIN, *n.* A canopy over an altar.

BALDER-DASH, *n.* Mean discourse; ribaldry; rude jargon of words.

BALDLY, *ad.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BALDNESS, *n.* A want of hair; plainness; inelegance.

BALDPATE, *n.* A head without hair.

BALDRICK, *n.* A girdle; the zodiac.

BALE, *n.* A large bundle or roll of goods; misery; calamity.

BALE, *v. t.* To put into bales.

BALEFIRE, *n.* A signal or alarm-fire.

BALEFUL, *a.* sorrowful; sad; full of mischief.

BALEFUL-LY, *ad.* Calamitously; sorrowfully.

BALEFUL-NESS, *n.* Destructiveness.

BA-LISTER, *n.* A cross-bow.

BA-LIZE (-leer), *n.* A beacon; a buoy.

BALE (balk), *n.* A rafter; beam; disappointment or failure; a ridge of unploughed land.

BALE (balk), *v. t.* To disappoint; to miss of; to refuse; to heap, as in ridges. [balk]

BALE, *v. t.* To frustrate expectation; to make a ball.

BALL, *n.* Any round thing; a globe; a public dance; a dancing party.

BALLAD, *n.* A short narrative song; a trifling song or light poem. [lads]

BALLAD-SINGER, *n.* A person who sings ballads.

BALLAST, *n.* Weight placed in the hold to steady a ship; in ballast, without cargo; also, materials filling the spaces between the rails on a railway.

BALLAST, *v. t.* To load or furnish with ballast; to keep steady in sailing.

BALLET, *n.* A theatrical dance; a representation by means of gestures, music, and dancing; a kind of dramatic poem.

BAL-LISTA, *n.* An engine used by the ancients for throwing stones, darts, &c., in war.

BAL-LISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista.

BAL-LISTIC PENDULUM, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of projectiles.

BAL-LOON, *n.* A spherical hollow body; a ball; a large hollow silken ball filled with gas so as to ascend into the atmosphere.

BAL-LOONIST, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.

BALLOT, *n.* Originally, a little ball used in voting; a ticket or written vote; the act of voting by balls or tickets.

BALLOT, *v. t.* To choose or vote by ballot.

BALLOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

BALLOTING, *n.* The act of voting by ballot.

BALM (bām), *n.* An odoriferous sap; fragrant ointment; that which heals; a plant.

BALM (bām), *v. t.* To anoint with balm; to soothe.

BALMY (bām'y), *a.* Of or like balm; aromatic; producing balm; sweet; fragrant; soft.

BALNEAL, *a.* Pertaining to a bath.

BAL-SAM (baw'sam), *n.* An aromatic substance that exudes from trees or plants; that which gives ease.

BAL-SAMTIC (bāl-sām'tik), *a.* Having the qualities

BAL-SAMTIC-AL, *a.* } of balsam; healing; mitigating; unctuous; soft.

L, S, &c., long.—I, S, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

BAL-SAM'IC, a. A healing, softening medicine.
BAL-SAM-IFER-OUS, a. Producing balsam.
BAL-SA-MINE, a. A genus of plants; touch-me-not.
BALTIC, a. A sea between Sweden and Jutland.
BALUS-TER, n. A rail; a small pillar or column.
BALUS-TRADE, n. A row or set of little pillars.
BAM-BOO, n. A large kind of reed in India.
BAM-BOOZLE, v. t. To trick [a low word].
BAN, n. A public notice; curse; censure; interdiction; also the title of the lord lieutenant in Hungary.
BAN, v. t. and . To curse; to execrate.
BA-NANA, n. A species of the plantain tree and its fruit.
BAND, n. Any ligament or cord that surrounds or fastens things together; a bandage; a low broad architectural moulding; figuratively, any means of connection or restraint; a company of persons; a kind of neckcloth.
BAND, v. t. To tie or join together; to unite in a troop or confederacy.
BAND, v. t. To unite; to associate.
BANDAGE, n. A fillet or strip of cloth or other material with which a wound or limb is bound; any thing bound over another; a fillet.
BAN-DAN-A, } n. A species of silk or cotton
**BAN-DAN'NA, } handkerchief.
BANDBOX, n. A slight or thin kind of box for bonnets, &c.
BANDIT, n.; pl. BANDITS or BANDIT'RI. An outlaw; robber; a highwayman.
BAND'LE, n. An Irish measure two feet long.
BANDLET, } n. A little band or flat moulding
**BAND'E-LET, } around a column.
BAND'DOG, n. A kind of large dog.
BAN-DO-LEER, n. A leathern belt worn over the shoulder by ancient musketeers to sustain the cartridge-box; the cartridge-box.
BANDORE, n. A kind of lute.
BANDROL, n. A little flag or streamer.
BAN'DY, n. A club for striking a ball.
BAN'DY, v. t. To beat or toss about or to and fro; to debate; to exchange.
BAN'DY-LEGGED (-lègd), a. Having legs that crook outward.
BANE, n. Deadly poison; mischief; ruin.
BANEFUL, a. Hurtful; poisonous; ruinous.
BANEFUL-LY, ad. Perniciously.
BANEFUL-NESS, n. A destructive nature or quality; perniciousness.
BANG, v. t. To beat; to thump; to treat roughly.
BANG, v. t. To make a loud noise.
BANG, n. A heavy blow; a loud noise.
BAN'IAN (bân'yan), n. One belonging to the caste
**BAN'YAN, } of merchants or agents in
Hindustan; a loose gown worn by such persons;
a tree in the East Indies.
BAN'IAN-DAYS (bân'yan-dâze), n. pl. Days when
seamen have no flesh served out.
BAN'ISH, v. t. To drive or force away from a place
or country.—**SYN.** To exile; to expel.—A man is
banished when forced to depart; expelled when sent
from his own into a foreign country; expelled
when forcibly ejected, usually with disgrace.
BAN'ISH-ER, n. One who banishes or drives away.
BAN'ISH-MENT, n. An expulsion from one's own
country by authority; exile; a voluntary abandon-
ment of one's country.
BAN-IS-TER, n. A corruption of **BALUSTEE**, which
see.
BANK (66), n. A ridge of earth; the earthy margin
of a stream or other water; any steep earthy
acclivity; a shoal; bench of rowers; an institution
for receiving deposits, discounting notes,
and issuing bills; a banking company, or their
edifice.
BANK, v. t. To raise a mound; to inclose with a
bank.
BANK, v. t. To deposit money in a bank.
BANK'A-BLE, a. That may be discounted or re-
ceived by a bank, as notes or bills.******

BANK-BILL, } n. A note or bill payable by a
BANK-NOTE, } bank.—SYN.** In America, these
words are confounded. In Britain, a bank-note
is payable on demand, and forms part of the cur-
rency; a bank-bill is payable at some future spec-
ified time, and is negotiable paper.
BANK-BOOK, n. A book in which a person's bank
accounts are entered.
BANK'ER (66), n. One who deals in money or dis-
counts notes; one who keeps a bank.
BANK'ING, a. Pertaining to a bank.
BANK'ING, n. The business of a banker.
BANKRUPT, n. A trader who fails to make pay-
ment when due, stops business, or does any act
to defraud creditors; an insolvent debtor.
BANKRUPT, a. Unable to pay; insolvent.
BANKRUPT, v. t. To render unable to pay debts.
BANKRUPT-CY, n. The state of being a bank-
rupt or insolvent; inability to pay debts.
BANKRUPT-LAW, n. A law which discharges a
bankrupt from the payment of his debts.
BANK-STOCK, n. Shares in a banking establish-
ment.
BAN'NER, n. A flag; military standard; streamer.
BANNERED, a. Furnished with banners.
BANNER-ET, n. A feudal rank between knight
and baron earned by military valour.
**BAN'NER-OL, } n. See BANNEROL.
**BANNS, } See BANS.
BAN'NET (bân'wet), n. A sumptuous feast; an
entertainment.
BANQUET (66), v. t. To treat with feasts; v. i.
to feast sumptuously.
BANQUET-ER, n. A feaster; a maker of feasts.
BANQUET-ING, n. A feast; rich entertainment;
a. used for banquets.
BAN-QUETTE (bân-kët'), n. [Fr.] A raised way
behind a parapet from which musketeers fire; a
raised footway along the side of a bridge.
BANS, n. pl. Bans of matrimony, notice of intention
of marriage.
BAN'SHEE, n. An imaginary being among the
Irish that warns of danger. See **BENSHIE**.
BANTAM, n. A species of small fowls with feath-
ered shanks.
BANTER, v. t. To run upon; to rally.—**SYN.** We
banter in good humour, turning the laugh on a
person for something he has done; we rally when
we attack with ridicule or railery, which is always
more pungent, and may be ill-natured.
BANTER, n. Railery; satire; joke; pleasantry.
BANTER-ER, n. One who banters.
BANTLING, n. A very young child; an infant.
BAN'YAN, n. The Indian fig tree.
BAPTISM, n. The application of water to the
body; a holy ordinance, significant of regeneration,
by which a person is initiated into Christ's visible
Church; sufferings.
BAP-TISMAL, a. Pertaining to baptism.
BAPTIST, n. One who baptizes; one who re-
jects the doctrine of infant baptism and considers
immersion as the only mode of administering this
rite; anabaptist.
BAPTIST-ERY, n. A place for baptism; a font.
BAP-TISTIC-AL, a. Pertaining to baptism.
BAP-TIZE, v. t. To administer the sacrament of
baptism to.
BAP-TIZED, a. Having received baptism.
BAP-TIZER, n. One that administers baptism.
BAR, n. A long piece of any substance; bolt; stop;
cross-beam for security; an obstruction; inclosure
in an inn or court-room; division in music; bank
of earth or sand in a river or harbour; body of
lawyers; an exception in pleading.
BAR, v. t. To fasten with a bar; to secure; to hin-
der, to shut out; obstruct.
BARB, n. Beard; a sort of pubescence in plants;
the points that stand backward in an arrow, spear,
or fishing-hook; a Barbary horse.
BARB, v. t. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow;
to put armour on a horse.******

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; BÖLE, BYLL; V'CIÖUS.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS S; CH AS SH; VITE.

BAR-BAR-CAN, *n.* An outward fortification.
BAR-BAR-AN, *n.* A man uncivilized or brutal.
BAR-BAR-AN, *a.* Savage; cruel; wild; uncivilized.
BAR-BARIC, *a.* Foreign; outlandish; rude.
BAR-BAR-ISM, *n.* Savageness; want of culture; a foreign or uncouth term not established in a language.—*Syn.* A solecism is a violation of syntax or of the necessary laws of thought.
BAR-BARTY, *a.* A savage state; cruelty; inhumanity; impurity of language.
BAR-BAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make or render barbarous; *v. i.* to commit a barbarism.
BAR-BAR-OUS, *a.* In a condition of barbarism; cruel; rude; uncivilized; having a foreign or inhumanity.
BAR-BAR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Cruelly; inhumanly.
BAR-BAR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Cruelty; barbarism.
BAR-BATE, *a.* Bearded; gaping; ringent.
BAR-BATED, *a.* Bearded; gaping; ringent.
BAR-BE-CUE, *n.* An animal roasted whole; hence, a large social entertainment in the open air.
BAR-BE-CUE, *v. t.* To dress and roast whole; as a hog or other animal.
BARBED (*barbd*), *a.* Jagged with hooks or points; bearded; furnished with armour.
BARBEL, *n.* The name of a large, coarse fish; bushy knots in a horse's mouth. [*hair*].
BARBER, *n.* One that shaves beards or dresses.
BAR-BER-BY, *n.* A prickly shrub and its berry.
BAR-BI-CAN, *n.* A watch-tower or place of outer defence; an opening to fire through.
BARD, *n.* An ancient British poet; a wandering minstrel; a poet; the trappings of a horse.
BARDED, *a.* In lewdry, oparisoned.
BARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to bards.
BARDLING, *n.* An inferior bard, or poet.
BARÉ (*4*), *a.* Without covering; without clothing or adjuncts of any kind.—*Syn.* Naked; uncovered; plain; simple; poor; lean; mere.
BARÉ, *v. t.* To make bare or naked; to strip.
BAR-BONE, *n.* A very lean person.
BAR-FACED (*barfaste*), *a.* With the face uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.
BAR-FACED-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; impudently; openly.
BAR-FACED-NESS, *n.* Impudence; boldness; affrontary.
BAR-FOOT, *a.* Without shoes or stockings.
BAR-HEAD-ED, *a.* With the head uncovered.
BAR-ELY, *ad.* Merely; only; nakedly; openly.
BAR-NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty.
BAR-GAIN (*bar'gin*), *n.* An agreement concerning a sale or exchange; a gainful trade; a stipulation.—*Syn.* Contract; engagement; covenant.
BAR-GAIN, *v. t.* To sell or convey by a contract; *v. i.* to agree; to stipulate.
BAR-GAIN-EE, *n.* One who accepts a bargain or is to receive the thing sold.
BAR-GAIN-ER, *n.* One who proposes a bargain or agrees to sell.
BARGE, *n.* A row-boat for lading or pleasure.
BAR-IL/LA, *n.* An impure carbonate of soda obtained from burnt sea-wood.
BAR-I-TONE, *n.* A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor; one who sings in such a voice.
BAR-I-TONE, *a.* Noting the baritone or high bass.
BAR-I-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of barytes.
BARK, *n.* The rind of a tree; the threatening cry of a dog.
BARK, *v. t.* To make a noise like a dog; to clamour; to pursue with unreasonable clamour or reproach; *v. i.* to strip off bark, skin, &c.
BARK, *n.* A ship with three masts, without a barque.
BARQUE, *n.* mizen to sail; a small ship.
BARK-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm and close.
BARKER, *n.* One that strips off bark; a clamourer.
BARKING, *n.* A stripping off bark; clamour of a dog.

BAR-KY, *a.* Consisting of bark; like bark.
BAR-LEY, *n.* A species of grain used chiefly for making malt.
BAR-LEY-CORN, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length.
BAR-LEY-WA-TER, *n.* A decoction of barley.
BARM, *n.* Yeast; scum of malt liquor.
BARMY, *a.* Containing or like barm; frothy.
BARN, *n.* A building for storing corn, hay; also for stabling, &c.
BAR-NA-CLE, *n.* A shell-fish often found on the bottom of ships, submerged rocks, and timber; a species of goose.
BAR-NA-CLES (*bar'na-kiz*), *n. pl.* Irons for holding horses by the nose; spectacles.
BA-BOM-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to show the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.
BAR-O-MET-RIC-AL, *a.* Relating to a barometer.
BAR'ON, *n.* In law, a husband.
BAR'ON, *n.* A title of nobility between baronet and viscount; a lord; a peer; two lords.
BAR'ON-AGE, *n.* The dignity or estate of a baron; whole body of barons.
BAR'ON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife.
BAR'ON-ET, *n.* A title of honour between knight and baron; the lowest hereditary rank.
BAR'ON-ET-AGE, *n.* The collective body of baronets.
BAR-O-NET-CY, *n.* The rank or title of baronet.
BA-RO'NI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a barony or baron.
BA-RO'NY, *n.* The territory of a baron.
BA-ROU'CHE (*ba-roosh'*), *n.* A four-wheel carriage with falling top and seats as in a coach.
BARQUE, *n.* See **HARK**.
BAR-RACK, *n.* A building to lodge soldiers; a rude hut or shed.
BAR-RA-COON, *n.* In Africa, a fort.
BAR-RATOR, *n.* One who excites law-suits; the master of a ship who commits fraud.
BAR-RATROUS, *a.* Guilty of barratry.
BAR-RATRY, *n.* In law, foul practice; any fraud of a shipmaster.
BARRED (*barrd*), *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; excluded; striped.
BAR'REL, *n.* A cask containing about thirty gallons, more or less; the quantity which a barrel contains; a tube; a cylinder. [*meat*].
BAR'REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack as **BAR'RELLED** (*bar'reld*), *pp. or a.* Put or packed in a barrel; having a barrel or tube.
BAR'REN, *a.* Not producing after its kind; not prolific in any way.—*Syn.* Unfruitful; sterile; scanty; unproductive; dull; uninventive.
BAR'REN, *n.* An unfertile tract of land.
BAR'REN-LY, *ad.* Unfruitfully; unprofitably; dull.
BAR'REN-NESS, *n.* State of being barren; unfruitfulness; want of matter; want of invention.
BAR-RI-CADE, *n.* A defensive fortification made in haste; an obstruction; bar; impediment; hindrance; defence.
BAR-RI-CADE, *v. t.* To fortify by a barricade; to stop up, as a passage, to secure.
BAR-RI-CADO. See **BARRICADE**.
BAR-RI-ER, *n.* Something that bars out or prevents approach or attack; a boundary; limit; defence.
BAR-RING-OUT, *n.* Exclusion of a person from a place, a boyish sport in English schools.
BAR-RIS-TER, *n.* One who practises at the bar; a lawyer.
BAR'ROW (*har'ró*), *n.* A hand carriage; a golt swine; a hillock raised over the dead.
BAR-SHOT, *n.* Two balls joined by a bar.
BARTER, *v. t.* To exchange by way of traffic.
BARTER, *v. i.* To trade by exchanging commodities.
BARTER, *n.* Traffic by exchange.—*Syn.* Interchange; trade.
BARTER-ER, *n.* One who trades by exchange.
BAR-THOLO-MEW-TIDE, *n.* Time of the Festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th.
BAR-TI-ZAN', *n.* A projecting turret on the top of a castle, &c.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CURE, FLE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

BA-RTTA, *n.* The heaviest of earths; it is an oxide of barium.

BA-RYTES, *n.* Sulphate of baryta.

BA-RYTIIC, *a.* Pertaining to barytes.

BA-RY-TONE, *a.* Denoting the barytone.

BA-RY-TONE, *n.* In *Greek Grammar*, a word in which the grave accent is understood on the last syllable, though not expressed. In other senses, the word is more usually spelt **BARITONE**, which see.

BA-RY-TUM, *n.* A metal, the basis of baryta. See **BARIUM**.

BA'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting the base.

BI-SALT' (ba-zawlt'). *n.* A dark or greyish-black stone of igneous origin, often in a columnar form.

BA-SALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

BA-S-BLEU' (ba-blo'), *n.* [Fr.] A blue stocking; a learned pedantic woman.

BASE, *n.* The bottom; the part on which anything stands; the gravest part in music. In chemistry, a body which undergoes a chemical change by the action of another body.—**SYN.** Foundation; support; resting-place.

BASE, *a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, sound, &c.—**SYN.** Mean; vile.—*Base* is a stronger term than *vile*, and *vile* than *mean*. The first two denote what is wicked as well as low, the last what is disgraceful or dishonourable.

BASE, *v. t.* To found; to set or lay the base of; to embase.

BASE-BORN, *a.* Born out of wedlock; low born.

BASELESS, *a.* Without support; chimerical.

BASELY, *ad.* Meantly; dishonourably; vilely.

BASEMENT, *n.* An extended base; part of a building below the level of the street.

BASENESS, *n.* State of being base.—**SYN.** Meanness; vileness; baseness.

BASE-NET, *n.* A helmet.

BASE-VI-OL, *n.* A stringed instrument for playing the bass in music.

BA-SHAW', *n.* The head; a Turkish viceroy or high dignitary; same as **PACHA'** or **PASHAW'**.

BASHFUL, *a.* Wanting confidence; Modest to excess.—**SYN.** Modest; diffident; *Modesty* arises from a low estimate of ourselves; *bashfulness* is an abashment or agitation of the spirits at coming into contact with others; *diffidence* is undue self-distrust.

BASHFUL-LY, *ad.* Timorously; very modestly.

BASHFUL-NESS, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.

BASIC, *a.* Relating to a base; applied to a salt in which the base is in excess.

BA'NI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base.

BA'SIL (ba'zil), *n.* The sloping of a chisel's edge; the skin of a sheep tanned; an aromatic plant used for seasoning.

BA'SIL (ba'zil), *v. t.* To grind a tool to an edge.

BA-SILIC (-zil'ik), *a.* Belonging to the middle vein of the arm; being in the manner of a public edifice.

BA-SIL'I-CA, *n.* A hall or court of justice; a large church; a vein of the arm.

BA-SIL'I-CON, *n.* A kind of salve or ointment.

BA'SI-LISK (ba'z'), *n.* A fabulous serpent having a deadly power in the eye; a term now applied to a genus of lizards; a piece of ordnance.

BA'SIN (ba'sn), *n.* A small vessel or dish; any depression or concavity for water; the portion of a country drained by some river; a depression formed by geological strata dipping inward, as a coal basin; pond; bay; dock.

BA'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* ba'sis. Foundation; support.

BA'SIST, *n.* A singer of bass.

BASK (b), *v. t.* To lie exposed to genial warmth; to lie at ease under benign influences.

BASKET, *n.* A vessel woven of twigs, rushes, or other pliant material; contents of a basket.

BASKET-HILT, *n.* A hilt which covers the hand.

BASS, *n.* In music, the lowest part of the tune.

BASS, *n.* A fish; a species of tree; matting or a mat.

BASSET, *n.* A game at cards.

BAS-SOON', *n.* A wind instrument of music furnished with a reed.

BAS-SO-RE-LIEVO, [*It.*] *n.* Sculpture whose figures do not stand out far from the background.

BASS-VI-OL, *n.* A musical instrument for playing the gravest part.

BASTARD, *n.* A spurious or illegitimate child or thing.

BASTARD, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious.

BASTARD-IZE, *v. t.* To determine one a bastard.

BASTARD-Y, *n.* The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

BASTE, *v. t.* To beat; to sew slightly; to drip butter or fat upon meat while roasting.

BASTILE (ba'steel), *n.* An old castle in Paris, used as a prison, now demolished.

BAS-TI-NADE, *v. t.* To beat the feet; to cudgel.

BAS-TI-NADE', *n.* Beating; a cudgelling; a Turk-

BAS-TI-NA'DO, *n.* A punishment by beating the soles of the feet.

BASTING, *n.* A beating; a moistening with fat.

BASTION (ba'styun), *n.* A large projecting mass of earth or masonry at the angles of a fortified work to defend the curtain or wall between.

BAT, *n.* A stick used at cricket; an animal of the order cheiroptera; a thin sheet of cotton.

BATCH, *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time; any quantity of a thing made at once.

BATE, *v. t. or i.* To take less; to abate; to sink; to cut off. [We now use abate.]

BA-TEAU' (bat-to'), *n.* A long light boat, broad in the middle.

BAT'-FOWL-ING, *n.* Catching birds at night by torch-light.

BATH, *n.* A place to bathe in; immersion in a bath; a Hebrew measure; order of the Bath, an order of knighthood.

BATH-BRICK, *n.* A brick formed of calcareous earth for cleaning knives.

BATH-CHAIR, *n.* A chair on two low wheels in which invalids are drawn by hand, invented in Bath.

BATHE, *v. t.* To wash in water; to soak; to soften.

BATHE, *v. i.* To be immersed as in a bath; to lave one's body.

BATHE, *n.* The act of bathing.

BATHER, *n.* One that immerses himself in water.

BATHING, *n.* The act of using a bath; fomenting.

BATHING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

BATHOS, *n.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or in speech.

BATING, *ppr.* Abating; excepting.

BATLET, *n.* An instrument to beat linen with.

BA-TON' (or bat'on), *n.* A club; a marshal's staff;

BAT-ON', *n.* A badge of honour.

BA-TRA'CHIA, *n.*; *pl.* Animals of the frog

BA-TRA'CH-I-ANS, *n.* and toad kind.

BA-TRA'CH-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to batrachians.

BAT-TALIA (bat-tal'ya), *n.* The order of battle;

the main body of an army in array.

BAT-TALION (bat'talyun), *n.* A body of foot soldiers, from 500 to 800 men.

BATTEN (bat'tn), *v. t.* To fatten; to feed plentifully; to fasten with battens.

BATTEN, *v. i.* To grow fat; to live in ease and luxury.

BATTEN (bat'tn), *n.* A narrow piece of board or scantling.

BATTER, *v. t.* To beat with successive blows; to bruise or demolish by beating; to wear or impair.

BATTER, *n.* A semi-fluid mixture of flour, water,

eggs, &c., in cookery.

BATTER-ING-RAM, *n.* An ancient engine for

beating down walls.

BATTER-Y, *n.* Act of battering or beating; guns,

&c., protected by a parapet or a line of ordnance;

a combination of electric jars, or of galvanic plates,

for accumulating electric or galvanic power; an

unlawful personal attack.

BATTING, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets.

BÖVE, WOLF, BOPE; BÖLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—S as E; é as J; s as z; CH as SH; THIS.

BATTLE, *n.* An encounter between contending armies or parties.—*Syn.* Combat; fight; engagement.—Combat is a close encounter, and may be (like fight) between single individuals; a battle is more general and prolonged; *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side *engaged* or intermingled in the conflict.

BATTLE, *v. t.* To contend in fight; to dispute.

BATTLE-AR-BAY, *n.* Order of battle.

BATTLE-AXE, *n.* An ancient military weapon.

BATTLE-DOOR, *n.* An instrument to strike the shuttle-cock.

BATTLE-MENT, *n.* A wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures.

BATZ, *n.* A small coin current in Germany and Switzerland, scarcely worth a farthing.

B+W-BEE, *n.* A half-penny.

BAUBLE, *n.* A gewgaw; trifle; trifling thing.

B+W-BLE, *n.*

B+WD, *n.* One who procures lewd women or keeps a brothel.

B+WD, *v. t.* To act the bawd; to procure.

B+W-D-LY, *ad.* Obscenely; lewdly; offensively.

B+W-DI-NES, *n.* Ribaldry; obscenity; lewdness.

B+W-DY, *n.* The employment of a bawd; unchaste language.

B+W-DY, *n.* Unchaste; filthy; foul; obscene.

B+W-DY-HOUSE, *n.* A house of prostitution.

B+WL, *v. t.* To speak very loud; to cry aloud; *v. t.* to proclaim by outcry.

B+W-LING, *n.* Crying or calling aloud.

B+W-LING, *n.* A great noise; loud crying.

B+Y (*bä*), *v. t.* To bark as a dog; *v. t.* to bark at; to hem in; to surround.

B+Y (*bä*), *n.* Reddish; inclining to chestnut colour.

B+Y (*bä*), *n.* A laurel-tree; *pl.* an honorary garland.

B+Y (*bä*), *n.* A recess or arm of the sea; an inclosure in a barn; a state of being kept off, as at bay; land covered with the bay-tree.

B+Y-BE-RY, *n.* A shrub with oily berries; the fruit of the bay-tree.

B+Y-BE-RY TALLOW, *n.* A waxy substance obtained from the bay-berry or wax-myrtle.

B+Y-O-NET, *n.* A long dagger or sword fixed at the end of a gun.

B+Y-O-NET, *v. t.* To stab with the bayonet.

B+Y-OU (*by'oo*), *n.* The outlet of a lake; a channel.

B+Y-UM, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

B+YS (*bäse*), *n. pl.* An honorary crown or garland; a prize.

B+Y-SALT, *n.* Salt formed by solar evaporation of sea water.

B+Y-WINDOW, *n.* A curved window projecting outward.

BA-ZAR (*by'oo*), *n.* An exchange, market-place, or RA-ZAR'; spacious hall for the sale of goods.

BELL-IUM (*dä'yum*), *n.* A gummy, resinous juice from the East.

BE, a prefix, as in *because*, is the same word as *by*.

BE, *v. t.* and *auxiliary*. [*pret.* Was; *pp.* BEEN.] To exist or have a certain state or attribute; to remain.—*Syn.* To become.—To be simply denotes existence; to become marks a transition from one state to another; as, it is cold, and is becoming colder.

BEACH, *n.* A sandy shore; strand.

BEACH, *v. t.* To strand, or force on a beach, as a ship.

BEA'CON (*bé'kn*), *n.* A signal by fire on an eminence; any object to give notice of danger; a light to direct seamen.

BEA'CON, *v. t.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.

BEA'CON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for maintaining beacons.

BEAD, *n.* A small perforated globe of glass or other substance, used for ornament or to make rosaries; any globe; a round moulding.

BEADED, *n.* Having or wearing beads.

BEADLE (*bé'dl*), *n.* A crier; messenger; petty officer of a court, parish, college, or church.

BEADLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.

BEAD'ROLL, *n.* Among Roman Catholics, a list of persons who are prayed for.

BEADS'MAN, *n.* A man who prays for others, dropping a bead at each prayer.

BEA'GLE (*bé'gl*), *n.* A small hound or hunting-dog.

BEAK, *n.* The bill of a bird of prey; any thing pointed like a beak.

BEAKED (*beekt*), *n.* Having a beak; pointed.

BEAKER, *n.* A drinking-cup or glass.

BEAM (*beem*), *n.* A main timber of a building, ship, loom, plough, or other structure; the part of a balance from which the scales hang; a collection of rays from a luminous body; pole of a chariot; horn of a stag.

BEAM, *v. i.* or *t.* To throw out rays; to glitter.

BEAM'ING, *n.* Emission of rays of light; radiation.

BEAMLESS, *n.* Without rays of light.

BEAM'Y, *n.* Shining; radiant; having horns.

BEAN, *n.* A plant of the vetch or pulse kind; a seed of the plant.

BEAN-FLY, *n.* A beautiful purple fly found on bean flowers.

BEAR (*bäre*), (*4*), *v. t.* [*pret.* BORE; *pp.* BORN.] To bring forth, as young; to give birth to.

BEAR, *v. t.* [*pret.* BORE; *pp.* BORN.] To carry; to endure; to convey; to sustain; to wear; to produce; to conduct.

BEAR, *v. t.* To suffer, as with pain; to produce, as fruit; to tend; to be in the direction of; to press upon; to relate to.

BEAR, *n.* A large savage animal of the genus *ursus*; the name of two northern constellations; a class of stock-jobbers interested in depressing stocks, as the bulls are to raise them.

BEAR-BAIT-ING, *n.* The harassing of bears with dogs.

BEAR-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, a species of arbutus.

BEARD (*beerd*), *n.* Hair on the chin; the awn or sharp prickles on ears of grain; a jag or barb of an arrow.

BEARD, *v. t.* To pull by the beard; to oppose to the face; to defy.

BEARDED, *n.* Having a beard; jagged or barbed.

BEARDLESS, *n.* Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER (*bä'er*) (*4*), *n.* A carrier of any thing; supporter.

BEAR-GAR-DEN (*-gär-dn*), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport; hence a turbulent assembly.

BEAR-HEED, *n.* One who tends bears.

BEAR'ING, *n.* Relative position; relation or influence; mode of carrying one's self; a support; an escutcheon.—*Syn.* Distinction; tendency; effect; deportment; mien.

BEAR'ISH, *n.* Having the qualities of a bear.

BEAR'WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears.

BEAST, *n.* A name of the lower order of animals, usually applied to the larger quadrupeds.—*Syn.* Brute. They are called *beasts* as mere animals governed by animal appetite, and brutes as destitute of reason and moral feeling. Hence we say, figuratively, a drunkard makes himself a *beast*, and then treats his family like a *brute*.

BEASTLI-NESS, *n.* Brutality; nastiness; filthiness.

BEAST'LY, *n.* Like a beast; brutish; nasty; filthy; obscene.

BEAT (*beet*), *v. t.* [*pret.* BEAT; *pp.* BEAT, BEATEN.] To strike with repeated blows; to outdo; to conquer; to thrash; to tread; to hammer.

BEAT, *v. t.* To give strokes at intervals; to throb; to dash, as a storm; to be in agitation; to sail in zigzag courses so as to advance against the direction of the wind.

BEAT, *n.* A stroke; a recurring stroke or its sound, as of the pulse, a drum, or watch; a customary round or place of resort.

BEAT, *n.* } *pp.* or *a.* Struck; hammered; beaten.

BEATEN (*bé'tn*), } outdoors.

BEATER, *n.* One who beats or strikes.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CITE, FIVE, LIST,

BE-A-TIF-IO, a. Imparting heavenly bliss.
 BE-A-TIF-IO-AL-LY, ad. In a happy manner.
 BE-AT-I-FI-CATION, n. In the Roman Catholic Church, a papal act declaring a person blessed in heaven: next below canonisation.
 BE-AT-I-FY, v. t. To bless; to make happy; in the Roman Catholic Church, to declare admitted to heaven, though not canonised.
 BEATING, n. The art of giving blows; correction by blows; a drubbing; sailing against the wind.
 BE-AT-I-TUDE, n. Highest happiness; blessedness; glory; declaration of happiness.
 BEAU (bô), n.; pl. BRAUX. A man of dress; coxcomb; fop; a lady's attendant; a gallant.
 BEAU-I-DÉ-AL (bô-i-dé'al), n. [Fr.] A model of excellence in the mind or fancy.
 BEAU-ISH (bô'ish), a. Gay; foppish; gallant.
 BEAU-MONDE' (bô-mônd'), n. [Fr.] The gay or fashionable world.
 BEAU-TE-OUS (bû'te-us), a. Very fair or handsome.
 BEAU-TE-OUS-LY (bû'te-us-ly), ad. In a beautiful manner.
 BEAU-TE-OUS-NESS (bû'te-us-ness), n. The quality of being beautiful; handsomeness; beauty.
 BEAU-TI-FI-ER, n. He who or that which makes beautiful.
 BEAU-TI-FUL, a. Possessing beauty.—Syn. Handsome; pretty.—Pretty applies to things comparatively small, which please by their delicacy and grace, as a pretty girl, flower, cottage. Handsome is more striking and the pleasure greater, as a handsome woman, tree, villa; it implies suitability, and hence we speak of a handsome fortune or offer. Beautiful implies all the higher qualities which delight the taste and imagination.
 BEAU-TI-FUL-LY, ad. In a beautiful manner; finely.
 BEAU-TI-FUL-NESS, n. Elegance of form; beauty.
 BEAU-TI-FY, v. t. To make beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to deck.
 BEAU-TI-FY-ING, n. The act or method of rendering beautiful.
 BEAU-TI-LESS, a. Destitute of beauty.
 BEAU-TY (bû'ty), n. Whatever in sensible objects pleases from symmetry, harmony, proportion, colour, &c.; applied also to thoughts, feelings, and conduct, and likewise to the expression of them in works of art or literature; a very handsome person; any beautiful object.
 BEAU-TY-SPOT (bû'ty-spôt), n. A patch; a spot absurdly placed on the face to heighten beauty.
 BEA-VEE, n. An amphibious quadruped of the genus *Castor*; the fur of the beaver; a hat made of the fur; part of a helmet.
 BE-CALM' (be-kâm'), v. t. To quiet; to appease; to make easy; to still.
 BE-CAME, pret. of BECOME.
 BE-CAUSE, con. Literally, by cause; for this reason; on this account.
 BE-CHANCE, v. i. To befall or happen.
 BE-CHARM', v. t. To charm; to captivate.
 BECK, n. A sign with the head or hand.
 BECK, v. i. To nod or make a sign with the head or hand.
 BECK-ON (bê'kôn), v. i. To make a sign to another by nodding or with the hand.
 BECK-ON, v. t. To call attention by signs.
 BECK-ON, n. A sign made without words.
 BE-CLOUD', v. t. To cloud; to obscure; to darken.
 BE-COME' (-kûm'), v. t. To suit; to be congruous; to sit gracefully upon.
 BE-COME' (-kûm'), v. i. [pret. BECAME; pp. BECAME.] To be made; to change from one condition or state into another.
 BE-COM-ING (-kûm'), a. Suitable to.—Syn. Fit; suitable; graceful; befitting.
 BE-COM-ING-LY, ad. In a becoming manner; fitly.
 BE-COM-ING-NESS, n. Suitableness; propriety.

FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD, ETC.,
 BED, n. A place to sleep on; lodging; channel of a river; plat in a garden; layer or stratum, as of gravel, ore, &c.; place in which any thing rests.
 BED, v. t. To put to or into bed; to sow or plant in beds; to set or inclose firmly; to lay in strata; v. i. to go to bed; to sleep.
 BE-DAB-BLE, v. t. To soil by wet or moisture.
 BE-DAG-GLE, v. t. To soil or make muddy.
 BE-DASH', v. t. To wet by spattering water on.
 BE-DAUB', v. t. To daub over; to besmear with any thing slimy.
 BE-DAZZLE, v. t. To dazzle; to confuse the sight or mind by lustre.
 BED-BUG, n. An offensive insect that infests bedsteads.
 BED-CHAM-BER, n. A room to sleep in.
 BED-CLOTHES, n. pl. Sheets, blankets, coverlet, &c., for beds.
 BEDDED, a. Laid in a bed; stratified; embedded.
 BEDDING, n. A bed and its furniture; materials for a bed.
 BE-DECK', v. t. To deck; to adorn; to dress up.
 BEDE-HOUSE, n. A hospital; an almshouse.
 BE-DEVIL (-dév'vl), v. t. To throw into disorder and confusion, as by an evil spirit; to abuse.
 BE-DEW' (be-dô'), v. t. To moisten gently; to wet with dew.
 BED-FEL-LÔW, n. One lying in the same bed.
 BED-HANG-INGS, n. pl. Curtains.
 BE-DIGHT' (be-dite'), v. t. To set off with ornaments. [Little used.]
 BE-DIM' v. t. To make dim; to obscure.
 BE-DIZEN' (be-diz'zn), v. t. To adorn; to deck gaudily. [Low.]
 BED-LAM, n. [Corrupted from *Bedlam*, the name of a religious house converted into a hospital.] A mad-house; a noisy place; a lunatic asylum.
 BED-LAM-ITE, n. A madman; a noisy person.
 BED-OU-IN (bê'doo-een), n. The name of certain Arabs who live in tents, and are widely scattered.
 BED-POST, n. The post of a bedstead.
 BED-QUILT, n. A quilted covering for the bed.
 BE-DRA-GGLE, v. t. To soil by dragging in mud or dirt.
 BE-DRENCH', v. t. To drench thoroughly; to soak with water.
 BEDRID,
 BEDRID-DEN (-rid-dn), } a. Confined to bed.
 BED-ROOM, n. An apartment for a bed.
 BE-DROP', v. t. To sprinkle with drops.
 BED-STEAD, n. A frame for supporting a bed.
 BED-TICK, n. A case of cloth for inclosing the materials of a bed.
 BED-TIME, n. The hour of going to rest.
 BE-DW-EEF', v. t. To make little; to stunt in growth.
 BE-DYE' (-di), v. t. To stain; to dye.
 BEE, n. The name of a genus of insects which are very numerous; the honey-bee.
 BEE-BREAD (-brêd), n. The pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young.
 BEECH, n. The name of a tree.
 BEECH-EN (bê'chn), a. Belonging to the beech, or made of beech.
 BEECH-MAST', n. The fruit of the beech.
 BEECH-NUT', n.
 BEECH-OIL, n. Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree.
 BEE-EAT-ER, n. A bird that feeds on bees.
 BEEF, n. The flesh of an ox, cow, or bull.
 BEEF-EAT-ER, n. A yeoman of the king's guard, from *buffet*, an attendant of the buffet or sideboard; a large, well-fed person; an African bird.
 BEEF-STEAK, (-stêk), n. A slice of beef for broiling.
 BEE-HIVE, n. A box or other hollow vessel for the habitation of honey-bees.
 BE-EL-ZE-BUB, n. Literally, the god of flies; the prince of demons; Satan.
 BEEN (bin), part. *pass.* of BE.

beeve, wOLF, BOOK; BILE, BILL; Vicious.—S as K; & as J; S as E; CH as SH; TH as.

a. A beverage made of malt and hops; applied also to fermented liquors of various other kinds, as root-beer, ginger-beer, &c.

n. The name of a saccharine root.

B. *a.* A large heavy mallet; rammer; pious insect.

B. *v. i.* To jut out; to hang over; to project.

BROWED (-browd), *a.* Having prominent brows.

BE-HEAD-ED (-héd-), *a.* Stupid; heavy; ish.

BE-STOCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle.

BE-ING, *a.* Jutting; standing out from the body; overhanging.

BE, *a.* *pl.* of **BEVE**. Cattle; oxen; cows.

BE, *v. t.* [*pret.* **BEFELL**; *pp.* **BEFALLEN**.] To en to; to occur to.

BE, *v. t.* To happen; to come to pass.

BE, *v. t.* To become; to suit; to adorn.

BE-ING, *a.* Having a fitness or propriety.—Suitable; becoming; meet; appropriate.

BE, *v. t.* To make a fool of; to deceive.

BE, *prep.* In front; sooner; in presence of; deference to.

BE, *ad.* Sooner than; in time previous; or onward in place; in front of.

BE-HAND, *ad.* Before in time or place; in a of anticipation or preparation.

BE-HAND, *a.* Well provided with means; more than a mere support.

BE-TIME, *ad.* Formerly; of old; of old

BE (-be-fowl), *v. t.* To make foul; to daub; to.

BE-ND (-frénd), *v. t.* To favour; to use; to serve; to act as a friend to; to counsel, aid, or benefit.

BE-NGE, *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.

BE, *a.* A Turkish governor of a town or district.

BE, *t.* To ask earnestly; to take for granted.

BE, *t.* To entreat; solicit; implore; beseech; beseech.

BE, *t.* To ask alms; to practise begging.

BE, *pret.* of **BEING**.

BE, *v. t.* [*pret.* **BEGET**; *pp.* **BEGET**, **BEGOTTEN**.] To be produced; to procreate; to generate.

BE-TER, *n.* One who causes production.

BE, *n.* One who lives by begging.

BE, *v. t.* To bring to want; to ruin; to exhaust.

BE-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; rty; meanness; stinginess.

BE-LY, *a.* Very poor; mean; stingy.

BE-Y, *n.* State of a beggar; extreme want; indigence; poverty; destitution.

BE, *a.* Guided.

BE, *v. t.* To have an original or first existence; to exist in a first state or act; to commence.

BE, *v. t.* [*pret.* **BEGAN**; *pp.* **BEGUN**.] To come; to enter upon.—*Syn.* Originate; set

BE-TER, *n.* One who begins; the first student; a young practitioner; a tyro.

BE-ING, *n.* The first part of time; original; name, act, or state; commencement.

BE-ND (17), *v. t.* [*pret.* **BEGIND**, **BEGINDEN**; *pp.* **BEGUN**.] To bind with a band or girdle; to surround or enclose.

BE (-be-gnán), (90), *v. i.* Go away; depart. Be words are improperly united. Be retains use of a verb, and goes, that of a participle.]

BE-ING, *v. t.* To soil deeply with dirt.

BE-ING, *v. t.* To grudge; to envy the position of.

BE-ING, *v. t.* To mislead by artifice; to pass unly.—*Syn.* To deceive; amuse; cheat.

BE (-be-haf), *n.* Favour; cause; support; met; it also notes substitution.

BE, *v. t.* To carry; to demean; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

BE-HAVE, *v. i.* To act; to conduct.

BE-HAVIOUR, (be-há-vyur), *n.* Manners; carriage of one's self with respect to propriety or moral.

In law, good behaviour is conformity to law.—*Syn.* Conduct; deportment.—Behaviour is the mode in which we behave ourselves toward others; conduct (conduco) is the mode of our

conduct or leading ourselves forward, and involves the general tenor of our actions. The former, like deportment, is shaped chiefly by circumstances; the latter is a development of the man.

Behaviour in society, the conduct of life.

BE-HEAD (be-héd), *v. t.* To punish by cutting off the head; to decapitate.

BE-HE-MOTH, *n.* A large beast mentioned in the Scriptures, perhaps the river horse or hippopotamus.

BE-HEST, *n.* The order of a superior.—*Syn.* Command; direction; charge; mandate; injunction.

BE-HIND, *prep.* At the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to.

BE-HIND, *ad.* In the rear; remaining; backward; past.

BE-HIND/HAND, *a.* Being behind or in arrear; backward; in an exhausted state; being in poverty.

BE-HOLD, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **BEHELD**.] To see; to view; to fix the eyes upon; to observe with care.

BE-HOLD, *v. t.* To look; to direct the eyes; to observe.

BE-HOLDEN (be-hól/dn), *a.* Obligated; indebted.

BE-HOLDER, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

BE-HOOF, *n.* Radically, need; necessity; that which is advantageous; benefit.

BE-HOOV'A-BLE, *a.* Needful; profitable.

BE-HOOVE, *v. t.* To benefit; to be necessary for; to become; to be meet for.

BE-ING, *n.* Existence; a person or thing that exists.

BE-LA/BOUR, *v. t.* To thump; to beat soundly; to ply vigorously.

BE-LATED, *a.* Late in time; too late; benighted.

BE-LAUD, *v. t.* To praise highly.

BE-LAY, *v. t.* To waylay; to lie in wait; to fasten; to cover; to overlay.

BE-LCH, *v. t.* To eject violently from within, as wind, &c.

BE-LCH, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach; to eruct.

BE-LCH, *n.* The act of belching; a cant name for malt liquor.

BE-LDAM, *n.* A hag; old or scolding woman.

BE-LEA/GUER (be-lé-ger), *v. t.* To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army.

BE-LEM/NITE, *n.* The petrified shell of a cephalopod, shaped like a dart, and called thunderbolt.

BE-ES-PRIT (be-es-pré), *n.* *pl.* **BEAUX-ES-PRITS** (bóze-es-pré). [*Fr.*] A man of wit.

BE-LFRY, *n.* A place where bells are hung.

BE-LI-AL, *n.* Satan; the devil; wickedness; vice; sons of Belial, wicked persons.

BE-LIE, *v. t.* To slander; to speak falsely of; to give the lie to.

BE-LIEF (leef), *n.* Credit given to evidence; strong or full persuasion of mind.—*Syn.* Credence; faith; trust; confidence; creed.

BE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving credit; credible.

BE-LIEVE (léve), *v. t.* To trust in; to credit; to be persuaded as to the truth of.

BE-LIEVE, *v. i.* To have faith or belief; in popular use, to think or suppose.

BE-LIEVER, *n.* One that believes or credits; a Christian.

BE-LIKE, *adv.* Probably; likely; perhaps.

BE-LITTLE, *v. t.* To make smaller; to lower in character. (*Little used*.)

BE-LL, *n.* A hollow vessel of metal, used to produce sounds.

BE-LA-DON'NA, *n.* Deadly nightshade and the extract therefrom.

BE-LLE (bel), *n.* A handsome, gay, young lady.

L, E, &c., long.—I, E, &c., short.—*claw, via, list, fall, what; three, there; marine, bird; move,*

BELLES LETTRES (bel-lét'ster), [Fr.] *n. pl.* Elegant literature.

BELL-FASHIONED (fash-und), *a.* Having the form of a bell.

BELL-FLOWER, *n.* A genus of plants whose flower resembles a bell.

BELL-FOUNDER, *n.* One who casts bells.

BELL-FOUNDER-Y, *n.* A place for casting bells.

BELL-FOUND-ERY, *n.* } bells.

BELLMAN, *n.* A crier of goods; a crier.

BELL-METAL (mít-tl), *n.* A composition of copper, tin, and usually a portion of brass or zinc.

BELL-RINGER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell; campanologist.

BELL-SHAPED (shápt), *a.* Having the shape of a bell.

BELL-WETHER, *n.* A wether or sheep that leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

BEL-LICHOSE, *a.* Warlike; contentious.

BEL-LIGHER-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war; disposed to war.

BEL-LIGHER-ENT, *n.* A party engaged in war.

BEL LYNA, *n.* The goddess of war.

BELLOW, *v. i.* To make a loud outcry or hollow, continued sound, like a bull.

BELLOW, *n.* A roaring like that of a bull, or of the wind; a loud outcry.

BELLOWING, *a.* Roaring; uttering a loud sound; *n.* a loud cry or roaring.

BELLOWS (bél-lus), *n.* An instrument for blowing a fire.

BELLUINE, *a.* Boastly; brutal.

BELLY, *n.* The part of the body containing the entrails; that which resembles it.

BELLY, *v. i.* To bulge or hang out; to project or swell out.

BELLY BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly; the girth of a saddle.

BELLY-FUL, *n.* What fills the stomach, or satisfies the appetite; a sufficiency.

BE-LONG (20), *v. i.* To be the property of; to pertain to; to be a part of; to have relation to; to have a legal residence.

BE-LOVED, *pp. or a.* (pronounced be-luv'd) as a *pp.* and *be-luv'd* as an *adj.*) Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

BE-LOW (be-ló), *prep. and ad.* In a lower place or state; inferior to; on earth or in hell, as opposed to heaven.—*Syn.* Beneath.—*Below* is opposed to on high; *beneath* is opposed to above. A person who is below us at table is not beneath us. *Below* has not, therefore, properly the sense of unbecoming or unworthy of, but *beneath*. We say, *beneath* (not below) the character of a gentleman, *beneath* contempt, &c. This distinction should not be overlooked.

BELT, *n.* A leathern girdle; sash; zone; strait.

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle; to gird with a belt.

BELTANE, *n.* May-day and its customs, connected with the worship of Baal.

BELTED, *a.* Wearing a belt.

BELTING, *n.* Belts taken collectively, or the materials for belts.

BE-LUGA, *n.* A cetaceous animal valued for its oil.

BELVE-DERE, *n.* A pavilion or look-out on the top of a building.

BE-MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder.

BE-MIRE, *v. t.* To drag or sink in the mire.

BE-MOAN (be-mó-ne'), *v. t.* To make a moan; to lament; to bewail.

BE-MOCK, *v. t.* To treat with mocking; to deride.

BEN, *n.* } A purgative fruit or nut.

BEN-NUT, *n.* }

BENCH, *n.* A seat; a judge's seat; the judicial body.

BENCHER, *n.* A senior in the Inns of courts.

BEND, *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* BEND'D or BENT.] To crook; to bow; to submit; to apply; to subdue.—To bend a cable is to fasten it to the anchor.

BEND, *n.* A turn; curve; flexure; incurvation.

BE-NEATH, *prep. and ad.* Under; unworthy of.—*Syn.* Below.—*Beneath* is opposed to above; below to higher in place or state, as *beneath* (not below) notice. See *BELOW*.

BEN'E-DICT, *n.* A newly-married man. [Derived from the name of one of the characters in Shakspeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.]

BEN-E-DICTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict.

BEN-E-DICTION, *n.* The act of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes: a solemn invocation of blessings.

BEN-E-FACTION, *n.* Charitable gift; a benefit conferred; a favour.

BEN-E-FACTOR, *n.* He that confers a benefit.

BEN-E-FACTRESS, *n.* She who confers a benefit.

BEN'E-FICE (bén'e-fis), *n.* A lower class of church livings; e.g., rectorships, curacies, &c., as distinguished from the dignities, viz., bishoprics, &c.

BEN'E-FICED (bén'e-fist), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

BE-NEFI-CENCE, *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.—*Syn.* Benevolence.—*Benevolence* is literally well-willing, *beneficence* is literally well-doing. The former may exist without the latter, but *beneficence* always supposes *benevolence*.

BE-NEFI-CENT, *a.* Doing good; abounding in acts of kindness.—*Syn.* Bountiful; liberal; generous; munificent.

BE-NEFI-CENT-LY, *ad.* In a beneficent manner.

BEN-E-FICIAL (fah'al), *a.* Advantageous; profitable; conferring benefits. [*fully*.]

BEN-E-FICIAL-LY, *ad.* Advantageously; usefully.

BEN-E-FICIAL-RY (fah'a-ry), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one who receives the proceeds of a charity; one on whom benefits are conferred.

BEN-E-FICIAL-RY, *a.* Holding some valuable possession in subordination to another.

BEN'E-FIT, *n.* An act of kindness; a favour conferred; a public performance, the proceeds of which are for some particular person or object.—*Syn.* Profits; service; use; avail.

BEN'E-FIT, *v. t.* To do good; to profit; to favour; *v. i.* to improve; to receive benefit.

BE-NEVO-LENCE, *n.* The disposition to do good; good will.—*Syn.* Kindness; benignity; tenderness.—*Kindness and tenderness* lean to the side of natural feeling; *benevolence* is considerate kindness, and often overrules mere impulse; *benignity* is condescending kindness, as the benignity of God.

BE-NEVO-LENT, *a.* Kind in feeling and act; expressing benevolence.—*Syn.* Beneficent; munificent.—Originally, *benefolent* meant well-wishing, and *benefolent* well-doing; but now (with a slight tinge of the original sense) they differ in their outward exercise chiefly in *degree*; a *benefolent* act being one on a larger scale than a *benefolent* one, while a *munificent* act is greater and more imposing than either.

BE-NEVO-LENT-LY, *ad.* With good will.

BEN-GAL-EE, *n.* The language spoken in Bengal.

BE-NIGHT (be-níte'), *v. t.* To involve in night; to darken; to shroud in moral darkness.

BE-NIGHTED, *pp. or a.* Overtaken by the night; involved in darkness or ignorance.

BE-NIGN (be-nín'), *a.* Full of benignity.—*Syn.* Kind; generous; liberal; wholesome.

BE-NIGNANT, *a.* Kind; gracious.

BE-NIGNITY, *n.* Condescending kindness; graciousness.

BE-NIGNLY, *ad.* Kindly; graciously; favourably.

BEN'I-SON, *n.* A blessing; benediction; reward.

BENSHIE. See *BANSHEE*.

BENT, *n.* A degree of flexure; a curve; tendency; leaning or bias; force or purpose; a kind of coarse grass.

BENT. See *BENDED*.

BE-NUMB (be-núm), *v. t.* To deprive of sensibility or feeling.

BEN-ZOIC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin.

BEN-ZOIN, *n.* A resinous fragrant juice from India, vulgarly called *gum benjamin*.

BÖVE, WOLF, DOCK; MÖLE, BULL; VÍCIÖUS.—G AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

BE-PRÄISE, v. t. To praise extravagantly.

BE-QUEATH, v. t. To leave or give by will; to hand down to posterity.—*SYN.* Devise.—*Bequeath* is the generic term, *devise* is to bequeath lands or real estate.

BE-QUEST, n. A legacy; a gift by will.

BE-RATE, v. t. To chide vehemently; to scold.

BE-BER-LINE, n. A yellow, bitter substance obtained from the barberry plant.

BE-BER-RY. See BARBERRY.

BE-BEAVE' (-révə'), v. t. [*pret* and *pp.* BEBEAVED, BEBEFT]. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute.

BE-BEAVEMENT, n. State of being bereaved; loss; deprivation.

BERG-A-MOT, n. A species of pear; a species of citron; a species of perfume; a stuff scented with bergamot; tapestry.

BERG-AN-DEE, n. A duck that breeds under cliffs.

BE-RO-MASTER, n. A bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BE-RHYME' (-ríme'), v. t. To celebrate in rhyme. [*used in contempt.*]

BE-RNARD-DINE, n. A monk of the order of St. Bernard.

BE-RÖ-E, n. A genus of minute transparent oceanic animals, emitting a phosphoric light.

BE-RIED (bé-riəd), a. Furnished with berries.

BE-RRY, n. A small succulent or pulpy fruit.

BE-RTH, n. A station in which a ship rides; a room in a ship to sleep in; an office or employment. To give a wide berth, to avoid, or keep at a safe distance from.

BE-RYL, n. A gem or mineral of a green or bluish green colour.

BE-RYL-LINE, a. Like beryl; of a pale green colour.

BE-SCRIB-LE, v. t. To scribble over.

BE-SEEC', v. t. [*pret* and *pp.* BESEVENT.] To ask or pray earnestly.—*SYN.* To beg; entreat; solicit; supplicate; implore.—*Be-seec'* supposes simply a state of want; to beseech, entreat, and solicit, a state of urgent necessity; to implore and supplicate, a state of overwhelming distress.

BE-SEEM, v. t. To become; to befit, or worthy of.

BE-SET, v. t. [*pret* and *pp.* BESET.] To set upon or hem in; to surround; to enclose on all sides; to waylay; to harass.

BE-SETTING, *ppr.* Besieging; habitually attending, or pressing.

BE-SHREW, v. t. To wish a curse.

BE-SIDE, *prep.* At the side of, as beside a fountain; out of, as beside himself, beside my present design. It is an error to use *beside* as an adverb for *besides*, in the sense of *moreover*, &c.

BE-SIDES, *ad.* Moreover; more than that; distinct from.

BE-SIDES, *prep.* Over and above.

BE-SIEGE' (-siej'), v. t. To lay siege to; to beset closely.—*SYN.* To beleague; hem in; invest; environ.

BE-SIEGER, n. The party besieging.

BE-SLAVEE, v. t. To debase with slavery.

BE-SLIME, v. t. To daub with slime.

BE-SMEAR, v. t. To daub; to soil; to sully.

BE-SMOKE, v. t. To foul or dry with smoke.

BE-SMUT, v. t. To soil or blacken with smut or soot.

BE-SNUFFED' (-snüft'), a. Foul with snuff.

BE-SOM (bé-sóm), n. A brush of twigs; a broom.

BE-SORT, v. t. To suit; to fit; to become.—*Shak.*

BE-SÖT, v. t. To stupify; to make stupid or foolish; to make to doze.

BE-SÖTTED, a. Made sottish or foolish.

BE-SÖTTED-NESS, n. Stupidity; infatuation.

BE-SPAN-GLE, v. t. To adorn with spangles.

BE-SPATTER, v. t. To spatter; to soil with water and dirt; to asperse with calumny.

BE-SPEAK' (-speek'), v. t. [*pp.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN.] To speak for beforehand; to forebode; to show.

BE-SPEAKER, n. One who bespeaks or orders.

BE-SPEW' (be-spü'), v. t. To foul with vomit.

BE-SPIT, v. t. To soil or daub with spittle.

BE-SPÖT, v. t. To mark with spots.

BE-SPREAD' (be-spörd'), v. t. [*pp.* BESPREAD.] To spread over; to cover.

BE-SPRINK'LE' (-sprink'kl), v. t. To sprinkle or scatter over.

BE-SPÖTTER, v. t. To daub or soil by sputtering.

BEST, a. *superlative.* Most good, perfect, or excellent.

BEST, n. The highest possible attainment; utmost.

BEST, *ad.* In the highest degree.

BE-STÄIN', v. t. To mark with stains.

BE-STEAD', v. t. To dispose or place; to profit.

BESTIAL (bést-yäl), a. Belonging to or like a beast.—*SYN.* Beastly; brutal; filthy.

BESTIALITY (best-yäl'e-ty), n. The quality of a beast; a crime of the utmost degeneracy.

BESTIALIZE, v. t. To make like a beast.

BE-STICK', v. t. To stick over as with sharp points.

BE-STIE' (17), v. t. To move quick; to hasten.

BE-STOW' (-stō'), v. t. To give; to confer; to impart; to give in marriage; to apply; to lay out; to lay up; to deposit.

BE-STOW'AL, n. Act of bestowing; disposal.

BE-STOWER, n. One who bestows; a giver.

BE-STOWMENT, n. Act of bestowing or giving; that which is conferred.

BE-STRAIDLE, v. t. To bestride.

BE-STREW' (be-strü' or be-strō'), v. t. [*pp.* BE-STREWED.] To scatter over; to sprinkle.

BE-STRIDE, v. t. [*pret.* BESTRID; *pp.* BESTRID, BE-STRIDDEN.] To stride over, extending the legs across.

BE-STUD, v. t. To set or adorn with studs.

BET, n. The staking or pledging something to be won or lost on certain conditions; that which is laid or pledged in a contest; a wager; a stake.

BET, v. t. To lay a bet or wager; to stake a wager.

BE-TAKE' [*pret.* BETOOK, BETAKEN.] A reflexive verb usually followed by to; as, he betook himself to begging, i. e., had recourse, or resorted.

BE-TEL (bé-tl), n. A species of pepper chewed in the East.

BE-THINK', v. t. and i. [*pret.* and *pp.* BETHOUGHT.] To call to mind; a reflexive verb usually followed by of; as, he bethought himself of his faults, i. e., brought himself to the thought of, or remembered.

BE-TIDE, v. t. [*pret.* BETID or BETIDED; *pp.* BETIDED.] To befall; to happen to; to come to; v. i. to come to pass; to happen.

BE-TIME,

BE-TIME', } *ad.* In good time; seasonably.

BE-TOKEN (53) (be-tō'kn), v. t. To foreshadow by some sign or token.—*SYN.* To presage; portend; signify; denote.

BETÖ-NY, n. A genus of bitter plants.

BE-TOOK'. See BETAKE.

BE-TRAY' (-trā), v. t. To deliver up or disclose in violation of duty or trust; to expose what is meant to be concealed; to disclose; to show.

BE-TRAY'AL, n. The act of betraying. [*tor.*]

BE-TRAYER, n. One who betrays or tells; a traitor.

BE-TRAYMENT, n. Act of betraying; breach.

BE-TRAY'AL, } of trust.

BE-TROTH', v. t. To pledge in marriage; to bring under a contract to marry; to name to a bishopric.

BE-TROTHMENT, n. Contract of marriage; act of betrothing.

BE-TRUST', v. t. To intrust; to put into power.

BE-TRUSTMENT, n. Act of intrusting; thing intrusted.

BETTER, a. *comparative.* Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; improved; more advantageous; preferable.

BETTER, n. A superior in rank, age, or office.

BETTER, *ad.* In a more excellent manner; in a higher degree; rather.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIES, FALL, WHAT; THREE, THERE; MARINE, MERE; MOVE,

- BETTER**, *v. t.* To make better.—**SYN.** To improve; mend; advance; meliorate.
- BETTER-MENT**, *n.* Improvement on estates.
- BETTERS**, *n. pl.* Superiors in age or qualities.
- BETTING**, *n.* The laying of a wager.
- BETTON**, *n.* One that lays bets or wagers.
- BETTY**, *n.* An instrument to break open doors.
- BE-TWEEN**, *prep.* In the middle or intermediate; **BE-TWIXT**, *prep.* date space; from one to another; common to two.—**SYN.** Among.—*Between* (by-tween) applies properly to two parties, as a quarrel between two men, nations, &c.; *among* (lit., mingled) always supposes more than two. Hence, it is a gross error to speak of dividing a thing among two persons, or between many.
- BEVEL**, *n.* The slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle; an instrument for determining angles, consisting of two rules opening by a joint; *a.* having a bevel.
- BEVEL**, *v. t.* To form with a bevel or slant; *v. i.* To slant or incline off.
- BEVELLED** (be'veld), *a.* Cut to a bevel angle.
- BEVEL-LING**, *n.* The forming of a bevel; state of being bevelled; *a.* having a bevel or slant.
- BEVER-AGE**, *n.* Drink; liquor for drinking; a treat in drink.
- BEVY**, *n.* Flock of birds; brood; company.
- BE-WAIL**, *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for.—**SYN.** To lament; grieve for; bemoan.
- BE-WAIL**, *v. i.* To express grief; to lament.
- BE-WAILING**, *n.* Lamentation.
- BE-WARE**, *v. t.* To be cautious; to take care.
- BE-WILDER**, *v. t.* To lead into perplexity or error.—**SYN.** To puzzle; perplex; mislead; confuse; lead astray.
- BE-WILDER-MENT**, *n.* State of being bewildered.
- BE-WITCH**, *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to affect strangely, as by the power ascribed to witches; to please very much.
- BE-WITCH'ER-Y**, *n.* Fascination; charm.
- BE-WITCH'ING**, *pp. or a.* Charming; fascinating; having power to charm, or please to excess.
- BE-WITCH'ING-LY**, *ad.* In a fascinating manner.
- BE-WITCH'MENT**, *n.* Fascination; a charming.
- BE-WRAY** (be-rá'), *v. t.* To betray; to disclose perfidiously.
- BEY** (bá), *a.* A Turkish governor.
- BE-YOND**, *prep.* On the further side of; further onward than; in a degree exceeding; out of reach of.
- BE-YOND**, *ad.* At a greater distance; yonder.
- BEZEL**, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.
- BEZÖAR**, *n.* A stone-like substance found in the stomachs of goats.
- BI-ANGU-LATE**, *a.* Having two angles or corners.
- BI-ANGU-LA-TED**, *a.* Having two angles or corners.
- BI'AS**, *n.* Originally, a weight on one side of a bowl, making it turn from a straight direction; hence, a slant; an undue tendency or inclination.—**SYN.** Bent; prejudice; prepossession.
- BI'AS**, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to prepossess.
- BIB**, *n.* A cloth under the chin of an infant; a fish.
- BI-BACIOUS** (bi-báshus), *a.* Addicted to drinking.
- BI-BAS'IC**, *n.* Having two chemical bases.
- BIBBER**, *n.* A drinker; tippler; drunkard.
- BIBLE**, *n.* Literally, the book; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.
- BIBLI'AL**, *a.* Of or relating to the Bible.
- BIB-LIO-GRAPH-ER**, *n.* One who composes the history of books, or is versed in bibliography.
- BIB-LIO-GRAPHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the history of books.
- BIB-LIO-GRAPHIC'AL**, *a.* description or knowledge of books.
- BIB-LIO-GRAP-HY**, *n.* A history or account of books.
- BIB-LIO-LA-TRY**, *n.* Worship or homage paid to books.
- BIB-LIO-MAN-CY**, *n.* Pretended divination by opening a book.
- BIB-LIO-MAN'IA**, *n.* [Gr.] Book-madness; rage for possessing rare and curious books.
- BIB-LIO-MANI-AC**, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
- BIB-LIO-MA-NI'AC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books.
- BIB-LIO-PHILE**, *n.* A great lover of books.
- BIB-LIO-POL-IST**, *n.* A bookseller.
- BIB-LIO-THE'CAL**, *a.* Belonging to a library.
- BIB-LIO-THE'KE**, *n.* A library.
- BIB-LI-T**, *n.* One conversant with the Bible.
- BIB'ULOUS**, *a.* That is apt to imbibe; spongy.
- BI-CAP'SU-LAR**, *a.* In botany, having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.
- BICE**, *n.* A pale blue paint or pigment.
- BI-CEPH'A-LOUS** (sif-a-lus), *a.* Having two heads.
- BI-CIPIT-AL**, *a.* Having two heads or origins.
- BI-CIPIT-OUS**, *a.* Having two heads or origins.
- BICK'ER**, *v. t.* To dispute about trifles; to have a tremulous motion.—**SYN.** To wrangle; scold; contend; quiver.
- BICK'ER-ER**, *n.* One who wrangles or skirmishes.
- BICK'ER-ING**, *n.* Wrangling contention; tremulous motion.
- BI-COLOURED**, *a.* Of two colours.
- BI-CORN**, *n.* Having two horns.
- BI-CORN'OUS**, *a.* Having two horns.
- BI-COR'PO-REAL**, *a.* Having two bodies.
- BI-CER'RAL**, *a.* Having two legs.
- BI-CESPID**, *a.* Having two points.
- BI-CESPID-ATE**, *a.* Having two points.
- BID**, *v. t.* [pret. BID, BADE; pp. BID, BIDDEN.] To ask; to pronounce; to offer, as a price; to command; to invite.
- BID**, *n.* An offer of a price.
- BIDDER**, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.
- BIDDING**, *n.* An offer of price or terms; invitation; direction.
- BIDE**, *v. i.* To remain permanent.—**SYN.** To dwell; inhabit; continue.
- BIDE**, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer; to wait for.
- BI-DENTAL**, *a.* Having two teeth.
- BI-DET**, *n.* A small horse or nag; a piece of chamber furniture for washing the body.
- BI-EN'NI-AL**, *a.* Continuing two years; happening once in two years; used also as a noun.
- BI-EN'NI-AL-LY**, *ad.* Once in two years.
- BIER** (beer), *n.* A frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave.
- BIESTINGS** (beest'ings), *n. pl.* The first milk of a cow.
- BI-FACIAL** (bi-fá-shal), *a.* Having the opposite faces alike.
- BI-FÁRI-OUS**, *a.* Two-fold; pointed two ways.
- BI-FER-OUS**, *a.* Bearing fruit twice a year.
- BI-FID**, *a.* Two-cleft; divided.
- BI-FID-ATE**, *a.* Two-cleft; divided.
- BI-FID-A-TED**, *a.* Two-cleft; divided.
- BI-FLO'ROUS**, *a.* Bearing two flowers.
- BI-FOLD**, *a.* Two-fold; double; of two kinds.
- BI-FOLI-ATE**, *a.* Having two leaves.
- BI-FORM**, *a.* Having two forms or bodies.
- BI-FORM-ITY**, *n.* A double form.
- BI-FRONTED** (frun'ted), *a.* Having two fronts.
- BI-FURCATE**, *a.* Forked; having two branches.
- BI-FUR'CATE**, *a.* Forked; having two branches.
- BI-FUR-CATION**, *n.* A forking or division into two branches.
- BIG**, *a.* Large; swelled; pregnant.
- BIG**, *n.* A kind of barley.
- BIG'A-MIST**, *n.* One who has committed bigamy.
- BIG'A-MY**, *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.
- BI-GEN'IN-ATE**, *a.* Twin-forked; having a forked petiole, as a leaf.
- BI'GGIN**, *n.* A kind of cap used for a child; in Scotland, a large building.
- BIGHT** (bite), *n.* A small bay; the bend or coil of a rope.
- BIG'NESS**, *n.* Size; bulk; greatness of quantity.
- BIG'OT**, *n.* One perversely devoted to a party, creed, sect, or practice; an illiberal zealot.

BOW, WOLF, BOCK; BÖLE, BYLL; V'CIÖUS.—S as E; & as J; s as E; CH as SH; THIS.

D, a. Unduly devoted; prejudiced; zealous.

F, a. Obstinate and unreasonable as to a party or to particular tenets; blind prejudices.

e-shoo', n.; pl. Bi-sour', [Fr.] A jewel;

BY (be-shoo'try), n. The making or dealing; jewelry.

JS, a. Having two pairs of leaflets.

ATE, a. Having two lips.

L-LATE, a. Having the form of a flattened longitudinally bled.

S-AL, a. Having two sides.

ET, n. A shrub and its berry

; **pl. Bi-sous.** A rapier; a fine or choice

(biff'be), **n. pl.** A sort of stocks for the board a ship to confine prisoners or of

A yellow bitter liquor secreted in the

The protuberant part of a caak; the of a ship's bottom.

To suffer a fracture in the bilge or

ATER, n. Water lying in a ship's hold.

(bily-a-ry), **n.** Belonging to the bile.

GATE, n. Foul language; ribaldry. he name of a fish-market in London.]

UAL (ling-gwal), } a. In two languages

UAR (ling-gwal), } ges.

QUOUS, a. Having two tongues, or two languages.

(bilyun), a. Pertaining to bile; disor-

to the bile; having excess of bile.

L-AL, a. Consisting of two letters.

To frustrate; to cheat; to defraud.

The beak of a bird; a hooked instrument

ng; a kind of battle-axe; an account or

it of particulars, as goods; a note; draft

not enacted; exhibition of charges.—**Bill**

we, an order directing one party to pay

to another; bill of lading, a written ac-

counts shipped, with terms of delivery;

a writing given by the seller of personal

to the buyer; bill of health, a certificate

health of a ship's company.

To kiss; to caress; to fondle.

a. A small letter; a ticket directing

where to lodge; a stick of wood.

v. t. To quarter soldiers; to settle.

BOUX (bū-le-doo), n. [Fr.] A love-letter

D, a. Pertaining to the game of billiards.

Ds (bū'yards), n. pl. A game with balls

on a rectangular table, with pockets.

a. Joining of bills; caressing.

(bū'yun), n. A million of millions.

t, n. One who uses a bill or battle-axe.

bū'le), n. A large wave or swell of the sea.

v. t. To swell into billows.

Y (bū'le-y), a. Swelling or roaring like a

all of billows.

CK-EE, n. One employed to stick up

public places.

LE

(-lōd), } a. Divided into two lobes.

L-AR, a. Containing two cells, as a pod.

US, a. Having two hands.

AL, a. Occurring once in two months

A box or compartment to hold grain or

unmodities.

E. See BIRNACLE.

a. Double; composed of two.

a. Being double, or in couples.

[pret. and pp. BOUND.] To tie; to con-

cover, as a book; to gird; to restrain; to

confirm; to form a border round; to

see or coactive; v. t. to contract, or grow

tight; to be obligatory.

A stalk of hops.

BIND'ER, n. One who binds books, sheaves, &c.; that which binds, as a fillet or band.

BIND'ER-Y, n. A place for binding books.

BIND'ING, a. Making coactive; that obliges; obli-

gatory.

BIND'ING, n. A bandage; the cover of a book.

BIN NA-CLE, n. A wooden box for holding the

compass of a ship, and its light

BI-NOC'U-LAR, a. With or adapted to both eyes;

having or using two eyes.

BI-NOM'I-AL, } a. Consisting of two names or

BI-NOM'I-N-OUS, } members.

BI-NOM'I-AL, n. An algebraical root consisting of

two members connected by plus or minus.

BI-OG'RA-PHER, n. A writer of a person's life.

BI-O-GRAPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to the history

BI-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } of a person's life, or to

biography.

BI-OG'RA-PHY, n. A history of the life and cha-

acter of any person.

BI-OL'OGY, n. The science of life.

BI-PAR'OUS, a. Producing two at a birth.

BI-PARTI-BLE, } a. That may be divided into

BI-PAR-TITE, } two parts.

BI-PAR-TITE, a. Divided into two parts, as a leaf.

BI-PAR-TITION (-tish'un), n. The act of divid-

ing into two parts.

BIP'ED, n. An animal having only two feet; a

human being.

BIPE-DAL, a. Having two feet.

BI-PEN'NATE, a. Having two wings.

BI-PETAL-OUS, a. Consisting of two flower

leaves; having two petals.

BI-PIN'NATE, a. Having pinnate leaves on each

side of the petiole.

BI-QUADRATE, n. The fourth power, in mathe-

matics, arising from the multiplication of a square

by itself.

BI-QUAD-RATIC, a. Relating to the fourth power.

BI-RAD'I-ATE, a. Having two rays, as a fan.

BIRCH (17), n. The name of a tree of several

species; a rod or twig for chastisement.

BIRCH, } a. Consisting of birch; made of

BIRCH'EN, } birch.

BIRD (17), n. Properly, the young of fowls, but in

modern use, any fowl or flying animal.

BIRD-BOLT (17), n. An arrow, blunt at the end,

for the purpose of shooting birds.

BIRD-CAGE (17), n. A cage to keep birds in.

BIRD-CALL (17), n. An instrument for calling

birds.

BIRD-LIME, n. A glutinous substance used for

catching birds.

BIRDS'-EYE, a. Noting a view taken, as if by a

bird flying above.

BIRDS'EYE-MAPLE, n. A kind of maple having

spots like the eye of a bird.

BIRD'S'NEST, n. A nest in which birds lay eggs.

BIRD-WIT-TED, a. Not having the faculty of at-

tention.

BI-REME, n. A vessel with two banks of oars.

BIRGAN-DEB, n. A species of wild goose.

BIRTH (17), n. The act of coming into life; lin-

age; origin.

BIRTH. See BERTH.

BIRTHDAY, n. The day of one's birth, or the

same day of the month in every succeeding year.

BIRTH-PLACE, n. The town or place where one

is born.

BIRTH-RIGHT (-rite), n. A right derived from

birth.

BIS'CUIT (bis'kit), n. A kind of hard bread; a

cake variously made; earthenware before glazing.

BI-SECT, v. t. To divide into two equal parts.

BI-SECTION (sē'shun), n. A division of any line

or quantity into two equal parts.

BI-SEGMENT, n. One of the parts of a line di-

vided into two equal parts.

BI-SEX'U-AL, a. Of both sexes.

BISH'OP, n. An overseer. In the primitive church,

a spiritual overseer; a prelate or person conse-

crated for the spiritual government of a diocese.

I, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CLIM, VIB, LIST

B'SH'OP, v. t. To confirm; to admit to the church.

BISH'OP-RIG, n. A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop.

BIS'MUTH (biz'muth), n. A metal of yellowish or reddish-white colour, and lamellar texture.

BIS'MUTH-AL, a. Consisting of bismuth.

BISON, n. A wild quadruped of the bovine kind.

BIS-SEXTILE, n. Leap-year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February.

BISTER, } n. A paint of deep brown colour, made
BISTRE, } of soot of beech. [knife.]

BISTOU-RY (bis'tu-ry), n. A surgeon's incision-
HI-SUL'FOUS, a. Having cloven hoofs.

BIT, n. The iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a morsel; a small piece or portion of anything; a small coin worth five pence; an instrument for boring wood.

BIT, v. t. To put a bit in the mouth; to check.

BITCH, n. The female of canine animals.

BITE, v. t. [pret. BIT; pp. BIT, BITTEN.] To seize with the teeth; to crush or break with the teeth; to give pain, as cold; to enter and hold, as an anchor; to reproach; to cheat.

BITE, n. Act of biting; wound made by teeth; thing bitten off; a morsel; a trick.

BITER, n. One that bites; a sharper.

BITING, a. Seizing, as if with the teeth; sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BITING-LY, ad. In a sarcastic manner.

BITTA-CLE. See HINNACLE.

BITTEN (bit'ten), pp. or a. Seized or wounded with the teeth.

BITTER, a. Having a hot, acid taste; exceedingly painful to the mind; expressing great misery.—Srv. Sharp; severe; cruel; calamitous; poignant; reproachful.

BITTER-ISH, a. Somewhat bitter.

BITTER-ISH-NESS, n. A small degree of bitterness.

BITTER-LY, ad. Sharply; cruelly; severely.

BITTERN, n. The name of a water-fowl; in salt works, a bitter liquid which remains after the salt is excreted.

BITTER-NESS, n. A bitter taste; extreme hatred.

BITTERS, n. pl. Bitter vegetables, or an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.

BITTS, n. pl. Timbers to which the cable is fastened when a ship rides at anchor.

BITUMED' (tūmd'), a. Smeared with bitumen.

BITUMEN, n. The name of various inflammable substances of a strong smell, as mineral pitch and tar, petroleum, naphtha, &c.

BI-TU-MIN-ATE, } v. t. To impregnate with bi-
BI-TU-MIN-IZE, } tumen.

BI-TU-MI-NIFEROUS, a. Yielding bitumen.

BI-TU-MIN-OUS, a. Containing or like bitumen.

BIVALVE, n. An animal or shell of two valves.

BIVALVE, } a. Having two valves which
BI-VALV'U-LAR, } open and shut, as the oys-
BI-VALVOUS, } ter.

BI-VENTRAL, a. Having two bellies.

BIVIOUS, a. Having or leading two ways.

BIVOUAC (bi'wak), n. [Fr.] Watch or guard of a whole army, or an encampment without tents.

BIVOUAC, v. t. To pass the night without tents, as an army on guard.

BI-ZARRE (be-zär), a. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic; extravagant; whimsical.

BLAB, v. t. To tell a secret; to divulge thoughtlessly; v. i. to tattle.

BLAB, n. Tattle; one who blabs; a tell-tale.

BLABBER, n. A tell-tale; babbler.

BLACK, a. Destitute of light or colour; dark; cloudy; mournful; dismal.

BLACK, n. An African; darkest colour, or absence of colour.

BLACK, v. t. To make black; to blacken.

BLACK-A-MOOR, n. A black or coloured man.

BLACK'ART, n. Conjurage; magic; necromancy.

FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, KIND; MOVE,

BLACK-BALL, n. A composition for blacking shoes; a ball of a black colour used as a negative in voting.

BLACK-BALL, v. t. To reject by black ballots.

BLACK-BERRY, n. The fruit of the bramble.

BLACK-BIRD, n. A black singing-bird; a species of thrush; the merle; in America, the grackle and other varieties.

BLACK-BOARD, n. A board used in schools, &c., for writing or drawing lines for instruction.

BLACK-CAT-TLE, n. Oxen, cows, and bulls, of any colour.

BLACK-COCK, n. A fowl of the grouse kind.

BLACK-CUR'RANT, n. A very small kind of grape imported dry from Zante.

BLACK'EN (blak'kn), v. t. To make black; to defame; v. i. to grow black.

BLACK-FISH, n. A fish of the perch kind; in Scotland, fish newly spawned.

BLACK-FRIAR, n. One of the Dominican order of monks.

BLACK-GUARD (blak'gärd), n. A person of foul language; v. t. to revile in scurrilous language; a scurrilous; abusive.

BLACK-GUARD-ISM, n. The conduct of a black-guard.

BLACKING, n. A substance for blacking shoes or other articles.

BLACKISH, a. Somewhat black.

BLACK-JACK, n. a. name for an ore of zinc; blends a leathern cup.

BLACK-LEAD (blak'led), n. An improper name of plumbago, as it contains no lead; graphite.

BLACK'LEG, n. A term applied to gamblers.

BLACK-LIT-TER, n. The old English or modern Gothic letter or character; a. written or printed in black letter.

BLACK-LY, ad. Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK-MAIL (blak'mäl), n. Money extorted under pretence of protecting or exempting from attack.

BLACK-MON'DAY, n. Easter Monday in 34 Ed. III., 1300, which was so cold that troops died on horse-back.

BLACK-NESS, n. Black colour; darkness; atrociousness; enormity in wickedness.

BLACK-PUD-DING, n. A pudding made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, n. The usher who carries the black rod at assemblies of the order of the garter, and in Parliament.

BLACKSMITH, n. A person who works in iron.

BLACK-THORN, n. The sloe-tree.

BLADDER, n. A vessel containing some liquid in the body, as urine, bile; a blister.

BLADDER-Y, a. Containing or like bladders.

BLADE, n. A spire or leaf of grass; the cutting part of a sword, knife, or other flattened instrument; gay person; flat part of an oar.

BLADE-BONE, n. The shoulder-blade 'scapula, or flat bone of the shoulder.

BLADED, a. Having blades.

BLAIN, n. A boil; blister; blotch; ulcer.

BLAM'ABLE, a. Deserving of blame.—Srv. Culpable; faulty; censurable.

BLAM'ABLE-NESS, n. Faultiness; culpableness.

BLAM'ABLE-LY, ad. In a manner deserving blame.

BLAME, v. t. To censure; to find fault with.

BLAME, n. Fault; that which deserves censure.—Srv. Reproach; condemnation; reprehension; crime; fault.—The phrase to blame means worthy of blame.

BLAMEFUL, a. Faulty; censurable.

BLAMELESS, a. Without fault.—Srv. Innocent; guiltless; faultless; spotless; irreproachable.

BLAMELESS-LY, ad. Innocently; without fault.

BLAMELESS-NESS, n. Innocence; harmlessness.

BLAME-WORTHI-NESS, n. The quality of deserving censure.

BLAMEWORTHY, a. Deserving of blame.

BLAN'CARD, n. A linen cloth.

BOVE, WOLF, DOCK; BÙLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—G AS K; Ò AS J; S AS E; CH AS SH; WHTE.

BLANCH (6), v. t. To take the colour out and make white; to skin almonds; to obliterate.
BLANCH, v. t. To evade; to shift.
BLANCHED (blanché), pp. or a. Whiten; having the colour taken out.
BLANCHER, n. One who blanches.
BLANC-MANGE, } (blo-månjé), n. [Fr. blanc
BLANC-MANGER, } manger.] In cookery, a preparation of isinglass or Iceland moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled.
BLAND, a. Marked by mildness or courtesy.—**SYN.** Courteous; soft; mild; gentle.
BLAND-LI/O-QUENCE, n. Fair, mild, flattering speech.
BLANDISH, v. t. To smooth; to wheedle; to flatter.
BLANDISH-ER, n. One who flatters and soothes.
BLANDISH-MENT, n. Kind words; flattery; winning expressions or actions.
BLANDNESS, n. State of being bland.
BLANK, a. White; pale; unwritten; dejected.
BLANK, a. Void space; unwritten paper; a lot by which nothing is gained; disappointment.
BLANK, s. t. To make void; to damp; to confuse.
BLANKET, n. A woollen covering for a bed.
BLANKET, v. t. To toss in a blanket; to cover with a blanket.
BLANKET-ING, n. Cloth for blankets; tossing in a blanket.
BLANKLY, ad. In a blank manner; palely.
BLANKNESS, a. Paleness; want; confusion.
BLANK-VERSE, n. Verse in which there is not rhyme; the heroic verse unrhymed.
BLANNEY, n. Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. [Irish].
BLAS-PHEME, v. t. To revile or speak wickedly of God; to curse or speak reproachfully of.
BLAS-PHEME, v. t. To utter blasphemy.
BLAS-PHEMER, n. A person who reviles God.
BLAS-PHEMOUS, a. Full of blasphemy.
BLASPHEMOUS-LY, ad. In a blasphemous way.
BLASPHEMY, n. Contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impiously against God.
BLAST (6), n. A gust of wind; sound by blowing; light; explosion of powder; one smelting of ore.
BLAST, v. t. To cause to wither or fall; to blight; to disappoint; to destroy; to split with powder.
BLASTED, n. He who, or that which blasts.
BLASTING, n. The act of blasting; a blast; destruction; explosion.
BLATANT, a. Bellowing as a calf; noisy.
BLAZE, v. t. To flame; to show a bright light; to be conspicuous.
BLAZE, v. t. To set a white mark on a tree by paring off part of the bark; to make public; to blazon.
BLAZE, n. The light of a flame; a white spot, as on a tree by chipping off the bark, or on a horse's forehead.—**SYN.** Flame.—A blaze and a flame are both produced by burning gas, but the former gives light and the latter heat—the one shines and the other burns.
BLAZED (bláz), a. Marked, as a tree by cutting the bark.
BLAZER, n. A spreader or publisher of reports.
BLAZING, pp. or a. Flaming; publishing far and wide; emitting light or flame.
BLAZING-STAR, n. The popular name of a comet.
BLAZON (blázn), v. t. To explain the terms on ensigns armorial; to adorn; to display; to blaze abroad.
BLAZON (blázn), n. The act or art of heraldry; publication; pompous display.
BLAZON-ER, n. One who blazons; a propagator of scandal.
BLAZON-RY (blázn-ry), n. The art of describing coats of arms in terms.
BLEACH, v. t. To whiten; to make white by removing colours; v. t. to grow white.
BLEACHED (bleech), pp. or a. Whiten; deprived of its colour

BLEACHER, n. One whose business is to whiten cloth.
BLEACH-ER-Y, n. A place for bleaching.
BLEACHING, n. Act of whitening.
BLEAK (bleek), a. Open; exposed to a free current of air; hence, cold, as a bleak hill.
BLEAK (bleek), n. A small species of river fish; called also blay.
BLEAKLY, ad. Coldly; in a bleak situation.
BLEAKNESS, n. Exposedness to the wind; coldness. [rheum].
BLEAR (bleer), a. Dim (as eyes) with watery
BLEAR, v. t. To make the eyes watery or sore.
BLEAR-EYED (-ide), a. Having watery or red eyes.
BLEAT (bleet), v. t. To cry like a sheep.
BLEAT, n. The cry of a sheep or goat.
BLEATING, n. The cry of a sheep or goat.
BLEED, v. t. To let blood; to take blood by opening a vein.
BLEED, v. t. [pret. and pp. BLEED.] To lose or let blood; hence to ooze or drop, as sap from a plant, and hence to yield or give money, as he bleeds freely.
BLEEDING, n. A letting of blood with the lancet.
BLEMISH, v. t. To deform; to mark; to hurt; to tarnish, as reputation or character.
BLEMISH, n. A deformity; any defect or injury that diminishes beauty.—**SYN.** Flaw; speck; fault; disgrace; taint; dishonour.
BLEND, v. t. To shrink; to start back; v. t. to render ineffectual.
BLEND, n. A start or shrinking back.
BLEND, v. t. To mix intimately; to confound in a mass.
LENDE, n. Sulphuret of zinc.
BLENT, n. The obsolete participle of blend.
BLESS, v. t. [pret. and pp. BLESSED, BLEST.] To give success to; to make happy; to invoke blessings on; to glorify.
BLESSED, a. Happy; prosperous; full of felicity; enjoying divine favour.
BLESSED-NESS, n. Exalted enjoyment.—**SYN.** Felicity; happiness; content; joy.
BLESSING, n. Benediction; invocation of happiness; benefit; advantage; divine favour.
BLIGHT (blite), n. A disease incident to plants; any thing nipping or blasting.
BLIGHT (blite), v. t. To affect with blight; to blast.
BLIGHTED (blited), a. Blasted; frustrated.
BLIGHTING, a. Blasting; frustrating.
BLIND, a. Destitute of sight; dark; obscure; weak; inconsiderate.
BLIND, v. t. To darken; to stop the sight.
BLIND, n. What intercepts the sight, or misleads.
BLINDFOLD, a. Having the eyes covered.
BLINDFOLD, v. t. To cover the eyes; to deprive of sight; to hinder from seeing.
BLINDLY, ad. Without sight; tamely; without judgment; implicitly.
BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF, n. A play in which a person blindfolded hunts out the rest of the company.
BLINDNESS, n. A want of sight; ignorance.
BLINDSIDE, n. The side most assailable; a weakness; a foltle.
BLINK (66) v. t. To wink; to shut; to close; to see darkly; v. t. to shut out of sight; to avoid.
BLINK, n. Glimpse; a glance; a dazzling whiteness.
BLINK'ARD, n. A person that has weak eyes.
BLINK'ERS, n. pl. Blinds for horses.
BLINKING, pp. or a. Winking; twinkling.
BLISS, n. Happiness in the highest degree.—**SYN.** Blessedness; felicity; beatitude.
BLISSFUL, a. Very happy; blessed; full of joy.
BLISSFUL-NESS, n. Exalted happiness; felicity.
BLISTER, n. A watery rising in the skin; a pustule.
BLISTER, v. t. To rise in blisters; v. t. to raise a blister on.
BLITHE, a. Gay; merry; sprightly.

l, 2, &c., long.—l, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THERE, TEAM; MARINE, MIND; MOVE,

BLITHEFUL, } *a. Gay; joyous; merry.*

BLITHESOME, }

BLITHELY, *ad. In a joyful manner.*

BLITHESOMENESS, *n. Gaiety; joyousness.*

BLOAT, *v. t.* To cause to swell or make turgid; to inflate; *v. i.* to dry by smoke; *v. i.* to grow puffy; to grow turgid; to dilate.

BLOATED, *a.* Puffed; swelled; made turgid.

BLOBBE-LIP, *n.* A thick lip.

BLOMBER-LIPPED (-hpt), *a.* Having thick lips.

BLOCK, *n.* A heavy piece of wood, stone, &c.; the wood on which criminals are decapitated; a pulley or its frame-work; an obstruction or hindrance; a blockhead; a continuous row of buildings.

BLOCK, *v. t.* To shut or stop up; to obstruct.

BLOCK-ÂDE, *n.* A siege which cuts off communication.

BLOCK-ÂDE, *v. t.* To surround with a force of troops or ships; to deny access to.

BLOCKHEAD (-héd), *n.* A stupid or dull person.

BLOCK-HOUSE, *n.* A small fortress of timber.

BLOCKISH, *a.* Dull; deficient in understanding.

BLOCKISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

BLOCK-TIN, *n.* Pure tin as cast in blocks or ingots.

BLOM-ARY (bloom'), *n.* The first forge for iron.

BLONDE, *n.* A person of fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes.

BLOND-LACE, *n.* Lace made of silk.

BLOOD (blad), *n.* The fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of animals; a family; race; life; choice pedigree in animals; death; rake; guilt; punishment for shedding blood.

BLOOD (blad), *v. t.* To stain with or let blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, *n.* The plant *hemanthus*.

BLOODY-GUILT-I-NESS (-gilt-e-ness), *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood unlawfully.

BLOOD-HEAT, *n.* The natural temperature of blood, about 98 deg. F.

BLOODY-HOUND (blad'-), *n.* A large hunting-dog of keen scent.

BLOODY-LY (blad'-), *ad.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; maliciously.

BLOODY-NESS (blad'-) *n.* A bloody state; cruelty.

BLOODLESS (blad'-), *a.* Destitute of blood; innocent.

BLOODY-ROOT, *n.* A plant so named from its colour.

BLOOD-SHED, *n.* The shedding of blood.

BLOODSHOT, *a.* Red and inflamed by turgid blood-vessels.

BLOOD-STAINED (blad'stând), *a.* Stained with blood.

BLOODY-SUCK-ER, *n.* An animal that sucks blood; a leech; a cruel oppressor.

BLOODY-THIRST-I-NESS, *n.* Disposition to shed blood.

BLOODY-THIRST-Y (blad'-) *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

BLOOD-VESSEL, *n.* An artery or vein.

BLOOD-WARM, *a.* Warm as blood.

BLOODY (blad'y), *a.* Stained with blood; murderous.

BLOODY, *v. t.* To stain with blood.

BLOODY-FLUX, *n.* The dysentery.

BLOODY-MIND-ED, *a.* Inclined to bloody deeds.

—*Syn.* Cruel; barbarous; horrid.

BLOOM, *n.* The blossom or flower of a tree or plant; the opening of flowers; a state of beauty and promise, as of youth; the soft tint upon ripe fruits, as plums, &c.; a mass of iron that has undergone the first hammering.

BLOOM, *v. t.* To yield blossoms; to flourish.

BLOOM-ARY, *n.* The first forge for iron.

BLOOMING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening its blossoms; thriving with youth and health.

BLOOMY, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing.

BLOSSOM, *n.* The flower of trees or plants.

BLOSSOM, *v. t.* To put forth blossoms.

BLOSSOM-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening its flowers blowing; *n.* the flowering of plants.

BLAT, *v. t.* To spot with ink; hence to obliterate; to dishonour.—*Syn.* To blur; stain; efface.

BLAT, *n.* A blur; spot; stain; disgrace.

BLOTCH, *n.* An inflamed spot on the skin.

BLOTTER, *n.* One that blots; a waste-book.

BLOUSE, } *n.* A light, loose garment like a frock-
coat.

BLOW, *n.* A stroke; a gale of wind; egg of a fly; a flower or blossom.

BLOW (blô), *v. i.* [*prêt. Blaw; pp. Blown.*] To make a current of air; to pout or puff; to sound; to blossom; *v. t.* to drive by a current of air; to fan; to sound a wind instrument; to inflate; to deposit eggs, as flies; to shape glass by blowing; to burst or scatter.

BLOWER, *n.* One who blows; that which increases a current of air.

BLOWPIPE, *n.* A tube with a small orifice for blowing an intense flame on any substance.

BLOWTH, *n.* Bloom; blossoms in general; state of blossoming.

BLOWZE, *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

BLOWZY, *a.* Ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced.

BLUBBER, *n.* The fat of whales; sea nettle; a bubble.

BLUBBER, *v. i.* To weep with sobs, so as to swell the cheeks.

BLODGEON (blâdjun), *n.* A short stick, with one end loaded and heavier than the other; a thick stick or club.

BLUE (blâ), *a.* Of the colour of blue; low-spirited; depressing.

BLUE (blâ), *n.* One of the three primary colours. It is of various shades, as sky-blue, indigo-blue, &c.

BLUE, *v. t.* To dye or stain blue.

BLUE-BOOK, *n.* A book that contains an official return or report.

BLUE-HOT-TLE, *n.* A plant; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUE-DEV-ILS (blâ'-dev-ils) } *n. pl.* Extreme low-
ness of spirits.

BLUE-LIGHT (-lite), *n.* A composition burning with a blue flame, used in ships as a signal.

BLUELY, *ad.* With a blue colour.

BLUENESS (blâ'ness), *n.* The quality of being blue.

BLUE-PE-TER, *n.* A signal-flag for sailing, &c.

BLUE-STOCK-ING, *n.* A literary lady.

BLUFF, *a.* Big; surly; blustering.

BLUFF, *n.* A steep bank; or high, bold shore.

BLUFFNESS, *n.* The quality of being bluff.

BLUFFY, *a.* Abounding in bluffs.

BLUING, *n.* The art of giving a blue colour; that which gives a blue colour.

BLUISH, *a.* Inclined to blue; rather blue.

BLUNDER, *v. t.* To mistake grossly; to flounder; to stumble.

BLUNDER, *n.* A gross mistake.—*Syn.* Error; mistake; bull.—An error is a wandering from the right; mistake is the mis-taking of one thing for another, through haste, &c.; a blunder (literally flounder) is something more gross, a floundering on through carelessness, ignorance, or stupidity. An error may be corrected; a mistake may be rectified; a blunder is always blamed or laughed at. A bull is a verbal blunder containing a laughable incongruity of ideas.

BLUNDER-BUSS, *n.* A short gun with a large bore; a stupid, blundering fellow.

BLUNDER-ER, } *n.* A stupid man; one who

BLUNDER-HEAD, } commits blunders.

BLUNDER-ING, *a.* Mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUNDER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a blundering manner.

BLUNT, *a.* With worn or thick point or edge;

dull; rough; impolite; plain.

BLUNT, *v. t.* To dull the edge or point; to make less keen or active.

BLUNTED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull; impaired

BOVE, WOPE, BOOK; BULE, BULL; VIFCLOU.—S AS X; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHS.

BLUNTNESS, *n.* A want of edge; rudeness; coarseness of address. [*scurity.*]
BLCK, *n.* A blot; spot; stain; imperfection; ob-
BLCK, *v. t.* To obscure; to blot; to stain; to ef-
 face; to blemish.
BLURT, *v. t.* To throw out at random or unad-
 visedly; to utter inadvertently.
BLUSH, *v. t.* To reddish in the face; to be sud-
 denly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks.
BLUSH, *n.* A reddish colour on the cheek, arising
 from some emotion.
BLUSHFUL, *a.* Full of blushes.
BLUSHING, *ppr. or a.* Reddening in the face or
 cheek; exhibiting blushes; red; reddish; modest.
BLUSHING, *n.* The appearance of colour on the
 cheeks; the act of showing blushes.
BLUSHING-LY, *ad.* In a blushing manner.
BLUSHLESS, *a.* Fast blushing; impudent.
BLUSTE, *v. t.* To be loud and violent; to roar;
 to bully; to swagger.
BLUSTE, *n.* A roar; tumult; boast; turbu-
 lence; boisterousness. [*bulent boaster.*]
BLUSTEER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a tur-
BLUSTERING, *ppr. or a.* Boaring; swaggering;
 noisy; boastful; bawling.
BLUSTERING, *n.* Noisy pretension.
BLUSTEROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; rough.
BOA, *n.* A genus of serpents; a fur tippet.
BOA, *n.* A bo-swine.
BOARD, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin and
 broad; a table; food; diet; a body of men who
 manage some concern; deck of a ship.
BOARD (*birds*), *v. t.* To lay, fence, or cover with
 boards; to enter a ship by force; to furnish with
 daily food; *v. i.* to receive food, or take meals.
BOARDED, *ppr. or a.* Covered with boards; fur-
 nished with daily food; entered by force, as a ship.
BOARDER, *n.* One who takes his meals at an-
 other's table for pay; one who enters a ship by
 force.
BOARDING, *ppr. or a.* Furnishing or receiving
 diet; entering by force; *n.* act of boarding; diet.
BOARDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars
 of which board with the teacher.
BOARD-WAGES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants
 for boarding themselves.
BOATISH, *a.* Like a boat.—*SYN.* Rude; hoggiab;
 brutal; rough.
BOAST, *v. t.* To speak lightly or ostentatiously of
 what belongs to one's self; *v. i.* to exult or be
 confident in.—*SYN.* To glory; vaunt; exult; brag.
BOAST, *n.* A proud speech; a vaunting; cause of
 boasting.
BOASTER, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.
BOASTFUL, *a.* Given to boasting; vain; osten-
 tatious.
BOASTING, *n.* The act of boasting.—*SYN.* Vaunt-
 ing; glorying; swaggering; brag.
BOASTING-LY, *ad.* In a boasting manner.
BOAT (*böte*), *n.* A small open vessel usually moved
 by oars.
BOAT, *v. t.* To convey or transport in a boat.
BOATABLE (*bö'ta-bl*), *a.* Navigable by boats.
BOAT-HOOK, *n.* A pole armed with a hook and
 point, to push or pull a boat.
BOATING, *ppr. or a.* Conveying or sailing in a boat;
n. the art or practice of sailing or transporting in
 boats.
BOATMAN, *n.* A manager of a boat.
BOATSWAIN (*familiarly, bö'm*), *n.* One who has
 charge of a ship's boats, rigging, colours, &c.
BOB, *n.* Any thing that moves loosely, or with a
 jerk; a short jerking motion; the pendant or
 bait for fishing; the ball of a short pendulum; a
 mode of ringing.
BOB, *v. i.* To move loosely with jerking; to fish for
 eels with a bob; *v. t.* to move with a jerking
 action; to cut short; to mock.
BOBBIN, *n.* A small piece of wood on which
 thread is wound for making lace; a spool.
BOBSTAY, *n.* A rope or chain to keep down the
 bowsprit.

BOBTAIL, *n.* A tail shortened; the rabble.
BOBWIG, *n.* A short wig.
BOCKING, *n.* A kind of baize or drugget.
BODE, *v. t.* To presage; to foreshow; to portend;
v. i. to foreshow; to presage; *n.* an omen; a *stop*.
BODICE (*bö'dis*), *n.* A sort of stays for women.
BODIED (*bö'd'id*), *a.* Having a body.
BODILESS, *a.* Void of body; spiritual.
BODILY, *a.* Of or relating to the body.
BODILY, *ad.* Corporeally; completely.
BODING, *a.* Foreshowing; presaging.
BODKIN, *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing
 holes; a large blunt needle.
BODY, *v. t.* To produce in some form.
BODY, *n.*; *pl.* *Bodies*. The whole trunk of an
 animal or tree; person; matter opposed to *spirit*;
 main part; mass; spirit in liquors; a *system*; a
 number of troops; a corporation.
BODY-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Clothing for the body or
 for a horse.
BODY-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the person.
BOG, *n.* A fen or morass; a clump of grass or sod
 in a morass; *v. t.* to plunge, as in mud.
BOGGLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate; to stop;
v. i. to perplex.
BOGGLE, *n.* One that doubts or hesitates.
BOGGY, *a.* Marshy; swampy; fenny.
BOGGLE, *n.* A spectre; a bugbear.
BOG-ORE, *n.* Iron ore found in swamps and
 marshes.
BOG-SPAVIN, *n.* An encysted tumour on the in-
 side of a horse's hoof.
BOG-TROTTER, *n.* One who lives in a boggy
 country.
BO-HEA (*bo-he'*), *n.* A species of black tea.
BOYAR. See *Bo'ar*.
BOIL, *n.* An angry, sore tumour.
BOIL, *v. t.* To be agitated by heat; to be in boil-
 ing water; to effervesce; *v. i.* to cook in boiling
 water; to seethe; to prepare or affect by boiling.
BOILED (*boild*), *ppr. or a.* Dressed in boiling
 water; subjected to the process of boiling.
BOILER, *n.* A vessel in which anything is
 boiled; a person who superintends boiling.
BOILER-Y, *n.* A place for boiling salt.
BOILING, *ppr. or a.* Dressing or cooking in hot
 water; bubbling; *n.* the act of boiling; ebullition.
BOILING-POINT, *n.* The temperature at which a
 liquid boils.
BOISTEROUS, *a.* Noting confused noise or vio-
 lence.—*SYN.* Turbulent; tumultuous; violent;
 impetuous; noisy; stormy.
BOISTEROUS-LY, *ad.* Violently; furiously.
BOISTEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of
 being boisterous; turbulence; tumultuousness;
 disorder.
BOLD, *a.* Having or requiring courage or daring;
 showing impudence; standing out to view; steep
 or abrupt.—*SYN.* Courageous; brave; fearless;
 valiant; dauntless; stout-hearted; brazen faced;
 prominent.
BOLD-FACE, *n.* An impudent, saucy person.
BOLDLY, *ad.* In a bold manner; impudently.
BOLDNESS, *n.* Freedom from timidity, caution,
 or distrust; an excess of freedom; impudence;
 steepness or prominence.—*SYN.* Bravery; cour-
 age; daring; intrepidity; hardihood; assurance.
BOLE, *n.* A measure of six bushels; stem of a tree
 or plant; an earth viscid, soft, and friable.
BOLL (*böle*), *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel; a measure.
HOLL, *v. i.* To seed, or form into a seed-vessel.
BO-LOGNA SAUSAGE (*bo-lö'nä sau'säj*), *n.* A
 large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet
 chopped fine and inclosed in a case.
BOLSTER, *n.* A long under pillow; a pad or sup-
 port.
BOLSTER, *v. t.* To support with a bolster; to pad;
 to support; to hold up.
BOLT, *n.* A bar of a door; dart; an iron pin for
 fastening; lightning; a piece of canvass of 25
 ella.

eg—1, 2, &c., short—CISE, FIE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THIRE, TAME; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,
o secure with a bolt; to fasten; to
out: to throw in precipitately, as
e's throat; to utter rashly; v. t. to
ilently; to start forth like a bolt or

l, n. A large borer used in ship-

An instrument for separating bran
kial of net.

l-hal, n. A long glass vessel for
illations; called, also, a mattress or

a. The rope sewed to the edges of a

See BOWSPART.

soft mass of any thing medicinal,
arge pill.

a. A large iron shell filled with pow-
der from a mortar.

A short thick cannon. [Oks]
sum-barl', v. t. To attack with
a from mortars.

IE' (bun-bard-er'), n. An officer
s attend to the loading and firing
a bomb-engineer.

ET, n. An attack with bombs.

mbast), n. Fustian; inflation of

a. Having high-sounding words.

AL-LY, ed. With inflation of style.
(bun-ba-zit'), n. A kind of worsted

' (bun-ba-zeen'), n. A twilled fabric
rsted.

Pertaining to the silk-worm.

bam'chist', n. A chest for bombs.

I (bun'), } n. A strong vessel carry-
ing mortars for throw-

?, n. Proof against the force of bombs.

a. n. A bomb or hollow vessel filled
der.

US, a. Silken; made of silk.

(bū'na fi-dē), [L.] In good faith;

r'bung), n. [Fr.] Sugar confectionery.
y thing that binds; obligation or
of union; connection.

o give bond for; to secure by bond.
a servile state; enslaved; bound.

a. Involuntary servitude.—Srv.
tivity; imprisonment; obligation.

o a. Secured by bond, as duties.

de, those for the duties on which
en at the custom-house.

a. A woman slave.

a. A man slave.

NT, n. A slave.

CE, n. A state of slavery.

a. One who is bound, or who gives

another.

N, n. A woman slave.

e hard calcareous substance which

a frame of animal bodies; a piece of

o take out bones from the flesh; to

re into staps.

a. Coarse lace woven with bobbins.

l. Without bones.

A plant; thoroughwort.

IN, n. A bony excrescence or hard

horse's hoof. [joining.

A fire made to express public re-

g'mo), n. [Fr.] A good word; a witty

est.

A covering for the head, of very

a; a part of a fortification; an addi-

d. Prettily; finely; gayly.

handsome; beautiful; merry; blithe-

g, n. Sour butter-milk.

BONTON' (bong'ting'), n. [Fr.] Fashion; height
of the fashion.

BONUS, n. A premium, as on a loan, or for a grant
or other privilege.

BOY FI-FANT' (bong ve-vang'), n. [Fr.] A good

lover; a jovial companion.

BONY, n. Full of bones; strong; stout.

BONZE, n. A Buddhist priest.

BOO'Y, n. A dull fellow; a dunce; a large bird

allied to the pelican.

BOOBY-HUT, n. A kind of covered stich.

BOODH, or BUDDA bood', n. In Eastern Asia, a

general name for the divinity.

BOODHISM (bood'izm, n. The religious system

of the worshippers of Booddh, as held in Burmah,

&c.

BOODHIST, n. A believer in Booddhism.

BOOK, n. A printed composition bound; any

volume, whether printed, written, or blank; a

division of a composition or volume.

BOOK, v. t. To enter in a book.

BOOK-A-C-COUNT, n. An account kept in a book.

BOOK-BIND-ER, n. One who binds books.

BOOK-BIND-ER-Y, n. A place for binding books.

BOOK-BIND-ING, n. The art of joining the sheets

of a book; securing them with a cover.

BOOK-CASE, n. A case for holding books.

BOOKISH, n. Much given to reading; deriving

knowledge rather from books than from observa-

tion and experience.

BOOKISH-NESS, n. Fondness for reading and

study.

BOOK-KEEP-ER, n. One that keeps accounts.

BOOK-KEEP-ING, n. The art of keeping accounts.

BOOK-LEARN-ED (lern'ed), a. Learned in books;

well read.

BOOK-LEARN-ING, n. Acquaintance with books;

learning derived from books.

BOOK-MAD-NESS, n. A rage for possessing

books; bibliomania.

BOOK-OATH, n. Oath made on the book or Bible.

BOOKSELL-ER, n. A seller or dealer in books.

BOOK-STALL, n. A stand or stall, usually in the

open air, for retailing books.

BOOKWORM (-wurm), n. A close student; a worm

that eats holes in books.

BOOM, n. A spar to extend a sail; a chain or cable

across a river; a hollow roar, as of waves.

BOOM, v. i. To move with full speed, as a ship

under all sail; to swell; to rush and roar, as waves;

to cry, as the bittern.

BOOMING, a. Rushing; roaring.

BOON, a. Gay; merry; pleasant; cheerful.

BOON, n. A favour granted; a gift; present.

BOOR, n. An awkward and illiterate person.—Srv

Clown; lout; rustic.

BOORISH, n. Clownish; rustic; rough.

BOORISH-LY, ad. In a boorish manner.

BOORISH-NESS, n. Clownishness; rusticity.

BOOSE, n. A cattle-stall (oks.)

BOOZY, n. A little intoxicated; fuddled.

BOOT, v. t. To profit; to put on boots.

BOOT, n. Profit; gain; advantage; that which

makes an exchange equal; booty; a covering

for the legs and feet; part of a coach in front or

behind; to boot, over and above.

BOOT-EE, n. A short boot.

BOOTH, n. A temporary shelter of boards or other

slight materials.

BOOT-HOSE, n. Stocking-hose or spatterdashies,

in lieu of boots.

BOOTJACK, n. An instrument for drawing off

boots.

BOOTLESS, a. Unavailing; unprofitable.

BOOTLESS-NESS, n. State of being unavailing.

BOOTS, n. pl. The servant at hotels who blacks

boots; an instrument of torture.

BOOT-TREE, n. An instrument to widen the leg

of a boot.

BOOTY, n. Spoil taken in war or by force.—Srv.

Plunder; prey; pillage.

BOPEEP, n. A play among children.

BOR, WOLF, BUCK; BILE, BULL; VICIOUS.—C AS K; C AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

BO-RACIC (-ră'sik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from borax.

BOR-AGE (bôr'aj), *n.* The name of a plant; burdock.

BOR-AX, *n.* A salt used as a styptic, and in soldering, &c.; the borate of soda.

BOR-DER (bôr'), *n.* The margin or outer edge of anything.—*STR.* Rim; verge; brink; boundary.

BOR-DER, *v. t.* To make a border; to be contiguous to; *v. i.* to touch or be adjacent to; to approach, with *on* or *upon*.

BOR-DE-RER, *n.* An inhabitant on the border.

BOR-E, *v. t.* To penetrate or make a hole with an awl or gimlet; to weary by iteration; *v. i.* to make a hole in by an instrument that turns; to penetrate by boring.

BOR-E, *n.* A hole made by boring; the caliber of a gun; an influx of the tide into a river or strait; any person or thing tedious or wearisome.

BOR-E-AL, *a.* Northward; toward the north.

BOR-E-AS, *a.* The north wind.

BOR-E-COLE, *a.* A species of cabbage.

BOR-ER, *n.* One who bores; a gimlet; a genus of sea-worms that pierce wood.

BOR-ING, *n.* The act of perforating; pl. the chips produced by boring.

BOR-OUGH (bôr'ô), *n.* A town incorporated with certain privileges; a place sending representatives to parliament.

BOR-OUGH-MON-GER, *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs.

BOR-E-W (bôr'ô), *v. t.* To take by consent; to use and return the same, or an equivalent; to take from the writings or sentiments of another; to assume or copy.

BOR-E-W-ER, *n.* One who borrows or assumes.

BOR-E, *n.* A dash; nonsense.

BOR-AGE, *n.* Wood; underwood; a representation of woods.

BOR-ET, *a.* Woody; covered with thickets.

BOR-OM, *n.* The breast or its covering; any receptacle or inclosure; tender affections.

BOR-OM, *v. t.* To put in the bosom.

BOR-ES, *a.* A stud; knob; raised work.

BOR-ES, *n.* (Dutch, *bees*). A master mechanic.

BO-BY, *a.* Containing bosses; ornamented.

BO-TAN-IC, *a.* Pertaining to botany or the botanical; *n.* description of plants.

BO-TA-NIST, *a.* A person skilled in plants.

BO-TA-NIZE, *v. t.* To collect specimens of the vegetable kingdom.

BO-TA-NY, *n.* The branch of natural history that treats of plants and their classification.

BO-TCH, *n.* A swelling; patchwork.

BO-TCH, *v. t.* To mend clumsily; to patch.

BO-TCH-ER, *n.* A bungling sewer.

BOTH, *a.* Two considered by themselves; applied to persons, things, words, and members of sentences. [of *poth*.

BO-THER, *v. t.* To perplex or tease—a corruption of *BO-TRY-OID*.

BO-TRY-OID, *a.* Having the form of a bunch of grapes. [for *horses*.

BO-TS, *n. pl.* Small worms in the intestines of bottles.

BOT-TLE, *n.* A vessel with a narrow neck for liquor; a vial; the quantity contained in a bottle; a bundle of hay.

BOT-TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles.

BOTTLED (bôt'ld), *a.* Put or inclosed in a bottle.

BOT-TLE-HOLDER, *n.* One who aids a boxer, &c.; giving him refreshments, &c., between the rounds.

BOT-TLE-SCREW (-skrô), *n.* A screw to draw corks; a cork-screw.

BOT-TLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles.

BOT-TOM, *n.* The lowest part; a foundation or support; resources; a valley; a ship; drags.

BOT-TOM, *v. t.* To put a bottom to; to fix on, as a support; *v. i.* to rest upon as a support.

BOT-TOM-LAND, *a.* Flat land adjoining rivers.

BOT-TOM-LESS, *a.* Having no bottom; profound.

BOT-TOM-RY, *n.* A borrowing of money, and pledging a ship to secure the repayment.

BOU-DOIR (boo'dwôr), *n.* [Fr.] A small private room.

BOUGH (bou), *n.* A branch of a tree.

BOU-GIE (boo-zhê'), *n.* A wax candle; a surgical instrument.

BOU-LLION (boo'lyong), *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.

BOUL-DER, *n.* In geology, a rounded, or water-worn block of stone, found in the Drift-formation.

BOUNCE, *v. t.* To leap; to spring; to rebound; to boast.

BOUNCE, *n.* A leap; kick; sudden noise; a heavy blow; a boastful lie.

BOUN-CER, *n.* A boaster; a bold lie.

BOUND, *n.* Boundary; limit; a leap; a spring; a rebound.

BOUND, *v. t.* To set bounds to; to limit; to cause to bound; to mention the boundaries of.—*STR.* To restrain; confine; circumscribe.

BOUND, *v. i.* To leap; to spring; to fly back; to move forward by leaps.

BOUND, *a.* Destined; tending or going to.

BOUND-A-RY, *n.* A visible mark designating a limit; limit; mark; restraint.

BOUNDEN, *a.* Required; necessary.

BOUND-LESS, *a.* Without bound; unconfined; unlimited.

BOUND-LESS-NESS, *n.* Being without limit.

BOUNTE-OUS, *a.* Disposed to give freely.—*STR.* Bountiful; liberal; munificent.

BOUNTE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

BOUNTE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality; generosity; munificence; kindness; goodness.

BOUNT-FUL, *a.* Free to give; liberal; generous.

BOUNT-FUL-LY, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

BOUNT-FUL-NESS, *n.* Generosity in giving.

BOUNT-Y, *n.* Liberality in giving; a premium to encourage some object.—*STR.* Munificence; generosity; beneficence; kindness.

BOU-QUET (boo-kâ'), *n.* A bunch of flowers.

BOUR-GEOIS (bur-jois'), *n.* A small kind of printing type, between long primer and brevier.

BOURN (borne or boorne), *n.* A limit or bound.

BOURSE (boorse), *n.* [Fr.] The exchange.

BOUSE, *v. t.* To drink freely, or in a coarse, vulgar manner.

BOUT, *n.* A game; a trial; the part of any process performed at one time; an attempt.

BO-VINE, *a.* Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

BOW, *v. t.* To bend down; to depress; to subdue; *v. i.* to stoop; to bend in reverence.

BOW, *n.* Act of bowing in civility; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.

BOW (bô), *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; a similar instrument for turning drills, &c.; a fiddle-stick; any thing in the form of a curve.

BOW-ELS, *n.* Parts within the body; the intestines; the interior; tenderness; compassion.

BOWER, *n.* A shady recess formed of boughs intertwined; any shady retreat; a chamber; an arbour; an anchor.

BOWER-Y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.

BOW-IE-KNIFE (bô'e-nîfe), *n.* A long knife or dagger used in America.

BOWL (bôle), *n.* A hemispherical or bell-shaped vessel; the hollow part of any thing.

HOWL, *n.* A ball of wood used for play on a level spot of ground.

HOWL, *v. t.* To play with bowls; to roll as a bowl.

BOW-LEGGED (-lêgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

BOW-LER, *n.* One who plays at bowls.

BOW-LINE (bô'lin), *n.* A rope to hold a sail close to the wind.

HOW-LING, *n.* The act of throwing bowls.

BOWL-ING-GREEN, *n.* A green for bowlers.

BOW-SE, *v. i.* In seaman's language, to pull together, or pull hard.

BOW-SHOT, *n.* The distance to which an arrow may be shot.

BOW-SPRIT, *n.* A large spar projecting over a ship's stem.

BOW-STRING, *n.* A string used for a bow.

BOW-YER, *n.* One who makes or uses a bow.

BOX, *n.* A short case, pin, list, fall, what; **THANK**, **TANK**; **MARINA**, **MIND**; **MÖVE**, **BRAMBLE**, *n.* A very prickly shrub. **BRAMIN**, *n.* See **BRAMIN**. **BRA-MIN-TIC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins. **BRAMIN-ISM**, *n.* The religion of the Bramins. **BRAN**, *n.* The outer coats of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting. **BRANCH** (6), *n.* A limb; a bough; the shoot of a tree or plant from the main stem, or from another branch; a stream entering a larger one; a division of a subject, &c.; off-spring. **BRANCH**, *v. t.* To divide into shoots or distinct parts; to ramify; to fork; *v. i.* To divide, as into branches; to make subordinate divisions. **BRANCH-IO-POD** (brank'-i-ô), *n.* A species of minute crustaceans having gill-bearing legs. **BRANCH-LESS**, *a.* Having no branches; naked. **BRANCH-LET**, *n.* The division of a branch; a little branch. **BRANCHY**, *a.* Full of branches. **BRAND**, *v. t.* To mark with a brand; to stigmatize. **BRAND**, *n.* A burnt or burning piece of wood; an iron to burn in a mark; the character or mark burnt; a stigma. **BRAND-GOOSE**, *n.* The brand, or brant. **BRANDIED** (brân'di-ô), *a.* Mingled with brandy. **BRANDING-I-RON**, *n.* (1-urn). **BRAND-I-RON**, *n.* (1-urn). **BRANDISH**, *v. t.* To wave; to shake; to flourish, as a weapon. **BRANDISH**, *a.* A flourish, as of a sword. **BRANDISH-ER**, *n.* One who brandishes or flourishes. **BRANDLING**, *n.* A kind of worm. **BRAND-NEW**, *a.* Quite new, as if fresh from the **BRANDY**, *n.* An ardent spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit. **BRAN-GLE** (brân'gl), *n.* A wrangle; brawl; squabble. **BRAN-GLE**, *v. t.* To wrangle; to dispute. **BRANK**, *n.* Buck-wheat; a bridle for scolds. **BRAN-LIN**, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind. **BRANT**, *n.* A wild-fowl of the goose kind. **BRASSIER** (brâ'zier), *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for coals. **BRASS** (6), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour; impudence; a brazen face. **BRASS BAND**, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass. **BRASS-I-NESS**, *a.* The quality or appearance of brass. **BRASSY**, *a.* Made of brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; like brass. **BRAT**, *n.* A child; progeny; used in contempt. **BRA-VADO**, *n.* A boast; an arrogant menace; a boasting fellow. **BRAVE**, *a.* Fearless of danger; noble in appearance; showy in dress.—**Syn.** Courageous; valiant; gallant; bold; intrepid; dauntless. **BRAVE**, *n.* A hector; bully; an Indian warrior. **BRAVE**, *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy; to carry a boasting appearance of. **BRAVERY**, *ad.* Gallantly; generously. **BRAVER-Y**, *n.* Undaunted boldness; readiness to face danger (in the sense of show, &c.).—**Syn.** Courage; intrepidity; heroism; audacity.—*Courage* (from cor, heart), is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear; *bravery* denotes or boasts it, and shows itself in outward acts; *audacity* is bravery running into rashness. **BRAVO**, *n.* A daring villain; an assassin. **BRAVO**, *interj.* Well done. **BRAWL**, *v. t.* To drive or beat away. **BRAWL**, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to scold; to quarrel noisily. **BRAWL**, *n.* Noisy contention; a squabble; a great noise. **BRAWLER**, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy person. **BRAWLING**, *n.* The act of quarrelling. **BRAWLING**, *n.* Noisily quarrelling. **BRAWN**, *n.* A boar's flesh; a muscular part; the arm.

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DOVE, WOLF, BOKE; BÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS—C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

BRAWNY-NESS, *a.* Great strength; firmness; hardiness.

BRAWNY, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; fleshy; bulky; strong; firm.

BRAY, *v. t.* To pound; to beat in a mortar.

BRAY, *v. t.* To make a loud harsh noise or cry.

BRAY, *n.* The loud harsh cry of an ass.

BRAYER, *n.* One who brays; an instrument to temper printer's ink.

BRAYING, *a.* Crying as an ass; *n.* the noise of an ass.

BRIZE, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass or a brassy alloy; to harden morally.

BRIZEN (brî'zn), *a.* Made of brass; pertaining to brass; impudent; brassy age, a degenerate age; in mythology, the age after the silver age.

BRIZEN (brî'zn), *v. t.* To be impudent; to bully.

BRIZEN-FACED (-fâste), *a.* Impudent; shameless; bold.

BRIZEN-LY (brî'zn-ly), *ad.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRIZIER. See **BRASIER**.

BRA-ZIL-WOOD, *n.* A wood from Brazil used in dyeing red.

BRÄZING, *n.* The act of uniting by an alloy of brass and zinc.

BREACH (brech), *n.* An opening; a difference or quarrel; a breaking in upon.—*SYN.* Rent; chasm; gap; cleft; disruption; infraction; violation; misunderstanding; separation.

BREACH (brech), *v. t.* To make a breach or opening.

BREAD (bréd), *n.* Food made of flour or meal; provisions in general; maintenance.

BREAD-CORN (bréd'-), *n.* Wheat, rye, or other grain used for bread.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE (bréd'-), *n.* A tropical tree whose fruit is excellent for food.

BREAD-STUFF, *n.* [U.S.] That of which bread is made; bread-corn.

BREADTH (brédth), *n.* Extent from side to side; width.

BREAK (brake), *v. t.* [pret. **BROKE** (and **brake**, obs.); *pp.* **BROKE**, **BROKEN**.] To part by force; to rend apart; to dash to pieces; to tame; to impair or ruin; to violate; to make bankrupt; to discard or cashier.

BREAK, *v. i.* To part; to divide in two; to burst; to become bankrupt; to dawn, as the day; to fall out; to decline in health. To break away, to disengage from; to disappear, as clouds. To break in, to enter by force; to intrude. To break out, to issue forth; to appear, as an eruption.

BREAK (brake), *n.* An opening; interruption; breach; failure; break of day, first light of day.

BREAKAGE (brake'-), *n.* A breaking, or allowance for things broken in transportation, or use.

BREAKER (brake'-), *n.* One that breaks; a rock by which waves are broken; a wave broken by rocks or shoals.

BREAKFAST (brék'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST (brék'fast), *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKMAN, *n.* See **BRANKMAN**.

BREAK-NECK, *n.* A steep and dangerous place.

BREAK-NECK, *n.* Endangering the neck or life.

BREAKWATER, *n.* A mole or other thing laid at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the waves.

BREAM, *n.* A fish living in lakes and deep water.

BREAM (bréme), *v. t.* To cleanse a ship's bottom by fire.

BREAST (brést), *n.* Part of the body next below the neck; the bosom; the heart; conscience.

BREAST (brést), *v. t.* To meet in front and oppose.

BREAST-BONE, *n.* The bone of the breast.

BREAST-KNOT (brést-nót), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

BREAST-PIN (brést'-), *n.* An ornamental pin fixed in the linen near the breast; also called a *breach*.

BREAST-PLATE (brést'-plate), *n.* Armour for the breast; a folded piece of cloth worn by the Jewish high-priest.

BREAST-FLOW, } *n.* A kind of spade for cut-
BREAST-POUGH, } ting turf driven by the
breast.

BREAST-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel that receives the water at about half its height.

BREAST-WORK (brést'-wûrk), *n.* In fortification, a work thrown up for defence; a parapet.

BREATH (bréth), *n.* Air respired; a single respiration; a breeze; respite; rest; ease; time to breathe; a single moment; instant.

BREATH-ABLE (brée'tha-bl), *a.* That may be breathed.

BREATHE, *v. t.* To respire; to infuse by breathing, with *into*; to exhale; to give vent; to utter silently; to make to sound; *v. i.* to inhale and exhale air; to live; to take breath or rest; to move as air.

BREATHING, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.

BREATHING-PLACE, } *n.* A pause; relaxation;
BREATHING-TIME, } rest.

BREATHLESS (bréth'less), *a.* Out of breath; spent with labour; dead.

BREATHLESS-NESS (bréth'-), *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath.

BRECCIA (brék'sha), *n.* A rock made up of angular fragments cemented together.

BRECCIA-TED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

BREECH, *n.* The lower part of the body behind; the thick end of cannon or other fire-arms.

BREECH, *v. t.* To put in breeches; to furnish with breeching.

BREECHES (brích'es), *n.* A garment worn by men, covering the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, to usurp authority over a husband.

BREECHING (brích'ing), *n.* A strong rope to a cannon to prevent its recoiling; the hinder part of harness.

BREED, *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* **BRED**.] To generate; to hatch; to raise or bring up; to multiply; to cause to multiply; *r. i.* to produce; to be pregnant; to be generated; to be increased by new production.

BREED, *n.* A race from the same stock; a kind; offspring; progeny.

BREEDER, *n.* One that breeds or brings up.

BREEDING, *n.* A bringing up; education; manners.

BREEZE, *n.* A gentle wind; a stinging fly.

BREEZELESS, *a.* Having no breeze; calm.

BREEZY, *a.* Fanned or fanning with gales.

BRETHREN, *n.* pl. of **BROTHER**.

BREVE, *n.* A note in music equal to two semibreves; a writ.

BRE-VET, *n.* A commission giving rank without pay or without command.

BRE-VI-A-RY, *n.* A Roman Catholic priest's office-book; an abridgment; epitome.

BRE-VIER (-veer), *n.* A small kind of printing letter, between bourgeois and minion.

BRE-VILO-QUENCE, *n.* A brief mode of speaking.

BREVI-PED, *a.* Having short legs.

BREVITY, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; despatch.

BREW (brû), *v. t.* To boil or make beer or other liquor from malt, &c., by steeping and fermentation; to contrive; to plot; *v. i.* to perform the business of brewing; to be in a gathering or forming state.

BREWAGE (brû'aje), *n.* Malt liquor; a mixture.

BREWER (brû'er), *n.* One who brews, or whose business is that of brewing.

BREWER-Y, *n.* A house for brewing.

BREWING (brû'ing), *n.* The act of making malt liquors; the liquor brewed; the quantity brewed at once.

BREW'IS (brû'is), *n.* Broth; bread soaked in potage.

BRIAR. See **BAIR**.

I, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, STED; MOVE.

- BRI-ARE-AN, a.** Many-handed. From Briareus, a fabulous monster who had a hundred hands.
- BRIBE, n.** A gift to pervert the judgment or conduct; that which seduces.
- BRIBE, v. t.** To influence or corrupt by gifts.
- BRIBER, n.** One that gives bribes.
- BRIBER-Y, n.** The act or crime of bribing, or of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices.
- BRICK, n.** Clay with sand and water, shaped in a mould and hardened; a loaf shaped like a brick.
- BRICK, v. t.** To lay with bricks.
- BRICK, a.** Made or built of bricks.
- BRICK-BAT, n.** A broken part of a brick.
- BRICK-DUST, n.** Dust of pounded brick.
- BRICK-KILN (-kil), n.** A kiln for burning brick.
- BRICK-LAY-ER, n.** A mason who builds with bricks.
- BRICK-MAK-ER, n.** One who makes bricks.
- BRICK-WORK, n.** The laying of bricks; the part of a structure made of bricks.
- BRIDAL, a.** Belonging to marriage or to a bride.
- BRIDAL, n.** The nuptial festival.
- BRIDE, n.** A woman newly married or at her wedding; originally, also, a woman espoused.
- BRIDE-CAKE, n.** Cake distributed at a wedding.
- BRIDE-CHAM-BER, n.** The nuptial apartment.
- BRIDE-GROOM, n.** A man newly married or about to be married.
- BRIDE-Maid, n.** A woman who attends on a bride at marriage.
- BRIDEMAN, n.** A man who attends a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.
- BRIDEWELL, n.** A house of correction for disorderly persons.
- BRIDGE, n.** A structure on which to pass over water; something analogous to a bridge, as the support for the strings of a violin; the upper part of the nose, &c.
- BRIDGE (bridj), v. t.** To form a bridge over.
- BRIDLE, n.** An instrument to restrain or govern a horse; a restraint; a curb.
- BRIDLE, v. t.** To put on a bridle; to restrain; *r. t.* to hold up the head; to show pride or spirit.
- BRIDLE-PATH, n.** A path for travellers on BRIDLE-WAY, *n.* horseback.
- BRID-ON, n.** A light snaffle in addition to the principal bit, having a distinct rein.
- BRIEF, a.** Confined within narrow limits.—**Syn.** Short; limited; concise; succinct; summary; compendious; laconic.
- BRIEF (breef), n.** A concise writing; a kind of writ, direction, or precept; also an abridgment of a client's cause.
- BRIEFLESS, a.** Having no briefs, as a lawyer without clients.
- BRIEFLY (breefly), ad.** Shortly; concisely; in few words.
- BRIEFNESS, n.** Shortness; conciseness.
- BRIER, n.** A very prickly shrub.
- BRIER-Y, a.** Full of briars; rough; prickly.
- BRIG, n.** A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.
- BRIG-ADÉ, n.** The troops under a brigadier, consisting of several battalions.
- BRIG-ADÉ, v. t.** To form into brigades.
- BRIG-ADÉ-MAJOR, n.** An officer to assist in the management of a brigade.
- BRIG-A-DIEZ, } n. An officer com-**
BRIG-A-DIEZ-GEN'ER-AL, } manding a brig-
ade, whether of horse or foot.
- BRIG-AND, n.** A robber; a freebooter.
- BRIG-AND-AGE, n.** Robbery; plunder.
- BRIG-AND-DINE, n.** A coat of mail.
- BRIG-ANTINE, n.** A brig, or small brig.
- BRIGHT (brite), a.** Full of light; brilliancy; full of promise; of superior talents.—**Syn.** Shining; clear; evident; resplendent; sparkling.
- BRIGHTEN (britrn), v. t.** To make bright; to polish; to cheer, or make cheerful; to make illustrious, acute, or witty.
- BRIGHTEN, v. i.** To grow bright; to become more cheerful; to be less gloomy.
- BRIGHTLY, ad.** In a bright manner: with lustre.
- BRIGHTNESS, n.** Lustre; splendour; acuteness.
- BRILLIAN-CY, n.** Sparkling lustre.—**Syn.** Splendour; radiance; glitter.
- BRILLIANT (brilyant), a.** Shining; sparkling with lustre; splendid.
- BRILLIANT, n.** A diamond of the finest cut.
- BRILLIANT-LY (brilyant-ly), ad.** In a brilliant manner.
- BRIM, n.** The edge, lip, or rim of a vessel or thing; the top of any liquor; edge or bank.
- BRIMFUL, a.** Full to the brim or top.
- BRIM-MEE, n.** A bowl full to the top.
- BRIM-MING, a.** Full to the very brim.
- BRIMSTONE, n.** A yellow mineral; sulphur.
- BRIND'ED } a. Streaked; spotted;**
BRIND'LED (brin'dld), } having different colours.
- BRINDLE, n.** Variegated colour; spottedness.
- BRINE, n.** Water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears. (tion.)
- BRINE-PAN, n.** A pit of salt water for evaporation.
- BRINE-PIT, n.** A salt spring or well.
- BRING, v. t.** [*pref.* and *pp.* BROUGHT.] To bear to or nearer; to fetch; to reduce to any state; to induce; to conduct or drive; to produce. To bring out, to expose; to bring under, to subdue; to bring up, to nurse; to bring down, to humble; to bring to, in navigation, to check the course of a ship.
- BRINISH, a.** Having the taste of brine; somewhat salt; like brine.
- BRINK, n.** The edge or limit of some deep place, as a precipice.—**Syn.** Verge; border; side.
- BRINY, a.** Consisting of brine; like brine.
- BRISK, a.** Full of life and spirit.—**Syn.** Quick; lively; jovial; nimble; vigorous; prompt.
- BRISK-ET, n.** Part of the breast next the ribs.
- BRISKLY, a.** In an active, lively manner.
- BRISKNESS, n.** Activeness; quickness; liveliness; vivacity.
- BRISK UP, v. t.** To make lively; to animate.
- BRISK UP, v. i.** To gather life and spirit; to take a bold attitude.
- BRISTLE (bris'sl), n.** The stiff hair of swine or other animals; a hairy pubescence on plants.
- BRISTLE (bris'sl), v. t.** To raise up the bristles; to strut, as in defiance; to be erect as bristles; *v. t.* to erect in bristles; to erect in defiance, as to bristle the crest; to fix a bristle to.
- BRISTLING, a.** Standing erect and thick, like bristles, as bristling bayonets.
- BRISTLY (bris'ly), a.** Set thick with bristles or with hairs like bristles; rough.
- BRI-TAN'NI-A, n.** A metallic compound, chiefly of tin, antimony, bismuth, and lead.
- BRI-TAN'NIC, a.** Pertaining to Britain, but prefixed chiefly to the word Majesty.
- BRITISH, a.** Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.
- BRITISH, n.** The people of Great Britain.
- BRITON, n.** A native of Britain; British.
- BRITTLE, a.** Apt to break; not tough.—**Syn.** Fragile or frail.
- BRITTLE-NESS, n.** Aptness to break; opposed to toughness.
- BRITZ'SKA (bris'ka), n.** A kind of long barouche.
- BROACH, n.** A spit; bodkin; start of a young stag; a clasp to fasten the vest. See *brooch*.
- BROACH, v. t.** To tap; to pierce, as a spout. To utter to enter upon, or make public. To broach to (Naut.), to incline suddenly and involuntarily to windward till the sails are aback.
- BROACHER, n.** A spit; one that broaches, commences, or first publishes.
- BROAD (brawd), a.** Extended from side to side; hence, wide or unrestrained; indelicate, as humour.—**Syn.** Large; ample; comprehensive; coarse; vulgar.
- BROAD-CAST (brawd'-), n.** A scattering of seed widely; a cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand.
- BROAD-CAST, ad.** By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

BOVE WOLF; DO; K; NILE, BULL; VICIOUS.—C A S E; S A S E; C H A S E; T H I S.

BROAD CLOTH, *n.* A kind of woollen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROADEN (braw'dn), *v. t.* To make broad.

BROADEN, *v. i.* To grow broad.

BROADISH, *a.* Somewhat broad.

BROADLY, *ad.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, *a.* Width; extent from side to side; in language, grossness; indelicacy.

BROADPIECE, *a.* Name of the gold twenty shilling piece in the reign of James I. and Charles I.

BROAD-SEAL, *a.* The great public seal of a nation, state, or country.

BROADSIDE, *a.* The entire side of a ship; a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once; a large sheet of paper printed on one side, to be stuck up. [broad blade.]

BROADSWORD (braw'd'sôrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade, *ad.* In the direction of the breadth.

BROAD-CADE, *a.* Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers.

BROCADED, *a.* Woven or worked as brocade; dressed in brocade.

BRO-CAGE. See **BROKERAGE**.

BRO-CATEL, *a.* A cloth woven with flowers like brocade, but partly of linen or cotton.

BROCCOLI (brôk'ô-lî), *a.* A species of cauliflower.

BROCK, *a.* A name of the badger.

BROCKET, *a.* A red deer two years old.

BROGANS, *a. pl.* Stout coarse shoes.

BROGUE, *a.* A coarse shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

BROIDER, *v. t.* To adorn with needlework.

BROIDERY, *n.* Embroidery; needlework.

BROIL, *a.* A noisy quarrel; state of discord.—*Syn.* Fend; affray; contention; dissension; altercation; tumult.

BROIL, *v. t.* To dress or cook over coals, or on a gridiron; *v. i.* to be acted on by heat, as meat over coals; to be greatly heated.

BROILED (broild), *a.* Dressed by heat over coals.

BROILER, *a.* He or that which broils.

BROILING, *a.* A cooking over coals.

BROKE, *v. t.* To transact business for another

BROKEN (brô'kn), *a.* Parted by violence; rent asunder; made bankrupt; infirm.

BROKEN-HEARTED, *a.* Crushed with grief; greatly depressed in spirits.

BROKEN-NESS, *a.* A state of being broken.

BROKEN-WINDED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.

BROKER, *a.* An agent in certain commercial transactions, who does business for others.

BROKER-AGE, *a.* The commission or fee of a broker; the occupation of a broker.

BROMINE (brô'min), *a.* An elementary substance found in sea water.

BRONCHIA, *a. pl.* The ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs.

BRONCHIAL (brôn'k'ô-âl), *a.* Belonging to the ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs.

BRONCHITIS (brôn'k'ô-î-tis), *a.* An inflammation of some part of the bronchial membrane.

BRONCHO-CELE (brôn'k'ô-sê-le), *a.* A tumour on the throat, called also *goiter*.

BRONCHO-TOMY, *a.* An incision in the windpipe.

BRONCHUS, *a.* [Gr.] The windpipe.

BRONZE or **BRONZE**, *a.* A compound of copper and tin, sometimes with other metals; the colour of bronze; relief or statue cast in bronze.

BRONZE or **BRONZE**, *v. t.* To give the colour or appearance of bronze to; to harden like bronze.

BRONZED (brôn'z'd), *a.* Made to resemble bronze; bronzed.

BRONZING, *a.* The art of imitating bronze.

BROOCH (brô'che), *a.* A bosom buckle or pin; a jewel.

BROOD, *a.* Offspring; the young hatched at once; that which is bred or produced.

BROOD, *v. t.* To sit and cover, as a fowl over her eggs or young; to nurse, or be in anxious thought; *v. i.* to cover, as a fowl; to cherish.

BROOK, *n.* A small natural stream; a rivulet.

BROOK, *v. t.* To endure; to submit to; to suffer.

BROOKLET, *n.* A small brook.

BROOM, *n.* A kind of shrub; a besom, or instrument for sweeping.

BROOM-CORN, *n.* A plant used for the brushes of brooms.

BROOM STICK, *n.* The handle of a broom.

BROOMY, *a.* Full of broom; like broom.

BROTH (brô'), *n.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHER, *n.* A house of ill-fame.

BROTHER (brô'th'er), *n.*; *pl.* **BROTHERS** or **BROTHERS**. A male born of the same parents; one of the same race; any one closely united; an associate.

BROTHERHOOD (brô'th'er), *n.* The quality of being a brother; fraternity; a society; a class of men of the same kind or profession. [Ing.]

BROTHERLY (brô'th'er-ly), *a.* Like brothers; loving.

BROW (brôw), *n.* The forehead; the edge or elevated side.

BROWBEAT, *v. t.* To bear down with insulting sternness or arrogant assertion.

BROWBEATING, *n.* The act of overbearing by sternness or arrogant assertion.

BROWN, *a.* Of a dark or reddish colour.

BROWN, *n.* The name of a reddish colour, resulting from a mixture of black, red, and some other colour that gives variety of shade.

BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown; *v. i.* to become brown.

BROWNTIE, *n.* In Scotland, an imaginary kindly spirit that haunts houses.

BROWNISH, *a.* Inclined to a brown colour.

BROWNNESS, *n.* The quality of being brown.

BROWN-STOUT, *n.* A kind of porter.

BROWN-STUDY, *n.* Meditation directed to no particular object; gloomy reverie.

BROWSE (brôuze), *v. t.* To eat the ends of branches, or the shoots of trees or shrubs; *v. i.* to feed on the shoots or branches of trees or shrubs.

BROWSE (brôuze), *n.* The twigs of shrubs and trees.

BRU, *n.* A name given to a bear.

BRUISE (31), *v. t.* To hurt with blows; to crush or mangle with something blunt.

BRUISE, *n.* A hurt on the flesh by something blunt; a contusion.

BRUISED (brûz'd), *pp.* or *a.* Hurt with a blunt instrument; broken; crushed.

BRUISER, *n.* In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRUISING, *a.* A boxing or beating; a crushing.

BRUIT (brûte), *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumour; fame; *v. t.* to report; to noise abroad.

BRU-MAL, *a.* Of or belonging to winter.

BRU-NETTE, *n.* A woman of a brown complexion.

BRUNT, *n.* The worst or hottest part or portion.

—*Syn.* Shock; stroke; attack; onset.

BRUSH, *n.* An instrument of bristles, &c., for sweeping, dusting, painting, &c.; brisk attack; tail; shrubs; lopped branches of trees.

BRUSH, *v. t.* To rub with a brush; to strike or pass over slightly; with off, to remove by brushing; *v. i.* to move nimbly or in haste; to pass over with slight contact.

BRUSHING, *n.* A rubbing with a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, *n.* Low wood; underwood.

BRUSHY, *a.* Like a brush; shaggy.

BRUSTLE (brûs'tl), *v. t.* To crackle; to vapour; to bully.

BRUTAL, *a.* Pertaining to or like a brute.—*Syn.* Savage; cruel; inhuman; vile.

BRUTALITY, *n.* Savagery; beastliness.

BRUTALIZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman; *v. i.* to grow or become brutal.

BRUTALLY, *ad.* Cruelly; inhumanly; rudely.

BRUTE (31), *n.* A beast; an animal destitute of reason; a vile, unfeeling, or brutal person.

BRUTE, *a.* Senseless; irrational; bestial.

BRUTIFY, *v. t.* To make brutish.

BRUTISH, *a.* Resembling a beast.—*Syn.* Ignorant; cruel; inhuman; bestial.

I, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, THERE; MARINE, MIND; MOVE,

- BRUTISH-LY**, *ad.* In a brutish manner; rudely.
BRUTISH-NESS, *n.* Brutality; beastliness.
BRUTISM, *n.* The disposition or characteristic qualities of a brute.
BRUTUM FULMEN, *n.* [L.] Harmless thunder; a loud but harmless threat.
BRYO-NY, *n.* A genus of climbing plants of various species.
BRYO-ZO'A, *n.* The minute mollusca inhabiting compound structures; polyzoa.
BUBBLE, *n.* A bladder or vesicle filled with air; any thing wanting solidity; empty project; a person deceived.
BUBBLE, *v. t.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise.
BUBBLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to impose on.
BUBBLER, *n.* A chest; a knave.
BUBBLING, *n.* Rising in bubbles; running with a gurgling noise.
BUBBY, *n.* The breast of a woman.
BUBB, *n.* pl. BUBBES. A swelling of the glands, of the groin or armpit.
BUBON-CELE, *n.* Rupture in the groin.
BUC-CAL, *n.* Pertaining to the cheek.
BUC-CA-NEER, *n.* A pirate; a freebooter, par-BUC-A-NIER, *n.* ticularly the pirates formerly infesting the West Indies.
BUC-CI-NAL (buk'se-nal), *n.* Trumpet-shaped.
BUCK, *n.* The liquor in which clothes are washed or bleached; the male of the deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare; a gay, dashing fellow.
BUCK, *v. t.* To wash or steep clothes in lye.
BUCK-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to be washed.
BUCKET, *n.* A vessel to draw or carry water; the cavities for stool on a water-wheel.
BUCKING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.
BUCKLE (buk'li), *n.* An instrument for fastening straps.
BUCKLE, *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; to engage; *v. i.* to bend; to bow. To buckle to, to bend to, or engage with vigour. To buckle in or with; to close in; to join in close combat.
BUCKLER, *n.* A kind of shield.
BUCKMAST, *n.* The fruit of the beech-tree.
BUCKRAM, *n.* A coarse cloth stiffened with glue.
BUCKSKIN, *n.* The skin or leather of a buck.
BUCKTHORN, *n.* A genus of ornamental shrubs.
BUCKWHEAT, *n.* A plant and its seed, cultivated for food, called also brunk.
BU-COLIC, *n.* Relating to shepherds; pastoral.
BU-COLIC, *n.* A pastoral poem or song.
BUD, *n.* The first shoot of a tree. Buds are of three kinds: that containing the flower, that containing the leaves, and that containing both flowers and leaves.
BUD, *v. t.* To put forth or produce buds or germs; to put forth shoots; to begin to grow; to be in bloom.
BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant for the purpose of changing the fruit.
BUDDING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting forth; *n.* the act of sprouting; first shooting; the act of inoculating by inserting buds.
BUDGE, *n.* A brisk; jocund; surly; formal (obs.).
BUDGE, *v. t.* To stir; to go; to move; to move off.
BUDGE, *n.* Literally, a small bag for carrying papers, &c.; hence, the things contained in it; store, stock, statement, &c.; statement of national finances by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
BUDLET, *n.* A little bud or shoot.
BUFF, *n.* A yellowish leather, first made of buffalo skin; a military coat of such leather; a light yellow colour.
BUFFA-LO, *n.* A kind of wild Indian ox.
BUFFA-LO-ROBE, *n.* The skin of the buffalo, or bison of North America, dressed with the hair on.
BUFFER, *n.* A cushion to deaden the percussion of a moving body.
BUFFET, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to strike or struggle against; *v. i.* to play at boxing.
BUFFET, *n.* A blow with the fist on the ear or face; a stroke; a kind of cupboard.
BUFFET-ING, *n.* A beating with the fist.
BUFFLE-HEAD-ED (būff-hēd-ed), *n.* Having a large head like the buffalo; hence, dull, stupid.
BUFFO, *n.* The comic actor in an opera.
BUF-FOON, *n.* An arch fellow; a low jester; a mimic; a merry-andrew.
BUF-FOON-ERY, *n.* The practices of a buffoon; low jesting; drollery.
BUF-FOONISH, *a.* Like a buffoon. [sects.]
BUG, *n.* The bed-bug; generic term for many insects.
BUG-BEAR, *n.* A frightful object; false dread; any imaginary terror.
BUGGY, *n.* Full of or having bugs.
BUGGY, *n.*; pl. BUGGIES. A light vehicle to be drawn by one horse.
BUGLE, *n.* A hunting horn; a military instrument of music.
BUGLE-HORN, *n.* A plant; a shining bead of glass.
BUGLER, *n.* One who plays the bugle.
BUGLOSS, *n.* A genus of plants used for colouring.
BUL (bul), *n.* Light and complicated figures of unburnished gold, &c., inserted in dark wood or tortoise-shell.
BULH-STONE (būlr'stōne), *n.* A silicious stone, used for mill-stones.
BUILD (bild), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. BUILD-ED, BUILT.] To raise or make, as a building or structure; *v. t.* to practise building; to rest or depend on for support.—*SYN.* To construct; found; frame; erect.
BUILDER (bild'er), *n.* One who builds, as a house, bridge, ship.
BUILDING (bild'ing), *n.* Constructing; employed in building; *n.* any edifice, as a house, &c.
BULB, *n.* A round root, as of tulips, onions, &c.
BULB-IFEROUS, *n.* Producing bulbs.
BULBOUS, *n.* Having round roots or heads.
BULGE, *v. t.* To swell in the middle; to bulge.
BULGE, *n.* See BILGE.
BULK, *n.* Literally, that which bulges out; hence, the entire mass; size; quantity; the majority or chief part.—*SYN.* Greatness; largeness; extent.
BULK-HEAD, *n.* A partition in a ship.
BULK-NESS, *n.* Largeness of size; heaviness.
BULKY, *n.* Of a large size.—*SYN.* Big; large; gross; heavy.
BULL, *n.* The male of cattle of the bovine species; an edict issued by the Pope; a verbal blunder; a cant term for one who endeavours to raise the stocks; opposed to a bear, who strives to depress them. See BLUNDER.
BULL-BAITING, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.
BULL-DOG, *n.* A large dog of great courage.
BULLET, *n.* A ball of metal for fire-arms.
BULLETIN, *n.* An official report of facts or public news; any public announcement, as of recent news.
BULLETIN-BOARD, *n.* A board for posting up recent intelligence.
BULL-FIGHT (-fite), *n.* A combat with a bull.
BULL-FINCH, *n.* The name of a singing bird.
BULL-FROG, *n.* A very large species of frog.
BULL-HEAD (-hēd), *n.* A stupid person; a fish.
BULLION (bull'yun), *n.* Uncoinced silver or gold.
BULL-OCK, *n.* An ox; a young bull.
BULL-W-EYE (-i), *n.* In architecture, a small circular or elliptical window; a thick, round glass.
BULL-TROUT, *n.* A large species of trout.
BULLY, *n.* An overbearing, quarrelsome fellow.
BULLY, *v. t.* To overbear with blustering menaces; *v. t.* to be very noisy and quarrelsome.
BULBUSH, *n.* A large kind of rush growing in water or wet land.
BULWARK, *n.* A fortification; fort; security; railing round a ship's deck; *v. t.* to fortify with a rampart; to protect.
BUM-BAILIFF, *n.* An under bailiff.
BUM-BLE-BEE, *n.* A large bee.
BUMBOAT, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions from shore to ship.

BÖVE, WÖLF, BÖKE; BÖLE, BULL; VÍCIÖUS.—C 22 K; Ó 22 J; S 22 I; CH 22 SH; THIS.

BUMKIN, *n.* A short boom of a ship.
BUMP, *n.* A swelling or protuberance; a blow; a stroke.
BUMP, *v. t.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise; *v. t.* to strike heavily; to thump.
BUMPER, *n.* A glass filled to the brim.
BUMPKIN, *n.* A very awkward person.
BUN, *n.* A small cake, or sweet bread.
BUNCH, *n.* A cluster; knot; hard lump; a collection; a number of things connected together.
BUNCH, *v. t.* To grow in knobs; to cluster; to swell out in a bunch; *v. t.* to collect or tie in a bunch.
BUNCHY, *a.* Growing in, or full of bunches.
BUNDLE, *n.* A parcel bound up together.
BUNDLE, *v. t.* To tie or put in a bundle.
BUNG, *n.* A stopper for the mouth of a barrel.
BUNG, *v. t.* To stop close with a bung.
BUNGALOW (búng-gá-ló), *n.* In India, a country house erected by Europeans.
BUNG-HOLE, *n.* The hole by which a cask is filled.
BUNGLÉ (búng-gé), *v. t.* To do clumsily or badly; *v. t.* to make or manage clumsily or badly; to botch.
BUNGLER, *n.* A bad or clumsy workman.
BUNGLE (búng-gé), *n.* Clumsy; without skill or care.
BUNGLE-LY, *ad.* In a clumsy manner.
BUNION (bún-yun), *n.* An excrescence on the great toe, corresponding to a corn.
BUNK, *n.* A case of boards for a bed. [*Am.*]
BUNTING, *n.* Thin woollen cloth for colours or signals; a lark.
BUOY (bwóy), *n.* A floating cask or light piece of wood fastened over an anchor or shoal water for a direction, or to bear a cable.
BUOY, *v. t.* To keep afloat; to support; to uphold; to fix buoys or marks.
BUOYANCY (bwóy-), *n.* The quality of floating; lightness of spirits.—*Syn.* Animation; vivacity; elasticity; cheerfulness.
BUOYANT (bwóy-), *a.* That will not sink; light; bearing up, as a sail.
BUOYANTLY, *ad.* In a buoyant manner.
BUR, *n.* The prickly head of certain plants.
BURDEN (búrdn), *n.* That which is carried or borne; hence, that which is oppressive or wearisome; the capacity of a ship; a chief matter; a verse of a song repeated; chorus.—*Syn.* Load; encumbrance; oppression.—*Burden* is generic; a load is something laid upon us, as a load of care. The other words explain themselves.
BURDEN, *v. t.* To load; to encumber; to oppress.
BURDENED (búrdnd), *pp. or a.* Loaded; oppressed; overloaded.
BURDEN-SOME (búrdn-), *a.* Grievous; cumbersome; oppressive.
BURDEN-SOME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being burdensome; heaviness.
BURDOCK, *n.* A genus of plants.
BUREAU (búró), *n.*; *pl.* BÚREAUX or BÚREAUS. A chest of drawers; a department for the transaction of business by a public functionary.
BUREAUCRACY (bú-ró-), *n.* The centralization of power, by making all the bureaux or departments of a government the mere instrument of one chief.
BUREAU-CRATIE, *a.* Pertaining to bureaucracy.
BURGH, *n.* A borough.
BURGAUSE, *n.* An ancient tenure by rent, proper to boroughs.
BURGA-MOT, *n.* A kind of pear; a perfume.
BURGEON (bur-jóir), *n.* See *Bourgeois*.
BURGESS, *n.* A citizen or freeman of a borough; a representative of a borough; a magistrate of certain towns.
BURGHIER (bur-jér), *n.* An inhabitant of a borough.
BURGLAR, *n.* One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking with intent to steal.
BURGLARIOUS, *a.* Consisting in burglary.
BURGLARIOUSLY, *ad.* In a burglarious manner.

BURGLARY, *n.* The crime of house-breaking by night with intent to commit felony.
BURGO-MAS-TER, *n.* A magistrate in Holland.
BURGRAVE, *n.* In Germany, an hereditary governor of a town.
BURGUNDY, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.
BURIAL (bér-ry-al), *n.* Act of depositing in the grave; interment.
BURIN, *n.* A tool used in engraving.
BURKE, *v. t.* To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection. [From the name of a noted perpetrator of the crime in 1829].
BURL, *v. t.* To pick burls, knots, &c., from cloth in fulling.
BURLER, *n.* A cloth-dresser.
BUR-LESQUE (bur-lésk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter by highly discordant images; comic.
BUR-LESQUE (bur-lésk'), *n.* A species of humour which consists in bringing together images which are highly discordant.—*Syn.* Fun; ridicule; satire; buffoonery.
BUR-LESQUE, *v. t.* To make ludicrous.
BUR-LETTA, *n.* A comic opera.
BURLY, *a.* Great in size; boisterous.
BURN, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* BURNT, BURNT.] To consume by fire; to char or reduce to charcoal by fire; to harden or bake in fire; to injure by fire; to make very dry by heat; to affect with great heat; *v. t.* to be on fire; to flame; to be hot or in a passion; to feel heat; to scorch.
BURN, *n.* A hurt or wound caused by fire; the operation of burning.
BURNER, *n.* One who sets on fire; any thing which promotes or is instrumental to combustion, as a gas-burner.
BURNING, *a.* Very hot; flagrant, as a burning shame.—*Syn.* Ardent; fervent; scorching; fiery; consuming; vehement; *n.* combustion; inflammation; heat; sense of heat.
BURNING-GLASS, *n.* A glass that collects the sun's rays into a small space, producing intense heat.
BURNISH, *v. t.* To polish by rubbing with something hard; to brighten by friction; to make smooth and glossy; *v. t.* to grow bright.
BURNISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre.
BURNISH-ER, *n.* A person that burnishes; an instrument for burnishing.
BURN-OFFERING, *n.* A sacrifice by burning a victim.
BURP, *n.* A guttural sound made in pronouncing the letter *r*; the lobe of the ear.
BURREL-SHOT, *n.* Small shot or scrap iron put in cases to discharge from cannon.
BURROW (búrró), *n.* A lodge in the earth for animals.
BURROW, *v. t.* To make or lodge in a hole in the earth. [*stones.*]
BURY-STONE, *n.* A silicious stone used for mill-burrs.
BURSAR, *n.* A treasurer; an exhibitioner.
BURSAR-Y, *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery. In Scotland, a stipend for the support of meritorious students.
BURSE or *BOURSE*, *n.* A public edifice for the meeting of merchants; an exchange.
BURST, *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* BURST.] To break or fly open suddenly; to make any sudden change from restraint, confinement, invisibility, inaction, absence, &c., to an opposite or different state; *v. t.* to break or rend by violence; to open suddenly.
BURST, *n.* A sudden rent; an eruption; a sudden explosion or shooting forth.
BURF, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BURTHEN. See *BURDEN*.
BURY (bér-ry), *n.* A habitation; used as a termination of names of towns.
BURY (bér-ry), *v. t.* To deposit in a grave; to hide in surrounding matter; to hide; to repress or put an end to.—*Syn.* To inter.—To bury is generic; to inter is to place in the ground, or bury the dead.

DOVE, WOLF, DOPE; BULE, BULL; VI'CIUOUS.—C AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

CABA-LIST, *a.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.
CABA-LISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; occult; secret.
CABALLER, *a.* An intriguer; one who plots.
CARBAGE, *a.* A genus of plants of several species; *v. t.* to form a head in growing.
CÂRBAGE, *v. t.* To embarrass, as pieces of cloth in making clothes.
CABIN, *a.* A room in a ship for officers and passengers; a cottage; a hut.
CABIN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin; *v. i.* to live in a cabin; to lodge.
CABIN-BOY, *a.* A boy who waits on the master and passengers in a ship.
CABINET, *a.* A closet; a room for consultations; the select or secret council of the supreme executive of a nation; a piece of furniture with boxes, drawers, &c.; a safe place for valuables.
CABIN-ET-COUNCIL, *a.* Confidential council of a chief ruler or magistrate.
CABIN-ET-MAKER, *a.* A maker of furniture, such as cabinets, bureaus, tables, &c.
CABLE, *a.* A strong rope or chain, to hold a vessel at anchor.
CABLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable; having wreathed mouldings resembling a cable.
CA-BOOSE, *a.* The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; a ship's fire-place for cooking.
CAB-O-LÉT (-o-lé), *a.* [Fr.] A light one-horse carriage.
CA-ÇAO, *a.* The chocolate tree.
CACHA-LOT, *a.* The spermæti whale; physter.
CACHE (kâb), *a.* A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions or goods.
CA-CHÉOTIC (-kâ'tic), *a.* Having an ill habit of body.
CACHET (kâshâ), *a.* A seal. [Fr. *Lettre de cachet*, a warrant for the imprisonment of some one.]
CA-CHÉY, *a.* An ill habit of body.
CACK-IN-NATION, *a.* Loud laughter.
CACKLE (kâk'li), *v. t.* To make the noise of a hen; to laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to prate foolishly.
CACKLE, *a.* The noise of a hen or goose; foolish prattle.
CACKLING, *a.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.
CAC-O-FTHES (kak-o-s'théz), *a.* [Gr.] A bad habit; an incurable ulcer.
CA-COGRA-PHY, *a.* Bad spelling.
CA-COPHO-NY (-kôf'), *a.* A disagreeable sound of words.
CACUS, *a.* A genus of plants of very various and often singular forms.
CA-DÂVER-OUS, *a.* Like a dead body; pale.
CADDIS, *a.* A kind of tape; case-worm.
CADDY, *a.* A small box for tea.
CADE, *a.* Tame; gentle; soft; delicate.
CADENCE, *a.* A fall of voice in reading or
CADEN-CY, *speaking; sound or tone; modulation.*
CADENT, *a.* Falling down; sinking.
CA-DENZA, *a.* A fall or modulation of the voice in speaking or singing.
CA-DET, *a.* One who serves as a volunteer to acquire the military art; a pupil in a military school; a younger brother.
CADI (kâdj), *a.* A Turkish judge.
CAD-MEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Cadmus, who brought the letters of the Greek alphabet out of Phœnicia.
CA-DCÉ-US, *a.* Mercury's wand.
CA-DCÉ-ITY, *a.* A tendency to fall.
CA-DOUS, *a.* Falling early, as leaves, or a calyx before the corolla.
CE-SC'RA (se-s't'ra or se-s't'ra), *a.* A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; the natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two equal or two unequal parts.
CE-SU'RAL, *a.* Relating to the poetic figure *cesura*, or the pause in verse.

CAFÉ (kâf'fr), *a.* [Fr.] A coffee-house.
CAFÉ-NE-T, *a.* In Turkey, a hotel.
CAF-FÉ, *a.* Obtained from coffee.
CAFTAN, *a.* A Persian or Turkish garment.
CAGE, *a.* A box or inclosure to confine birds or beasts; a prison for petty criminals.
CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
CAIQUE, *a.* A Turkish skiff or light boat.
CAJMAN. See **CAYMAN**.
CAIRN, *a.* A conical monumental pile of stones.
CAIRN-GORM, *a.* Smoke-coloured crystal of quartz from a mountain of that name in Scotland; false topaz.
CAIS'SON, *a.* A chest of bombs or powder; a wooden frame used in building the piers of bridges; an ammunition chest or wagon.
CAITIFF, *a.* A base fellow; a villain.
CAJE-PUT, *a.* An oil from the East Indies.
CA-JOLE, *v. t.* To influence or delude by flattery.
—SVN. To wheedle; coax; fawn; flatter; delude; entrap.
CA-JOL'ER, *a.* A flatterer; a wheedler.
CA-JOL'ER-Y, *a.* Flattery; a wheedling.
CAKE, *a.* A small loaf or mass of bread, &c., usually of a flattened form; any mass of a flat shape as a cake of ice.
CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a hard mass or concretion; *v. i.* to form into a cake or mass.
CALA-BASH, *a.* A popular name of the gourd-plant; a vessel like a gourd-shell.
CALA-MIFÉ-OUS, *a.* Having a hollow, jointed stem.
CALA-MANG'O, *a.* A kind of woollen stuff.
CALA-MINE, *a.* Native carbonate of zinc.
CA-LÂMI-TOUS, *a.* Unfortunate; distressing; full of calamity.
CA-LÂMI-TY, *a.* A condition of things involving or producing great distress.—**SVN.** Disaster; misfortune; mishap; mischance.—*Calamity* is either private or public, and is a somewhat continuous state; *disaster* (lit., ill-starred) is a sudden and distressing event or stroke, as if from some hostile planet. *Misfortune*, *mishap*, *mischance*, are words which diminish in force according to the order in which they stand.
CALA-MUS, *a.* A kind of reed or flag.
CA-LASH', *a.* An open carriage; a cover for the head.
CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* Having the nature and properties of lime; containing lime.
CAL-CE-A-TED, *a.* Shod; furnished with shoes.
CAL-CEDO-NY. See **CHALCEDONY**.
CAL-CIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing calx or lime.
CAL-CI-FORM, *a.* In the form of calx.
CAL-CIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be calcined.
CAL-CI-NATION, *a.* The operation of calcining.
CAL-CINE, *v. t.* To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by heat; *v. i.* to be reduced to a powder or to a friable state by heat.
CAL-CINED (-sind'), *a.* Reduced to a powder, &c.
CAL-CIUM, *a.* The metallic basis of lime.
CAL-CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be calculated.
CAL-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To compute; to reckon; to ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; to count.—**SVN.** Calculate is generic, referring to the operation as a whole; compute relates to the obtaining of a gross sum or amount; reckon and count to the details in so doing.—In calculating an eclipse, we go through many computations which require us to reckon and count.
CAL-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To make a computation; to reckon.
CAL-CU-LATION, *a.* Computation; reckoning; estimate from a consideration of circumstances.
CAL-CU-LA-TOR, *a.* One who computes or calculates.
CAL-CU-LOUS, *a.* Stony; gravelly; gritty.
CAL-CU-LUS, *a.* [L.] Stone in the bladder or other parts of the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics; pl. **CAL-CU-LI**.
CAL-DRON (kaw'dron), *a.* A large kettle or boiler.

- I, 2, &c., long.**—**I, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.**
- CAL-E-FACIENT** (-sh'ent), *a.* Warming; heating.
- CAL-E-FACTION**, *n.* The act of warming.
- CAL-E-FACTIVE**, *a.* That makes warm or hot.
- CAL-E-FY**, *v. t.* To make warm; *v. i.* to grow warm or hot.
- CAL'EN-DAR**, *n.* An almanac; a register of the year; an arranged list or enumeration; *v. t.* to write in a calendar.
- CAL'EN-DEE**, *n.* A press or machine for making cloth smooth and glossy by pressing with hot rollers; a low class of dervishes in the East.
- CAL'ENDS**, *n. pl.* Among the Romans, the first day of each month.
- CAL'EN-TURE**, *n.* An ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates.
- CALF** (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* **CALVES** (kăvz). The young of a cow; the thick part of the leg behind; a weak or stupid person.
- CAL'I-BER**, *n.* The diameter of a body; the bore.
- CAL'I-BRE**, *n.* or size of the bore of a gun; mental capacity.
- CAL'ICE**, *n.* A cup. See **CHALICE**.
- CAL'I-CO**, *n.*; *pl.* **CAL'I-COES**. Printed or unprinted cotton cloth.
- CAL'ID**, *a.* Hot or warm; scorching.
- CAL'IDITY**, *n.* Heat; burning heat.
- CAL'I-DUET**, *n.* A pipe used to convey hot air.
- CAL'IF**. See **CALIPH**.
- CAL-LIG-NOUS**, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.
- CAL'I-PERS**, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.
- CAL'TPH**, *n.* A successor or representative of Mohammed.
- CAL'IPH-ATE**, *n.* The office of a caliph.
- CAL-IS-THEN'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.
- CAL-IS-THEN'ICS**, *n. pl.* Exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body.
- CAL'IX**, *n.* A flower cup. See **CALYX**.
- CALK** (kalk), *v. t.* To stop seams of a ship or other vessel with oakum; to arm with sharp points.
- CALK'ER** (kalk'er), *n.* One who stops seams; prominence on a horse-shoe.
- CALK'ING-I-RON** (-i-urn), *n.* An instrument like a chisel used in calking.
- CALL**, *v. t.* To appoint by invitation; to demand; to name.—**SYN.** To convoke; to summon; to bid.—**Call** is generic; summon and convoke imply some right or authority, as to summon a witness or convoke an assembly; to bid supposes superiority, as to call a servant and bid him do something; *v. i.* to cry out; to address by name or utter a call to; to make a short stop or visit.
- CALL**, *n.* A demand; address; summons; invitation; a short visit; vocation; a calling.
- CAL-LI-GRAP'HIC**, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship.
- CAL-LIG'RA-PHIST**, *n.* An elegant penman.
- CAL-LIG'RA-PHY**, *n.* Beautiful writing.
- CALLING**, *n.* Act of naming; employment; occupation.
- CAL-LIO-PE**, *n.* The muse who presides over music and heroic poetry.
- CAL-LOS-ITY**, *n.* A cornuous or bony hardness.
- CALLOUS**, *a.* Hard; indurated; insensible.
- CALLOUS-NESS**, *n.* Hardness; insensibility.
- CALLOW**, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.
- CALLUS**, *n.* Osseous matter uniting the extremities of fractured bones.
- CALM** (kalm), *a.* Quiet; not agitated.—**SYN.** Still; serene; untroubled; tranquil; *n.* freedom from motion or disturbance.—**SYN.** Tranquility; stillness.
- CALM** (kām), *v. t.* To quiet; to appease; to pacify.
- CALM'LY**, *ad.* In a calm manner.
- CALMNESS** (kalm'ness), *n.* A state of rest or quiet.—**SYN.** Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; serenity; repose; composure. [oury.]
- CALO-MEL**, *n.* A medicinal preparation of mercur.
- CALOR'IC**, *n.* The principle or element of heat.
- CAL-O-RIFIC**, *a.* Producing heat.
- CAL-O-RIMETER**, *n.* An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat.
- CALOB-I-MOTOR**, *n.* A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric.
- CAL'O-TYPE**, *n.* The art of photographing on prepared paper; a picture so formed.
- CALTROP**, *n.* Name of sharp pointed instruments scattered on the ground to impede the passing of cavalry.
- CAL'U-MET**, *n.* The Indian pipe of peace.
- CAL'UMNI-ATE**, *v. t. or i.* To accuse falsely.—**SYN.** To slander; defame; traduce; asperse; belie; libel; lampoon.
- CAL'UM-NI-ATION**, *n.* Slander; false accusation of a crime or offence.
- CAL'UMNI-ATOR**, *n.* A false accuser; a slanderer.
- CAL'UMNI-OUS**, *a.* Slandorous; defamatory.
- CAL'UMNI-OUS-LY**, *ad.* Slandorously.
- CAL'UM-NY**, *n.* The uttering of a false and malicious charge against the reputation of another.—**SYN.** Slander; defamation; libel.—**Calumny** properly denotes the originating or first uttering of such a charge; the remaining words apply to this, and also to the circulation of the charge when originated by others.
- CAL'VA-RY**, *n.* The place of Christ's crucifixion; a chapel in a grave-yard, &c.
- CALVE** (kāv), *v. t.* To bring forth a calf.
- CAL'VIN-ISM**, *n.* The theological doctrines of Calvin the reformer.
- CAL'VIN-IST**, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.
- CAL'VIN-IST'IC**, *a.* Pertaining or adhering to Calvin or his opinions in theology.
- CALK**, *n.* Lime or chalk; formerly, the earthy residuum from calcination.
- CAL'YX**, *n.*; *pl.* **CAL'YX-es** or **CAL'Y-ces**. The outer covering of a flower.
- CAM**, *n.* A projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion.
- CAM'BER**, *n.* A piece of timber cut archwise.
- CAM'BER-ING**, *a.* Arched; bending.
- CAM'BRIE**, *n.* A species of fine white linen or cotton.
- CAMEL**, *n.* A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden; a machine for bearing ships over bars.
- CAM'EL-O-PARD** or **CAMEL-O-PARD**, *n.* An African animal, called also the giraffe.
- CAM'E-O**, *n.*; *pl.* **CAM'e-O-es**. A precious stone or shell sculptured in bas-relief.
- CAM'E-RA LUCI'DA**, *n.* An optical instrument for tracing landscapes or other objects.
- CAM'E-RA OB-SCURA**, *n.* [L.] An optical instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a screen in a darkened chamber or box.
- CAM-IS-ADE**, *n.* An attack by surprise at night.
- CAM'LET**, *n.* A stuff of wool and silk or hair.
- CAM'O-MILE**, *n.* A bitter plant used in medicine.
- CAMP**, *n.* A temporary abode or lodging-place of troops, or of any company of men in the field; the order of tents.
- CAMP**, *v. t. or i.* To rest or lodge, as troops or travellers, on the ground; to pitch a camp. See **ENCAMP**.
- CAM-PAIGN** (kam-pān'), *n.* The time an army keeps the field in one year; an open field.
- CAM-PAIGN**, *v. t.* To serve in a campaign.
- CAM-PAIGN'ER** (pā'n'er), *n.* An old soldier.
- CAM-PANI-FORM**, *n.* In the shape of a bell.
- CAM-PA-NULO-GIST**, *n.* A bell-ringer.
- CAM-PA-NULO-GY**, *n.* Art of ringing bells.
- CAM-PESTRAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the open field.
- CAMP'HENE**, *n.* A name for pure oil of turpentine, or spirit of turpentine.
- CAMP'HOR** (kām'for), *n.* A solid concrete juice of the Indian laurel-tree.
- CAMP'HOR-ATED**, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.
- CAMP'HOR-IC**, *a.* Pertaining to camphor.
- CAMPION**, *n.* A beautiful wild flower of several species; catch-fly; white-bottle.
- CAN**, *v. t.* [pret. **COULD**.] To be able.—**SYN.** Can but; can not but.—"I can but perish if I try,"

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIUOUS.—C AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIA.

means it is the utmost that can befall me; "I can not but think, &c., means, "I can not (morally) but do it"—that is, can not help it. This latter idea of constraint is a very common one, and should always be expressed by the words can not but. Can but is properly used (as above) only where we refer to the worst that can happen.

CAN, *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.

CANAILLE (ka-nâl'), *n.* [Fr.] The mob; the rabble; the lowest of the people.

CANAL, *n.* An artificial water-course; a pipe or passage in the body.

CANAL-COAL, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

CANARY, *n.* A kind of wine; a song-bird from the Canary Isles.

CANCEL, *v. t.* To blot out; to make void.

CANCEL, *n.* The reprint of a part of a work in order to correct some error.

CANCEL-LA-TED, *a.* Crossed by lines.

CAN-CEL-LATION, *n.* A defacing by cross lines.

CANCER, *n.* A crab; a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.

CAN-CER-ATION, *n.* The formation of a cancer.

CANCER-OUS, *a.* Like or consisting of a cancer.

CAN-CEL-FORM, *a.* Cancerous.

CAN-DE-LABRUM, *n.*; pl. CAN-DE-LI-BRA. A tall stand or support for lamps; a branched candlestick.

CANDID, *a.* Glowing with heat; bright.

CANDID, *a.* Literally, white; hence, having an impartial spirit in judging or estimating others.—*SYN.* Fair; open; frank; ingenuous.—A man is few when he puts things on a just or equitable footing; he is candid when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice especially to the motives and conduct of an opponent; he is open and frank when he declares his sentiments without reserve; he is ingenuous when he does this from a noble regard for truth.

CANDID-DATE, *n.* One who seeks or is proposed for an office.

CANDID-LY, *ad.* Fairly; frankly; honestly.

CANDID-NESS, *n.* Fairness; ingenuousness.

CANDLE, *n.* A cylinder of tallow, wax, or other combustible, inclosing a wick, to burn for light; a light.

CANDLE-MAS, *n.* The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, Feb. 2.

CANDLE-STICK, *n.* That which holds a candle.

CANDOUR, *n.* Freedom from prejudice or disguise.—*SYN.* Fairness; impartiality; openness; ingenuousness; sincerity.

CANDY, *v. t.* To conserve with sugar; to congeal or make concrete, as sugar.

CANDY, *v. i.* To become concrete or form into crystals; to congeal, as sugar.

CANDY, *n.* A species of confectionery.

CANE, *n.* A reed; a walking-stick.

CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or stick.

CANE-BEAK, *n.* A thicket of canes.

CANICU-LA, *n.* Sirius, or the dog-star.

CANICU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.

CANINE, *a.* Belonging to or having the qualities of a dog. [Is often pronounced canine.]

CANTING, *n.* A beating with a cane or stick.

CANISTER, *n.* A small box for tea.

CANKER, *n.* A disease in plants; an eating sore; corrosion.

CANKER, *v. t.* To eat, corrode, or corrupt; *v. i.* to grow corrupt; to corrode; to decay.

CANKER-OUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CANKER-WORM, *n.* A worm destructive to trees or fruit.

CANNEL-COAL, *n.* A coal sufficiently solid to be cut and polished.

CANNI-BAL, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh.

CANNI-BAL-ISM, *n.* The eating of human flesh by man; murderous cruelty.

CANNON, *n.* A large piece of ordnance; a heavy cylinder for projecting balls, &c., by the force of gunpowder.

CAN-NON-ÂDE', *n.* An attack by means of cannon; a battering with cannon-shot.

CAN-NON-ÂDE', *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; *v. i.* to discharge cannon.

CAN-NON-BALL, *n.* A ball to be thrown from cannon.

CAN-NON-EER', *n.* One who manages cannon; CAN-NON-IER', *n.* an engineer.

CAN-NON-SHOT, *n.* A cannon-ball; the range of shot from a cannon.

CAN-NOT. Can and not [improperly connected].

CANOE' (ka-noo'), *n.* A boat made of bark or skins, or the trunk of a tree excavated.

CANON, *n.* A rule or law, usually applied to ecclesiastical law; a dignitary of the Church of England; the genuine books of Scripture.

CANON (kân'yon), *n.* [Sp.] A deep gully or bed of a mountain torrent. [California.]

CANON-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

CANONIC-AL, *a.* According to, or included in the canon; regular.

CANONIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONIC-ALS, *n. pl.* The official dress of the clergy.

CANONIC-ATE' *n.* A benefice in a cathedral

CANON-RY, *n.* or collegiate church; the office of a canon.

CANON-SHIP, *n.* The state of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture.

CANON-IST, *n.* A professor of the canon law.

CANON-ISTIC, *a.* Relating to a canonist.

CANON-I-ZATION, *n.* An enrolling of a deceased person, by papal decree, among saints; the state of being sainted.

CANON-IZE, *v. t.* To declare to be a saint, and enrol in the canon as such.

CAN-O-PIED (kân'o-pid), *a.* Covered with a canopy.

CAN-O-PY, *n.* A covering or cloth of state over the head; a cover; *v. t.* to cover or adorn with a canopy.

CANT. Abbreviation of can not.

CANT, *v. t.* To thrust or impel suddenly; to tip or incline; to toss; to sell by auction; *v. i.* to speak in a whining or affectedly solemn tone.

CANT, *n.* A toss; a throw or push; an inclination; a whining, affected manner of speech; pretensions to goodness; a word or phrase hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; slang.

CANTA-LOUPE, *n.* (-loop), *n.* A small variety of musk melon.

CANTA-LECP, *n.* A poem set to music; a song.

CAN-TEEN, *n.* A small tin case for liquors, &c.

CANTEER, *v. t.* To move as a horse in a moderate gallop; *v. i.* to ride upon a canter; *n.* a moderate gallop.

CANTER, *n.* One who cants or whines.

CANTER-BU-RY TALE, *n.* A fabulous story, so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CAN-THART-DES, *n. pl.*; CAN-THA-RIS, *sing.* Spanish flies used for blistering.

CANTICLE, *n.* A song. Canticles, the Song of Solomon.

CANTING, *a.* Whining; *n.* ridiculous pretence of goodness.

CANTO, *n.*; pl. CANTOS. Part of a poem; division; a song. In music, the first treble.

CANTON, *n.* Division of a country; a distinct part or division.

CANTON, *v. t.* To divide into small districts or portions; to allot quarters to troops.

CANTON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton.

CANTON-IZE, *v. t.* To divide into districts.

CANTON-MENT, *n.* Distribution of troops in a town or village into quarters; the separate quarters.

CANVAS, *n.* A coarse hempen or linen cloth for sails, tents, &c.

CAN VASS, *v. t.* To examine closely or scrutinize, as a doubtful question; to examine closely, as a

I, a, &c., long.—I, a, &c., short.—**CAN**, *vib. list*, **FALL, WHAT; THINE, TARK; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE**, district, in order to obtain votes or subscribers, &c.; *v. t.* to solicit votes or subscriptions to books, &c.; to make interest in favour of; followed by *for*.
CANVASS, *n.* Strict examination; a seeking or solicitation.
CANVASS-ER, *n.* One who solicits votes or subscriptions; one who examines the returns of votes.
CANY, *a.* Abounding in canes.
CAN-TO-NET, *n.* [*It.*] A little song in one, two, or three parts.
CAOUTCHOUS (*koo'chook*), *n.* India-rubber or gum-elastic.
CAOUTCHOUCINE (*koo'choo-sin*), *n.* An inflammable and volatile oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.
CAP, *n.* A cover for the head; the top; a block of wood for uniting masts.
CAP, *v. t.* To put on a cap; to cover the top or end; to spread over; to match, as verses.
CA-PAC-ITY, *n.* Capacity; fitness.
CA-PAC-IBLE, *a.* Having the requisite capacity or ability.—*Syn.* Able; competent; qualified; fitted.
CA-PACIOUS (*-pashus*), *a.* Holding much.—*Syn.* Large; wide; broad; extensive; ample.
CA-PACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; extent; comprehensiveness.
CA-PAC-TATE, *v. t.* To make capable; to qualify.
CA-PAC-ITY, *n.* The power of receiving and containing; powers of the mind; contents.—*Syn.* Qualification; space; ability; faculty; talents. See **ABILITY**.
CAP-A-PIE (*kap-a-pe'*), *ad.* [*Fr.*] From head to foot; all over.
CA-PART-SON, *n.* Dress or trappings, as of a horse.
CA-PART-SON, *v. t.* To dress pompously; to adorn.
CAPE, *n.* A headland; neck-piece of a coat.
CA-PEE, *n.* The bud of the caper-bush; a leap; a skip.
CA-PEE, *v. t.* To skip frolicsomenly; to leap; to frisk about.
CA-PEE-ING, *a.* Leaping; skipping.
CAP-PI-AS, *n.* [*L.*] In law, a writ for arresting a debtor.
CAP-IL-LA-CEOUS (*-lashus*), *a.* Having long filaments; hairy.
CA-PIL-LA-MENT, *n.* The filament of a flower, a fibre.
CAP-IL-LA-RY or **CA-PIL-LA-RY**, *a.* Resembling a hair; pertaining to narrow tubes or vessels; minute; slender.—*Capillary attraction or repulsion*, that which causes the ascent or descent of a fluid in capillary tubes.
CAP-IL-LA-RY, *n.* A small blood-vessel or tube.
CA-PIL-LI-FORM, *a.* In the shape or form of a hair; hair-shaped.
CAP-ITAL, *n.* Principal sum or stock required to carry on trade or manufactures; large letter; chief city or seat of government; upper part of a column.
CAP-ITAL, *a.* First in importance; affecting life; large, as a capital letter.—*Syn.* Chief; principal; leawing; controlling.
CAP-ITAL-IST, *n.* One who has a capital or stock.
CAP-ITAL-LY, *ad.* In a capital manner; bravely; excellently.
CAP-ITATION, *n.* Numeration by the head; poll-tax; sometimes written *capitation-tax*; a tax upon each head or person.
CAP-ITE, *n.* [*L.*] In law, a tenant in *capite* is one that holds land immediately from the king.
CAP-ITOL, *n.* A castle and temple in Rome; the edifice occupied by the national or state legislature of the United States.
CA-PITC-LAR, } *n.* The statutes of a chapter
CA-PITC-LA-KY, } or of an ecclesiastical council; member of a chapter; laws of Charlemagne.
CA-PITC-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter or a cathedral.

CA-PITC-LATE, *v. t.* To surrender on specified terms.
CA-PITC-LATION, *n.* A surrender on terms.
CA-PIVI (*ka-pi'vi*), *n.* A tree; balsam capivi, a resinous juice from the tree. See **COPAIBA**.
CA-POCH (*ka-pooch'*), *n.* [*It.*] A monk's hood.
CA-PON (*ka'pn*), *n.* A castrated cock fitted for the table.
CAP-ON-LEEF (*kap-on-neer'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] In fortification, a passage from one part of a work to another, protected by a parapet.
CA-POTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] An outer garment.
CA-P-PA-PEE, *n.* A coarse wrapping paper.
CA-PRICE (*-preece'*), *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour.—*Syn.* Whim; freak; fancy; vagary.
CA-PRICIOUS (*-prish'us*), *a.* Apt to change opinions or purposes suddenly.—*Syn.* Freakish; whimsical; unsteady; changeable; fickle.
CA-PRICIOUS-LY (*-prish'us-ly*), *ad.* Whimsically; freakishly.
CA-PRICIOUS-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; freakishness.
CAP-RI-CORN, *n.* [*L.*] The tenth sign (the goat) in the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 21st of December.
CAP-RI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a goat.
CA-PRIG-E-NOUS, *a.* Produced by a goat.
CA-P-SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.
CA-PSI-CUM, *n.* Guinea or Cayenne pepper.
CAP-SIZE, *v. t.* To overturn; to upset.
CAP-STAN, *n.* An upright machine turned by levers for raising anchors, &c., on board ships [sometimes written *capstern*].
CAP-SU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a chest or vessel.
CAP-SU-LATE, *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest.
CAP-SULE, *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant, or hollow pericarp with cells for seeds.
CAPTAIN (*kapt'in*), *n.* The commander of a company or ship; a chief commander.
CAPTAIN-CY, *n.* The commission or rank of a captain.
CAPTAIN-SHIP, } *n.* The rank or post of a cap-
CAPTAIN-RY, } tain; military skill.
CAPTION, *a.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument, showing when and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed; the act of taking or arresting. [*A technical law term.*]
CAPTIOUS (*kap'shus*), *a.* Apt to find fault.—*Syn.* Cavilling; petulant; fretful.—One who is *captious* is ready to catch at the slightest faults; one who is cavilling does it on trivial or imaginary grounds; one who is petulant (*L. peto*) is apt, from irritability, to make hasty but slight attacks; *captiousness* is complaining impatience.
CAPTIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a captious manner.
CAPTIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault.
CAP-TI-VATE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to charm; to engage the affections.
CAP-TI-VA-TING, *pp.* or *a.* Taking prisoner; charming; tending to engage the affections.
CAP-TI-VATION, *n.* The act of taking captive; a charming.
CAP-TIVE, *n.* One taken in war; a prisoner.
CAPTIVE, *a.* Made prisoner; enslaved.
CAP-TIV-ITY, *n.* The state of being a prisoner; bondage; subjection to love.
CAPTOR, *n.* One who takes a prize or a prisoner.
CAPTURE (*kapt'yur*), *n.* A taking; seizure of a prize; the thing taken.
CAPTURE, *v. t.* To take as a prize in war; to take by force under the authority of a commission.
CAP-U-CHIN (*kap-yu-sheen'*), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak with a hood.
CAPUT-MORTUUM, *n.* [*L.*] Worthless residuum or remains.
CAR, *n.* A light cart; a chariot.
CAR-A-COLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] An oblique movement of a horse; a spiral staircase.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOX; RÖLE, BULL; VŦŦIOUS.—G AS K; Ç AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

CARE, *a.* A term showing the fineness of gold. *poses* the whole mass to consist of 24 parts; hence, if perfectly pure, it is 24 carats fine; if pure, it is 18 carats fine, &c. In diamonds, the carat is 4 grains.

CARAVAN, *a.* A body of travelling pilgrims or travellers; cages of animals for show.

CARAVAN-SARAY, *a.* A kind of inn for caravans.

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CARE (4), *n.* Heed with a view to safety; uneasiness of mind; regard; caution; oversight.—*SYN.* Anxiety; solicitude; concern.—Care belongs primarily to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdening thought; *anxiety* is a state of painful uneasiness from the dread of evil; *solicitude* and *concern* express the same feeling in diminished degrees.

CARE, *v. t.* To be solicitous; to heed or regard; to be inclined.

CARE-REEN, *v. t. or i.* To heave on one side; to incline to one side.

CARE-REER, *n.* A course; race; a running.

CARE-REER, *v. t.* To move or run rapidly.

CAREFUL (4), *a.* Full of solicitude; cautious, saving.

CAREFUL-LY, *ad.* With care or caution.

CAREFUL-NESS, *n.* Great solicitude; caution; vigilance against evil.

CARELESS, *a.* Having no care; not regarding with care.—*SYN.* Heedless; negligent; thoughtless; inattentive; remiss; supine; unconcerned.

CARELESS-LY, *ad.* Without care; in a careless manner; heedlessly.

CARELESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention.

CARE-LESS, *v. t.* To embrace or treat with affection; to fondle.

CARE-LESS, *n.* Embrace; act of endearment.

CARET, *n.* This mark (^), noting an omission.

CARE'GO, *n.* A ship's lading; freight.

CART-CATURE, *n.* A picture in which the features are exaggerated in a laughable manner; a ludicrous representation.

CART-CATURE, *v. t.* To make a caricature; to exhibit as more ugly than life.

CART-CATURE, *n.* One who caricatures others.

CART-ES (kâ-re-éz), *n.* [L.] Rotteness or decay of a bone.

CART-OLE, *n.* A small open carriage; a covered cart; a kind of calash.

CART-OLE, *a.* Decayed; defective; ulcerated.

CART-OLE, *a.* Distressing; giving anxiety (obs.).

CART-OLE, *a.* A rude, brutal man; a kind of hump.

CART-OLE, *n.* One who drives a cart.

CART-OLE, *n.* A mendicant friar; a sort of poor.

CART-OLE, *n.* A medicine tending to relieve flatulency; *a.* anti-spasmodic; relieving flatulency.

CART-OLE, *n.* A powder or pigment of a beautiful crimson colour.

CART-OLE, *n.* Great destruction of lives.—*SYN.* Slaughter; butchery; massacre.

CART-OLE, *a.* Fleshly; sensual; lewd.

CART-OLE, *n.* Fleshly desires; sensuality; love of sensual pleasures.

CART-OLE, *v. t.* To debase to carnality.

CART-OLE, *ad.* According to the flesh.

CART-OLE, *a.* Worldly-minded.

CART-OLE, *n.* Flesh colour; a beautiful flower.

CART-OLE, *n.* A precious stone; a reddish variety of chalcodony.

CART-OLE, *a.* Having the qualities of flesh.

CART-OLE, *v. t.* To form flesh; to become flesh.

CART-OLE, *n.* A papal festival during twelve days before Lent, celebrated with much pomp and revelry.

CART-OLE, *a.* Feeding on flesh.

CART-OLE, *n.* A song of joy, devotion, or praise.

CART-OLE, *v. t.* To sing; to warble; *v. t.* to praise or celebrate in song.

CART-OLE, *n.* A song of praise or devotion.

CART-OLE, *n.* Term applied to two arteries which carry the blood from the heart to the head.

CART-OLE, *n.* A noisy drinking bout.

—*SYN.* Feast; banquet.—Feast is generic; a banquet is a sumptuous feast; a carousal is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and wine.

CART-OLE, *v. t.* To drink freely and noisily.

CART-OLE, *n.* A drinker; a noisy reveller.

CART-OLE, *n.* An excellent pond fish. [peevishly.]

CART-OLE, *v. t.* To snap at; to cavi; to censure

CAR-MINE, *n.* A plant called lady's smock.

CAR-MOM, *n.* An aromatic seed used in medicine.

CAR, *n.* One who uses a card or tends a card-machine.

CAR, *a.* Pertaining to the heart.

CAR, *a.* Principal; chief; eminent.—The 12 points are North, South, East, and West; 12 signs are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and

Orn; the cardinal virtues are Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude; the cardinal

is one, two, &c., in distinction from the numbers, first, second, &c.

CAR, *n.* A dignity of the Roman Catholic church next in rank to the Pope; a fowl; a

clock.

CAR, *n.* The rank or office of a cardinal.

CAR, *n.* A machine for breaking and cleansing wool and

wool.

CAR, *n.* The science which treats of art.

CAR, *n.* A maker of cards.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIE, SILENCE, WHAT; THREE, TURN; MARINE, BIRD; KÖVE.

CARPAL, a. Pertaining to the wrist.
CAR'PEN-TER, a. A worker in timber; a framer and builder of houses or ships.
CAR'PEN-TRY, a. The art of building houses, ships, &c., of timber; the work of a carpenter.
CAR'PER, a. One who carps or carols.
CAR'PET, a. A covering for a floor or stairs.—To be on the carpet, to be under consideration.
CAR'PET, v. t. To cover with a carpet.
CAR'PET-ED, a. Covered with a carpet.
CAR'PET-ING, a. Carpets in general; cloth for carpets.
CAR'PING, a. Finding fault peevishly; a. the act of cavilling unreasonably.
CAR'RIAGE (kär'rij), a. The act of carrying; a vehicle with two or more wheels; that which carries or is carried; price of carrying; mode of carrying one's self.—*STR.* Vehicle; conveyance; demeanour; behaviour.
CAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, a. Passable by wheel carriages.
CAR'R-IER, a. One who carries; a porter.
CAR'RI-ON, a. Worthless or putrid flesh; a. relating to carcases; feeding on carrion.
CAR-ROU-AGE, a. A short piece of ordnance.
CAR'ROT, a. A garden plant and its root, used for food.
CAR'ROT-Y, a. In colour like a carrot, or reddish yellow.
CAR'RY, v. t. To bear; to convey; to gain or accomplish; to extend; to manage; to behave; to transfer; to continue; v. i. to convey, as a gun; to bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse.
CAR'RY-ALL, a. [Corrupted from cariole.]
CART, a. A carriage of burden on two wheels; v. i. to convey in a cart; v. i. to use carts for carriage.
CARTAGE, a. Act of carting; price of carting.
CARTE-BLANCHE (kär-t-blänsh'), a. [*Fr.*] Blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases; hence, unconditional terms.
CAR-TEL, a. An agreement for the exchange of prisoners; a ship sent for exchange of prisoners, &c.; a challenge.
CARTER, a. One who drives a cart.
CAR-TE'S-IAN (kär-té'shan), a. Relating to the philosophy of Des Cartes; a. one holding the philosophy of Des Cartes.
CAR-THU'S-IAN (thü'shan), a. Relating to an order of monks so called from *Chartreuse*, the place of their institution.
CARTI-LAGE, a. A tough, elastic substance; gristle.
CAR-TI-LAG-I-N-OUS, a. Having the qualities of gristle.
CAR-TOG'RA-PHY, a. Art of preparing charts.
CARTON, a. A pasteboard box for holding nice articles, as ribbons, &c.
CAR-TOON, a. A painting on large paper; a design for tapestry or for fresco painting.
CAR-TOUCH (kär-tooch'), a. 'A case for balls; a portable box for cartridges; a roll or scroll in the form of a tablet.
CARTRIDGE, a. A paper case for a charge of powder.
CARTRIDGE-BOX, a. A box with cells for cartridges.
CART-R-ECT, a. A track of a cart wheel.
CART-WRIGHT (-rite), a. A maker of carts.
CAR'UN-CLE, a. A fleshy excrescence.
CARVE, v. t. To cut into pieces, as meat at table; to cut figures on, or to cut into some form; to apportion; to hew; v. i. to cut up meat; to practise as a sculptor.
CARVED (kärvd), pp. or a. Cut; shaped by cutting.
CARVER, a. One who carves; a large knife for carving.
CARVING, a. The act of cutting; the art of cutting figures; sculpture; figures carved.

CAR-Y-ITER, } a. *pl.* In architecture, carved
CAR-Y-ITER-DES, } figures of women in long robes supporting an entablature.
CAS-CIDE, a. A waterfall less than a cataract.
CAS-CAR-ILLA, a. The bark of the Croton Eleuteria; a tonic.
CASE, *adv.* Literally, that which falls; hence, an event or state of things; a question at issue; a mode of varying words; a frame for printers' type; a covering or packing-box.—*STR.* Situation; condition; state; circumstances; plight.
CASE, v. t. To cover with or put in a case.
CASE-HARD-EN (-harda), v. t. To make hard on the outside, as iron by changing the surface to steel.
CASE-KNIFE (-nife), a. A kitchen or table knife.
CASE-MATE, a. In fortification, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, serving as a battery to defend the opposite bastion and ditch.
CASE-MAT-ED, a. Furnished with a casemate.
CASEMENT, a. A part of a window; a sash turning on hinges; a hollow moulding.
CASE-OUS, a. Having the qualities of cheese.
CAS'ERN, a. A lodge for soldiers near the ramparts in a garrisoned town.
CASE'SHOT, a. Balls and other missiles inclosed in a case; canister-shot.
CASH, n. Money; coin; ready money.
CASH, v. t. To turn into money; to pay money for.
CASH-BOOK, a. A book in which accounts of money are kept.
CASH-EW-NUT, a. The fruit of the cashew, a tree which grows in the West Indies.
CASH-IER (kash-er'), n. A cash-keeper; the officer of a bank, who superintends receipts, payments, &c.
CASH-IER (kash-er'), v. t. To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission; to discard from service or from society; to reject; to vacate.
CASH-MERE, a. A shawl, so called from the country where it was first made.
CASING, a. Act of covering; covering with a case; a covering; a kind of plastering.
CASINO (ka-sé'no), n. [*It.*] A building used for social meetings, card-playing, &c.
CASK (6), a. A wooden vessel for liquors, provisions, &c., as a barrel, pipe, &c.
CASK, } a. A helmet; defensive armour for the head.
CASQUE, } head.
CASK-ET, a. A small box; a chest for jewels.
CASSA-DA, a. A genus of plants affording the two kinds of starch used for food, called tapioca and cassava.
CAS-SATION, a. A repealing or making void.
CASSA-VA, a. A starch-like substance obtained from the cassada plant.
CASSE-PÁ-PEE, n. Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.
CASSIA (kash'ya), a. A genus of plants of many species, including the *senna*; also a species of laurel.
CASSI-MERE, a. Twilled woollen cloth.
CAS-SINO (ka-sé'no), a. A game at cards.
CASSOCK, a. A vestment worn by a clergyman under his gown.
CASSO-WA-RY, a. A tall Asiatic bird resembling the ostrich.
CAST (6), v. t. [*pret.* and *pp.* *CAST*.] To throw; to shed; to fling; to condemn; to found or form; to overcome; to cashier; to calculate; to produce abortively.
CAST, a. A throw; space thrown through; motion; turn; a tinge, or slight degree of; appearance; form; that which is cast or formed in a mould; a trick.
CAST, v. i. To receive form; to revolve in the mind; to contrive.
CASTA-NET, a. An instrument of music formed of small concave shells of ivory or wood.
CASTA-WAY (-wä), a. One abandoned to destruction.

DOVA, WOLF, BOOK; BOLA, BULL; V'CIOSUS.—C AS X; C AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHS.

), n. In Hindoostan, a tribe or class of the Hindoos, as the caste of Bramins; a disk or order of society.

LAN, n. The governor of a castle.

LA-TED, a. Inclosed; adorned with and battlements like a castle.

, n. A thrower; a founder; a computer; wheel and swivel on which furniture rolls; with vials or bottles for the table.

ATE, v. t. To punish by stripes.—SYN. To chastise.

ATION, n. Punishment by stripes.—SYN. Ament; correction; discipline.

A-TOR, n. One who corrects.

A-TO-EY, a. Tending to correct.

SOAP (kās'teel'op), n. A pure kind of hite or mottled.

, n. Act of casting; that which is cast nld.

3-NET, n. A net to be thrown by hand.

3-VOTE, n. Vote of a presiding officer decides when the others are equally divided.

(kās'al), n. A fortified house; a fortress; the air, a visionary project; v. t. in chess, the king with a castle by a certain move.

-BUILDER, n. One who forms visionary

D (kās'al'd), a. Furnished with castles.

, n. A beaver, or a hat made of its fur; a of the constellation Gemini; a meteor ap-; on some part of a ship at sea.

-OIL, n. The oil of the Palma Christi it is a mild cathartic.

-ME-TATION, n. The act or art of en-

FE, v. t. To geld; to emasculate; to sperfect.

TION, n. The act of gelding or of re-

NSIAN, a. Belonging to a camp.

EEL, n. Steel that has been fused in a; and then cast into bars.

(kāzh'yū-al), a. Happening by chance.—accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occa- Casual and fortuitous are substantially e; a thing is accidental when not planned ht, as a meeting; incidental when it falls in edary, or out of the regular course of as remark; occasional when it occurs only l then.

-LY, ad. Accidentally; by chance.

-TY (kāzh'yū-al-t'y), n. That which takes y accident; hence injury; loss.—SYN. ; misfortune; contingency.

T (kāzh'yū-ist), n. A resolver of cases of nce.

T-EY (kāzh'yū-ist-ry), n. The skill or of a casuist; the science of determining it or wrong of acts and opinions.

A domestic animal; a coal-ship; a tackle / an anchor to the cat-head; a double tri-ship.

HRE'SIS, n. An abuse of a trope or of HRE'STIC, a. Belonging to a catechre-; far-fetched.

LYS'M, n. A deluge; a violent overflowing r.

MB (kōme), n. A cave, grotto, or sub- vious place for burial of the dead.

LY, n. The name of several viscid plants; i with white flowers.

-OP'TRIC, } a. Reflecting light.

-OP'TRIC-AL, }

EAPH, n. The first draft of a picture; a

ECTIC, a. Deficient in a syllable.

ECTIC, n. A verse wanting one syllable.

IP-SY, n. [Gr.] A disease which seizes

udden suppression of motion.

XGUE, n. A list or register of names.—

a raisonné, catalogue of books classed g to their subjects.

CA-TAL'PA, n. The *Catalpa cordifolia*, a large southern flowering tree.

CA-TA-MA-RAN', n. A kind of raft; a floating bat- tery; an explosive vessel for blowing up ships.

CA-TA-ME'NI-A, n. Monthly flowings.

CA-TA-MOUNT, n. A furious beast; a wild-cat.

CA-TA-FELTIC, a. Pertaining to the catapult.

CA-TA-PLASM, n. A kind of soft poultice.

CA-TA-PULT, n. An ancient engine for throwing stones.

CA-TA-RACT, n. A large waterfall; disorder in the eye from the opacity of the lens or pupil.

CA-TARRH' (ka-tār'), n. A defluxion or increased secretion from the nose and bronchies.

CA-TARRH'AL (-tār'-), } a. Pertaining to a ca-

CA-TARRH'OUS, } tarrh or increased se- cretion of mucus.

CA-TASTRO-PHE, n. The winding up of a plot; final event; an unfortunate conclusion; calamity; disaster.

CA-TALL, n. A squeaking instrument used to condemn plays.

CATCH, v. t. [pret. and pp. CATCHED or CAUGHT]. To lay hold of; to stop; to seize; to ensnare; to take an infection; v. t. to communicate; to spread by infecting; to seize and hold.

CATCH, n. Act of seizing; a snatch; any thing that takes hold; a sudden advantage taken; a song, or part of it, which is caught up and repeated.

CATCHER, n. One who catches or seizes.

CATCH'FLY, n. The name of several viscid plants with white flowers; campion.

CATCH'ING, a. Infectious; contagious.

CATCH'PEN-NY, n. Something worthless, used to get money by catering to the popular taste or credulity.

CATCH'POLL, n. A bailiff's assistant.

CATCHUP, } n. A liquor or condiment made of

CATSUP, } tomatoes, mushrooms, &c., for a sauce.

CATCH'-WORD, n. A word by which we are to catch what follows, as an actor from the prompt- er's lips; also, a word formerly printed under the last line of a page, by which we may catch the first word of the next page; a key-word.

CAT-E-CHETIC, } a. Consisting of questions

CAT-E-CHETIC'AL, } and answers.

CAT-E-CHISE (kāt'e-kize), v. t. To question; to teach by questions and answers; to interrogate and instruct in religion.

CAT-E-CHISE-ER, n. One who catechises.

CAT-E-CHISM, n. A form of instructions by ques- tions and answers; an elementary book, in which the principles of religion or of any branch of knowledge are explained by question and an- swer.

CAT-E-CHIST, n. One who catechises.

CAT-E-CHISTIC-AL, } a. Pertaining to a cate-

CAT-E-CHISTIC, } chist or catechism.

CAT-E-CHU (kāt'e-ku), n. A brown astringent ex- tract obtained in India.

CAT-E-CHUMEN (-kū'men), n. One in the rudiments of Christianity; one preparing himself for baptism.

CAT-E-GORIC-AL, a. Pertaining to a category; hence, absolute; positive; express; not evasive.

CAT-E-GORIC-AL-LY, ad. Absolutely; expres- sively; positively.

CAT-E-GO-RY, n. In logic, a class or order of ideas, as quantity, quality, relation, &c.; hence, state or situation.—SYN. Predicament.—Category and predicament are both popularly used to express the idea of condition or situation, but with this difference, that predicament supposes it to be a bad or unfortunate one. Hence to say, "I am in the same category with you," is not of necessity to say, "I am in the same predicament."

CAT-E-NATE, v. t. To connect by links.

CAT-E-NATION, n. Connection by links,

chain; regular connection.

CATER, v. t. To provide food. 5

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, *vib.* LIST.
CATER-ER, *n.* One who provides food.
CATER-ESS, *n.* A woman who provides food.
CATER-PIL-LAR, *n.* A well-known creeping animal, being the worm-state of butterflies and moths.
CATER-WAUL, *v. t.* To cry as a cat in rattling time.
CATES, *n. pl.* Delicious food; viands.
CATFISH, *n.* A fish of the shark kind; also a fresh-water fish of the bull-head kind.
CATGUT, *n.* Intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted for strings; a kind of linen or canvas with wide interstices.
CATHA-RIST, *n.* One who pretends to extraordinary purity.
CAT-HARP-INGS, *n. pl.* Small brace-ropes for the shrouds of a ship.
CATHARTIC, *a.* Purgating; cleansing the
CATHARTIC-AL, *a.* bowels.
CATHARTIC, *n.* A purgative medicine.
CATHEAD (*kát'héd*), *n.* The name of two projecting timbers at a ship's bow, with pulleys for adjusting the anchors when weighed.
CATHE-DRAL or **CA-THE-DRA**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A chair; the seat of a person in authority.
CA-THE-DRAL, *n.* The principal church in a diocese; *a.* relating to a cathedral.
CATHE-TER, *n.* In surgery, a tubular instrument for drawing off urine.
CATHO-LIC, *a.* Embracing the whole; not exclusive; pertaining to all Christians.—*Syn.* Universal; liberal; comprehensive.
CATHO-LIC, *n.* A Roman Catholic; a Papist.
CA-THO-LIC-ISM, *n.* Universality; liberality; the faith of the whole Church; the Roman Catholic religion.
CATHO-LIC-ITY (*-líc'e-tí*), *n.* The faith of the early fathers and councils; freedom from sectarianism or narrowness of views; Popery.
CA-THO-LI-GON, *n.* A universal medicine.
CATKIN, *n.* A calyx, having chaffy scales on a stalk, as in the willow.
CATKLING, *n.* A dismembering knife; the down or moss of walnut-trees; catgut.
CATMINT, *n.* A plant resembling mint, of
CATNIP, *a.* which cats are fond.
CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
CA-TOPTRIC, *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or
CA-TOPTRIC-AL, *a.* vision by reflection.
CA-TOPTRICS, *n. pl.* [*Gr.*] That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.
CATSFOOT, *n.* A plant; the ground ivy.
CATS-PAW, *n.* A dupe; the instrument of another; in sea phrase, a light air perceived by a partial rippling of the water.
CATTLE (*kát'tl*), *n.* Beasts of pasture; animals of the bovine kind.
CATTLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.
CAU-CUS, *n.* A preparatory meeting for electioneering purposes.
CAUDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.
CAUDATE, *a.* Having a tail or a tail-like termination.
CAUDLE, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients for the sick.
CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.
CAUL, *n.* A membrane covering the lower part of the bowels; a kind of net for inclosing the hair.
CAU-LESCENT, *a.* Having a herbaceous stem bearing both leaves and fructification.
CAULI-FLOW-ER, *n.* A delicate species of cabbage.
CAUSAL (*kaw'sal*), *a.* Relating to or implying causes.
CAUS-AL-I-TY, *n.* In phrenology, the faculty of tracing effects to causes; agency of a cause.
CAUS-ATION, *n.* Act of causing or producing.
CAUS-A-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause; that effects, as a cause.

FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,
CAUS-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a causative manner.
CAUSE (*kawz*), *n.* That which produces an effect; a suit at law; side or party; impulse to action; reason; a final cause is the end or object at which we aim.—*Syn.* Agency; motive; inducement.
CAUSE, *v. t.* To produce; to effect; to make to exist.
CAUSELESS, *a.* Having no just cause or no producing agent; without cause.
CAUSELESS-LY, *ad.* Without cause or reason.
CAUSELESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being causeless; groundlessness.
CAUSER, *n.* The agent that produces; he that causes.
CAUSEWAY, *n.* A raised way over wet ground;
CAUSEY, *a.* a road laid with stones.
CAUSTIC, *a.* Acting like fire; burning; excessively severe; corroding the flesh.—*Syn.* Stinging; cutting; pungent.
CAUSTIC, *n.* A burning or corroding application. Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver used as a corrosive.
CAUS-TIC-ITY (*kaw-s-tíc'e-tí*), *n.* The quality of burning or corroding; great severity.
CAUTEL-IOUS, *a.* Cautious; cunning; crafty.
CAUTER, *n.* A searing hot iron.
CAUTER-ISM, *n.* The application of a cautery.
CAUTER-IZE, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron or caustic.
CAUTER-IZ-ING, *n.* Act of burning, as with a hot iron.
CAUTERY, *n.* A burning or searing, as morbid flesh, with a hot iron or caustic; a hot iron or a caustic substance.
CAUTION, *n.* Provident care; wariness; warning against evil.—*Syn.* Forethought; forecast; prudence; injunction; precept; exhortation.
CAUTION, *v. t.* To warn; to give notice of danger; to advise against; to admonish.
CAUTION-A-RY, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.
CAUTIOUS, *a.* Watchful against danger; extremely careful.—*Syn.* Wary; circumspect.—A man is cautious chiefly as the result of timidity; one may be wary, i. e., watchful in a high degree against danger, and yet bold and active; a circumspect man looks around him to weigh and deliberate.
CAUTIOUS-LY, *ad.* Prudently; with caution.
CAUTIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious; care to avoid danger; prudence.
CAV-AL-CADE, *n.* A procession on horseback.
CAV-A-LIER (*kav-a-leer*), *n.* A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight; one of the party of Charles I., in distinction from the Round-heads, or opposite party.
CAV-A-LIER, *a.* Brave; warlike; haughty.
CAV-A-LIER-LY, *ad.* Haughtily; arrogantly.
CAV-AL-RY, *n.* Military troops on horses.
CA-VASS, *n.* A Turkish policeman or government attendant.
CAV-A-TFNA (*kav-a-té'na*), *n.* [*It.*] In music, a short air, without a return or second part.
CAVE, *n.* A den; a hollow place in the earth; a cavern.
CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow; *v. i.* to dwell in a cave; to cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow.
CAVE-AT, *n.* [*L.*] A process in law to stop proceedings; a caution; a warning.
CAVERN, *n.* A large cave; a hollow place in the earth.
CAVERNED (*káv'ernd*), *n.* Full of caverns; lodged in a cavern.
CAVERN-OUS, *a.* Full of caverns.
CAV-IARE (*ka-veer*), *n.* The roes of certain fish.
CAV-TAR (*káv'e-ár*), *a.* as the sturgeon, prepared and salted.
CAVIL, *v. t.* To raise captious or futile objections; *n.* false or frivolous objections.
CAVIL-LER, *n.* One who raises captious objections; a captious disputant.
CAV-I-TY, *n.* A hollow place.—*Syn.* Opening; aperture.

OVE, WOLF, BOOK; KYLE, FILL; VY'CI'OUS—e as k; é as j; s as z; çy as sh; wha.

To cry as a rook or crow.

(kâ-én'), n. A species of very pungent

kâ'man), n. The American alligator.

} (ka-zeek'), n. An Indian chief in
} Mexico.

ce), v. t. To stop or leave off; to be
to be at an end; to abstain.—SYN. To
bear; fail; discontinu; v. i. to put a

S. a. Never ceasing; endless; ince-
S-LY, ad. Without stopping; ince-
rpetually.

a. Cessation; stopping; peace.

A genus of evergreen trees.

To yield up to another; to give up.—

linquish; surrender; resign; transfer.

a. A mark under the letter c, in
owing that it sounds like s, thus ç.

a. Belonging to cedar.

, v. t. To cover or line the inner roof
ing or top of a room.

seeling), n. The covering of the inner
p of a room; the surface of an apart-
head; the inside planks of a ship.

IE, v. t. To make known with honour;

uish by ceremonies or marks of joy.—

praise; extol; commemorate.—Extol

r than praise; we commemorate events

desire to cherish in affectionate remem-

appropriate rites, as the death of our

we celebrate by demonstrations of public

birthday of our Sovereign.

-TED, a. Praised; extolled; honoured;

enowned.

-TION, n. The act of celebrating; an

with praise or solemnities; commemo-

marks of joy or respect.

-TOR, n. One who celebrates.

TY, n. Public fame or distinction; a

head personage.—SYN. Renown; honour;

Y, n. Swiftness or rapidity of motion

beings.—SYN. Speed; velocity; fleet-

n. A plant used as a salad.

IL (-lest'yal), a. Heavenly; pertaining

; belonging to the upper regions or

heavens; an inhabitant of heaven.

Y, n. Single life; unmarried state.

E, n. An unmarried person; single life;

A small, close room or habitation, as in

of a monk or hermit; a small cavity;

A room under a house or building.

ÉE, n. Cellars in general; space in a

arge for storage in a cellar.

E, a. Consisting of cells; full of minute

A primitive inhabitant of central and

western Europe; in Archaeology an imple-

one or bronze.

Pertaining to the Celts; n. the lan-

the Celts.

M, n. The customs of the Celts.

CE-MENT', n. An adhesive sub-

stanc unites bodies; water-line; Agura-

ad of union between persons.

v. t. To unite by some cohesive sub-

join closely; v. i. to unite and become

whole.

-TION, n. The act of uniting by ce-

process of affecting or changing a body

it to redness while encompassed with

lared substance or paste, as converting

el by cementation with charcoal.

E, n. The person or thing that ce-

-Y, n. A place for the burial of the

s of human beings. [or convent,

; n. A monk who lives in a community

CEN-O-BITIC-AL, a. Living in community.

CEN-O-TAPH (sên'o-taf), n. A monument for one
buried elsewhere.

CENSE, v. t. To perfume with odours.

CENSE'ER, n. A pan or vase in which incense is
burned.

CENS'OR, n. A Roman magistrate who inspected
morals; one empowered to examine manuscripts
for the press; a critic.

CEN-SORI-AL, a. Belonging to a censor.

CEN-SORI-OUS, a. Severe; full of invectives;
addicted to censure.

CEN-SORI-OUS-LY, ad. In a censorious manner.

CEN-SORI-OUS-NESS, n. Disposition to cen-

sure; habit of blaming and condemning.

CEN-SOR-SHIP, n. The office of a censor.

CENS'UR-A-BLE (sên'shur-), a. Deserving of cen-

sure.

CENS'UR-A-BLY (sên'shur-), ad. In a manner

worthy of blame.

CENS'URE (sên'shure), n. The act of blaming or

condemning as wrong.—SYN. Reprimand; blame;

fault-finding; reproach.

CENS'URE, v. t. To find fault with; to condemn

as wrong.—SYN. To blame; condemn; reprove;

reproach; to judge.

CENS'UR-EE (sên'shur-er), n. One that blames or

finds fault with.

CENSUS, n. Enumeration of inhabitants taken

by public authority.

CENT, n. Abbreviation for hundred, as per cent.,

denoting a rate by the hundred; a copper coin of

the United States, value the hundredth part of a

dollar.

CENTAGE, n. Rate by the hundred.

CENTAUR, n. A fabulous being, half man, half

horse; one of the constellations.

CEN-TE-NA'RI-AN, n. One of a hundred years.

CEN-TE-AU-RY, n. A plant of tonic properties.

CEN-TE-NA-RY, a. Pertaining to a hundred; n.

the number of a hundred.

CEN-TEN'NI-AL, a. Pertaining to or happening

every hundred years.

CENTEE,} n. The middle point of a thing, as of

CENTRE,} a circle; the middle object. In an

army, the troops occupying the place between the

wings.

CENTER,} v. t. To place on the middle point;

CENTRE,} to determine the centre of; to collect

to a point; v. i. to meet in a point; to rest on;

to be placed in the middle.

CENTER-BIT,} n. An instrument turning on a

CENTRE-BIT,} projecting centre for boring

holes.

CENTER-ING, n. The temporary frame on which

an arch is supported during its construction.

CEN-TE'SI-MAL, a. The hundredth.

CEN-TES-I-MATION, n. Selection of every hun-

dredth person for punishment.

CEN-TY-FOLI-OUS, a. Having a hundred leaves.

CENTI-GRADE, a. A centigrade thermometer has

the space between the freezing and boiling points

divided into 100 degrees.

CENTI-GRAM, n. [Fr.] The hundredth part of a

gramme.

CEN-TILO-QUY, n. A hundred-fold discourse.

CEN-TIME' (sên-teem'), n. [Fr.] The hundredth

part of a franc.

CENTI-PED, n. An insect having a hundred or a

great number of feet.

CENTO, n. A continuous composition, made up of

passages from different authors.

CENTRAL, a. Belonging to the middle point;

middle; placed in the centre; connected with a

centre.

CEN-TRA-L-I-TY, n. The state of being central.

CEN-TRA-L-I-ZATION, n. Act of centralizing.

CENTRAL-IZE, v. t. To draw to a central point.

CENTRAL-LY, ad. In the centre; in a central

manner or position.

CENTRIC, a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRIC-AL-LY, ad. In a central position.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIOUT:—SAS K; SAS J; SAS E; CH AS SH; THIS

CHAIRMAN, *n.* A presiding officer in a meeting.
CHAIRE (shâre), *n.* A two-wheeled pleasure carriage; a gig.
CHAL-CEDONY or **CHALCE-DO-NY**, *n.* A precious stone of a whitish colour; a translucent variety of quartz.
CHAL-COG/BA-PHY, *n.* The art of engraving on brass or copper.
CHAL-DATO, *n.* Pertaining to Chaldean, near the river Euphrates, the Shinar of the Scriptures.
CHAL/DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of Chaldean; *a.* pertaining to Chaldean.
CHAL/DRON, *n.* A measure of 36 bushels of coals.
CHAL/ICE (châl'is), *n.* A cup; usually a communion cup.
CHAL/ICED (châl'ist), *a.* Having a cell or cup.
CHALK (chawk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. Red chalk, a hard, clayey ochre. French chalk, a soft stearite or soap-stone.
CHALK (chawk), *v. t.* To mark with chalk.
CHALK-STONE, *n.* A calcareous concretion in the hand or foot of a gouty person.
CHALKY (chawk'y), *a.* Like or partaking of chalk.
CHALLENGE, *v. t.* To claim; to call to fight or to contend; to object to a juror or jury as disqualified; to object to; to call to the performance of conditions.
CHALLENGE, *n.* A summons to combat; a call to any contest; exception to a juror or voter.
CHALLENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged.
CHALLENGER, *n.* One who challenges.
CHA-LYB'E-ATE (ka-lyb'e-ate), *a.* Impregnated with iron.
CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *n.* Water or any other liquor containing iron in solution.
CHA-MADE (sha-made'), *n.* [Fr.] Beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting to a parley.
CHAMBER, *n.* An upper room; a private apartment; a place where an assembly meets, or the assembly itself; a hollow or cavity.
CHAMBER, *v. t.* To lodge; to be wanton; *v. i.* to shut up in a chamber.
CHAMBER-COUNSEL, *n.* A counsellor who gives opinions in private, but does not plead in court.
CHAMBER-ER, *n.* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness.
CHAMBER-ING, *n.* Wanton, lewd behaviour.
CHAMBER-LAIN, *n.* An officer in charge of the private apartments of a monarch or noble; a manservant in charge of the chambers at a hotel; the treasurer of a municipal corporation.
CHAMBER-LAIN-CHIP, *n.* Office of chamberlain.
CHAMBER-MAID, *n.* A female servant who has the care of bedchambers.
CHA-MELE-ON (ka-mé'-), *n.* A species of lizard; noted for changes of colour.
CHA-MELE-ON-IZE, *v. t.* To change into various colours.
CHAMFER, *v. t.* To cut grooves; to cut in a sloping form; to wrinkle.
CHAMFER, *n.* A small furrow or channel; *a.* chamfret; slope or bevel.
CHAMFOIS (sham'fô or sha-moy'), *n.* An animal of the antelope kind; also, the soft leather made of its skin.
CHAM-O-MILE (kâm'o-mile), *n.* The popular name of a bitter plant used in medicine.
CHAMP, *v. t.* To chew; to bite with frequent action of the teeth; to masticate; *v. i.* to chew; to strike the teeth together repeatedly.
CHAM-PAGNE (sham-pân'), *n.* A species of sparkling French wine.
CHAM-PAIGN (sham-pân'), *n.* A flat open country; a level; open, as a *champaign* country.
CHAMPT-TY, *n.* Maintenance of a lawsuit on condition of receiving a share of the property in dispute in case of success.
CHAMPT-ON, *n.* A combatant for another or for a cause; a defender or vindicator; a hero; *v. t.* to challenge to combat.

CHANCE (6), *n.* An unforeseen occurrence; a happening fortuitously.—*SYN.* Luck; accident; hazard; fortune; opportunity.
CHANCE, *v. t.* To happen; to come unexpectedly.
CHANCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous.
CHANCEL, *n.* The part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed.
CHANCEL-LOR (6), *n.* A high officer of state or of some public establishment; a judge of a court of chancery or equity.
CHANCEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor.
CHANCE-MED-LEY, *n.* The killing of a person by chance or in self-defence; unintentional homicide.
CHANCE-RY, *n.* A court of equity.
CHAN'ERE (shank'er), *n.* A venereal ulcer.
CHAN'EROUS (shank'rus), *a.* Ulcerous; like a chancre.
CHAN-DE-LIFE' (shan-de-leer'), *n.* A frame with branches for candles or lights.
CHAN'DLER, *n.* One who deals in candles; a general dealer, as a ship-chandler, corn-chandler.
CHAN'DLER-Y, *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.
CHANGE, *v. t.* To be changed; to undergo a variation.
CHANGE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from one state to another; to make different.—*SYN.* To alter; to substitute one thing for another; to exchange.
CHANGE, *n.* Alteration; the exchanging of things by *succession*, *substitution*, &c.; small money; balance in purchasing, as to make *change*; abbreviation for *Exchange*.—*SYN.* Variety; variation; innovation; mutation; revolution; vicissitude.
CHANGE-A-BLE, *a.* Fickle; inconstant; that may alter; subject to alteration.
CHANGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being changeable; fickleness; mutability.
CHANGE/FUL, *a.* Full of change; changeable.
CHANGE/LESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.
CHANGELESS, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot; a child put in place of another.
CHAN'ER, *n.* One who alters or who exchanges money.
CHAN-NEL, *n.* Course for a stream; deepest part of a river, strait, &c., where vessels most readily pass; a strait or arm of the sea; a groove; gutter; means of passing or transmitting.
CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To cut into channels or grooves.
CHAN'NELED (chân'nel'd), *a.* Grooved lengthwise.
CHANT (6), *v. t.* To sing in a recitative manner; to sing; to celebrate in song; *v. i.* to sing in recitative; to make vocal melody; to sing in the manner of a chant.
CHANT, *n.* A song; a peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung with less variety of intonation than in common airs.
CHANTER, *n.* One who chants; a singer; a chief singer; the tenor or treble pipe of a bag-pipe.
CHAN'TI-CLEER, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a cock.
CHANTING, *n.* Act of singing, as chants.
CHANTRY, *n.* An endowed chapel in which masses for the dead are celebrated.
CHA'OS (kâ'os), *n.* Confused mass; disorder; undistinguishable mixture of elements before reduction to order; disorganization.
CHA-OTIC, *a.* Being in confusion; mixed in disorder.
CHAP (châp or chôp), *n.* A crack in flesh; a cleft; a jaw; pl. the mouth.
CHAP (châp or chôp), *v. t.* To cleave or crack.
CHAP, *n.* A boy; a youth; a buyer.
CHAF (châp or chôp), *v. t.* To open; to crack; to crack in fissures.
CHAP-AR-RAI, *n.* [Sp.] A thicket, especially of evergreen oak.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FARE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TARE; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

- CHÂPE**, *n.* A thin plate at the point of a scabbard; catch of a buckle or other thing.
- CHÂPEAU** (shap'po), *n.* [Fr.] A hat or cap.
- CHÂPEL**, *n.* A house for religious worship connected with a church, or with some establishment, public or private; a place of worship; a printer's workhouse, or an association of men in a printing office.
- CHÂPEL-ET**, *n.* A pair of stirrup leathers, with **CHÂPEL**, stirrups. [chapel.]
- CHÂPEL-RY**, *n.* The district or jurisdiction of a **CHÂPEL-RON** (shâp'e-rôn), *v. t.* To attend on a lady in public places or assemblies.
- CHÂPE-RON**, *n.* A kind of hood; a lady's attendant and protector in public; a protector.
- CHÂPEL-LÉN** (shâp'lân), *a.* Dejected; dispirited.
- CHÂP-TER**, *n.* The capital of a column.
- CHÂP-LAIN** (lin), *n.* A minister who officiates in a chapel; also, one who ministers in the army, navy, a public body, or family.
- CHÂP-LAIN-CY**, *n.* The office of a chaplain.
- CHÂP-LAIN-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a chaplain.
- CHÂPLET**, *n.* A garland or wreath for the head; a string of beads used to enumerate prayers.
- CHÂP-MAN**, *n.* One who deals in goods; a cheaper; a market-man.
- CHAPPED** (châpt or chûpt), *a.* Cracked.
- CHÂPS** (chûps), *n. pl.* The month or jaws.
- CHÂP-TER**, *n.* A division of a book; an organized branch of some body, as the clergy, or of some society or fraternity; a decretal epistle.
- CHÂB**, *v. t.* To reduce to coal by burning.
- CHÂB**, *n.* See **CHORE**.
- CHÂB-ÂC-TER**, *n.* A mark; letter; the settled and distinctive qualities of a person or thing; reputation; a person.
- CHÂB-ÂC-TER**, *v. t.* To engrave; to inscribe; to distinguish or characterize.
- CHÂB-ÂC-TER-ISTIC**, *a.* Constituting **CHÂB-ÂC-TER-ISTIC-AL**, *n.* *character*; that marks the distinctive qualities of a person or thing.
- CHÂB-ÂC-TER-ISTIC**, *n.* That which constitutes the character, or which characterizes.
- CHÂB-ÂC-TER-ISTIC-AL-LY**, *ad.* In a manner peculiar to character.
- CHÂB-ÂC-TER-IZE**, *v. t.* To give character, or to describe by peculiar qualities.—**SYN.** To mark; describe; distinguish; designate.
- CHÂ-RADE** (shâ-râde), *n.* A composition in which are described enigmatically the objects expressed by each syllable of a word, separately, and then by the word as a whole; a riddle.
- CHÂR-COAL**, *n.* Wood, from which volatile matter has been expelled by fire, out of contact with the atmosphere.
- CHÂRGE**, *v. t.* To make an onset; *v. t.* to enjoin; to exhort; to impute; to load; to attack; to put or lay on; to accuse; to set to the account of.
- CHÂRGE**, *n.* Care; command; injunction; instruction; expense; the debit side of an account; sum demanded for a thing; attack or onset; quantity of powder, &c., to load a gun or the like; load; trust.
- CHÂRGE-A-BLE**, *a.* That may or should be charged; subject to a charge; expensive; incurring expense; accusable.
- CHÂRGE-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Expensiveness.
- CHÂRGE-A-BLY**, *ad.* With expense or cost.
- CHÂR-GE D'AF-FAIRES** (shâr-zhâ' daf-fare), *n.* [Fr.] A minister intrusted with affairs of state at a foreign court.
- CHÂK-LI**, *n.* A large dish; a horse for attack.
- CHÂRT-LY**, *ad.* Carefully; warily. See **CHARY**.
- CHÂRT-NESS**, *n.* Caution; care; scrupulousness.
- CHÂRT-OT**, *n.* A half coach with four wheels; a car or vehicle anciently used in war; *v. t.* to convey in a chariot.
- CHÂR-I-OT-EE**, *n.* The driver of a chariot.
- CHÂR-ISM** (kâr'izm), *n.* [Gr.] Name of the extraordinary gifts conferred on the early Christians, as speaking with tongues, &c.
- CHÂRT-TA-BLE**, *a.* Liberal in gifts to the needy; bountiful; kind or benevolent; candid; favourable.
- CHÂRT-TA-RLE-NESS**, *n.* The disposition to be charitable; the practice of charity.
- CHÂRT-TA-BLY**, *ad.* Kindly; bountifully; benevolently.
- CHÂRT-TY**, *n.* Disposition to think favourably of others and do them good; goodwill; love; liberality to the poor; alms; candour.
- CHÂR-I-VA-RE** (shâr-e-va-ree), *n.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.
- CHÂR-LA-TAN** (shâr'lâ-tan), *n.* A quack; an empiric; a mere pretender.
- CHÂR-LA-TAN-RY**, *n.* Quackery; empty pretension; wheedling; deception.
- CHÂR-LES'S WAIN**, *n.* Seven stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, forming the figure of a rustic or *Carl's wain*; called, also, the *Dipper*.
- CHÂRM**, *n.* Something possessing, or imagined to possess, occult power or influence; that which can please irresistibly; magic power; spell; enchantment.
- CHÂRM**, *v. t.* To fascinate; to delight; to bewitch; to enchant; to subdue or control by occult influence; *r. t.* to sound harmonically.
- CHÂRM-ER**, *n.* One who enchants or delights.
- CHÂRM-ING**, *a.* Adapted to give delight.—**SYN.** Delightful; captivating; fascinating; graceful.
- CHÂRM-ING-LY**, *ad.* Delightfully.
- CHÂR-NEL**, *a.* Containing *se-b* or carcasses.
- CHÂR-NEL-HOUSE**, *n.* A place for the bones of the dead.
- CHÂRRED** (chârd), *a.* Reduced to coal.
- CHÂR-RY**, *a.* Like charcoal.
- CHÂRT**, *n.* A delineation of coasts, isles, &c., for use in navigation.
- CHÂR-TÂ-CEOUS** (-tâ'shus), *a.* Resembling paper; quite opaque, like most leaves.
- CHÂRT-ER**, *n.* A formal writing conferring title, rights, or privileges; a patent; deed; grant; privilege.
- CHÂR-TER**, *v. t.* To establish by charter; to let or hire, as a ship.
- CHÂR-TERED** (châr'terd), *pp. or a.* Hired or let, as a ship; granted by charter.
- CHÂR-TER-PÂR-TY**, *n.* A writing by which a ship is hired, and the freight, &c., regulated.
- CHÂRT-ISM**, *n.* The principles of Chartists.
- CHÂRT-IST**, *n.* A radical reformer.
- CHÂRY**, *a.* Careful; wary. [drive.]
- CHÂSE**, *v. t.* To pursue; to hunt by pursuit; to **CHASE**, *n.* Pursuit; a hunting by pursuit; ground abounding in game; whole length of the bore of a gun; that which is pursued; a printer's frame to confine types when set up; a groove.
- CHÂSED** (châte), *a.* Pursued; driven; embossed.
- CHÂSER**, *n.* A pursuer; a hunter; an encasher.
- CHÂSM** (kâzm), *n.* A gap; opening; void space.
- CHÂSSEUR** (shâ'ssaur), *n.* [Fr.] One of a body of cavalry, light and active, for rapid movements.
- CHÂSTE**, *a.* Undeified, pure; true to marriage vows; applied to language or style, pure, uncorrupt.
- CHÂSTEN** (châ'sn), *v. t.* To correct with a view to amendment; to purify.
- CHÂSTENED** (châ'snd), *a.* Chastised; corrected; punished.
- CHÂSTEN-ESS**, *n.* Chastity; purity.
- CHÂSTEN-ING**, *n.* Correction; suffering inflicted to produce reformation.
- CHÂS-TI-A-BLE** (-tî'a-bl), *a.* Deserving of chastisement.
- CHÂS-TISE**, *v. t.* To visit with suffering in order to correction.—**SYN.** To punish; chasten.—*Punish and chastise differ in the object aimed at. The former is designed to uphold law by the infliction of penalty; the latter to prevent the repetition of faults and reclaim the offender. In a rarer and somewhat irregular sense, chastise denotes to disgrace publicly by stripes.*

CHAVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, STILL; VICIOUS—S AS K; C AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

CRISTISE-MENT (chis'ti-se-ment), *n.* Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

CHASTISER, *n.* One who punishes or corrects.

CHASTITY, *n.* Purity of body or of language; freedom from obscenity; state of being chaste.

CHAT, *v. i.* To talk familiarly; to prattle.

CHAT, *n.* Familiar talk; free conversation. See CONVERSATION.

CHAT-BAU (shat-tô'), *n.* [Fr.] A castle or seat in the country.

CHATTTEL (chât'tl), *n.* Any kind of property except the freehold, and things that are parcel of it.

CHATTER, *v. i.* To prate; to talk idly or rapidly; to jabber; to make the noise of birds.

CHATTER, *n.* A prating; noise of birds.

CHATTER-BOX, *n.* One that talks excessively.

CHATTER-ER, *n.* One that chatters; an idle talker.

CHATTER-ING, *n.* Rapid inarticulate sounds; idle talk; rapid striking together of the teeth, as from chilliness.

CHATTY, *a.* Given to free conversation.

CHAW, *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to chew. See CHEW.

CHEAP, *a.* Low in price; common; of little worth.

CHEAPEN (chê'pn), *v. t.* To ask the price; to lessen the value of; to attempt to buy.

CHEAPEN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHEAP-LY, *ad.* At a low price or rate.

CHEAPNESS, *n.* Lowness of price or value.

CHEAT (cheet), *n.* One who cheats or defrauds; a deception or fraud.—*Syn.* Imposture; delusion; trick; deceit; imposition.

CHEAT, *v. t.* To defraud in a bargain; to deceive by any artifice, trick, or device; to beguile.

CHEATER, *n.* One who practises fraud.

CHEATING, *n.* A defrauding by deceitful arts; *a.* defrauding by deception.

CHECK, *v. t.* To set bounds to; to put restraint upon; to mark in going over, as names on a list; to provide with checks or tokens, as luggage.—*Syn.* To repress; to control; to restrain; to curb.

CHECK, *n.* Restraint; stop; order on a bank for money; any ticket, token, or counter-mark to prevent mistake or fraud, as a *baggage-check* on railroads; a kind of linen or cotton cloth.

CHECKER, *n.* } *a.* Work consisting of cross lines.

CHECKER-WORK, *n.* } lines.

CHECKER, *v. t.* To diversify; to variegate with cross lines; to vary; to mix. [or checkers on.]

CHECKER-BOARD, *n.* A board to play draughts.

CHECKERS, *n. pl.* A game on a checkered board.

CHECKMATE, *n.* A movement in chess that ends the game; *v. t.* to defeat by checkmate; to finish.

CHEEK, *n.* The side of the face below the eye.

CHEEK-TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEER, *n.* A state of gladness; a shout of joy; any expression of applause; mirth; gaiety; that which makes cheerful, as an entertainment.

CHEER, *v. t.* To salute with shouts or demonstrations of joy; to encourage; to enliven; to make cheerful; to gladden; *v. i.* to utter cheers. To cheer up, to become or make cheerful.

CHEETER, *n.* A person or thing that cheers.

CHEERFUL, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly; exhibiting moderate joy or animation.

CHEERFUL-LY, *ad.* With life; with readiness; in a cheerful manner.

CHEERFUL-NESS, *n.* A state of moderate joy; good spirit.—*Syn.* Gaiety; mirth; merriment.

—*Cheerfulness* is a habit of mind; gaiety is an occasional excitement of animal spirits; mirth or merriment is noisy gaiety.

CHEERT-LY, *ad.* With spirit; with joy.

CHEERLESS, *a.* Comfortless; dreary; gloomy; destitute of joyous feeling.

CHEERLESS-NESS, *n.* Destitute of comfort.

CHEERLY, *a.* Gay; mirthful; lively.

CHEERY, *a.* Gay; mirthful; lively.

CHEESE (cheez), *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed; the mass of ground apples from which cider is pressed.

CHEESE-MONGER (-mûng'ger), *n.* One who deals in cheese.

CHEESE-PRESS, *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd.

CHEESE-VAT, *n.* The mould or case in which cheese is pressed.

CHEF D'OEUVRE (sha doov'r'), *n.* A master-piece or performance.

CHEG'OE, *n.* A tropical insect that enters the *CHEG'RE*, skin of the feet, producing great annoyance; written also *chigos*, *chigger*, *jigger*.

CHELT-FORM, *n.* Having the form of a claw.

CHEM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to chemical principles; by a chemical process.

CHEM'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* Chemical preparations used in the arts.

CHE-MISE (she-mêze), *n.* A shift or under garment for females.

CHEM-I-SETTE (shem-e-zê't'), *n.* [Fr.] An under garment worn over the chemise.

CHEMIST (kî'm'ist or kêm'ist), *n.* One versed in chemistry.

CHEM'IST-RY (kî'm'ist-ry or kêm'ist-ry), *n.* The science which investigates the composition of bodies, and the affinities and properties of their constituent parts.

CHEQUEER. See **CHECKER**.

CHEERISH, *v. t.* To treat or hold as dear; to foster or encourage.—*Syn.* To indulge; nurse; entertain.

CHEERISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes or encourages.

CHE-ROOT (she-root'), *n.* A kind of cigar.

CHER'RY, *n.* A small fruit of many varieties; genus, *cerasus*; species, *prunus*.

CHE'RRY, *a.* Red; ruddy; like a cherry.

CHE'RRY, *n.* A cordial of cherry-juice and spirit.

CHE'RSO-NÊSE (kêr'so-nêse), *n.* A peninsula.

CHE'RT, *n.* A mixed silicious rock.

CHE'R'UB, *n.*; *pl.* **CHE'R'UBS**, Heb. **CHE'R'U-BIM**. A symbolical figure mentioned in Scripture, combining man, ox, lion, and eagle; a celestial spirit; a beautiful child.

CHE-R'UB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; *an-*

CHE-R'UB'IC-AL, *a.* gelic.

CHE'RN, *v. t.* or *i.* To chirp to; to quicken.

CHESS, *n.* An ingenious game played by two on a board divided into squares; a plant.

CHESS-BOARD, *n.* The board used in chess.

CHESS-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet for chess.

CHESS-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who plays chess.

CHESS-TREES, *n.* Two pieces of wood, one on each side of a ship, to confine the clues of the main-sail.

CHEST, *n.* A large box; the thorax or upper part of the trunk of the body.

CHESTNUT, *n.* The fruit or nut of a tree of the genus *castanus*; *a.* of a brown colour; or the colour of a chestnut.

CHEV-A-LIER (shev-a-leer'), *n.* A knight; a gallant young man; a horseman.

CHEV-AUX DE FRISE (shev-o de frees'), *n.* [Fr.] In fortification, a piece of timber armed with spikes to defend a passage.

CHEV'I-SANCE (shêv'e-zânce), *n.* Performance; bargain; unlawful agreement.

CHEV'RON (shêv'ron), *n.* [Fr.] A military badge worn on the coat-sleeve.

CHEW (chû), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to champ; to ruminate; *v. i.* to champ upon; to ruminate.

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; the quantity to be chewed at once; a cud (rûl.).

CHEWING, *n.* Mastication.

CHI-ARO OSCURO (ke-â-ro), *n.* [It.] The art of judiciously arranging the colours, or light and shade of a picture; also, a design of two colours.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVR.

CHI-BOUQUE (chi-booke), *n.* A Turkish pipe.
CHI-GANE (she-kane), } *n.* Shift; turn; evasion; sophistry; any artifice or stratagem.
CHI-GAN'ER-Y, }
CHI'EQ-RY, *n.* Succory. Its root is often used for coffee, or mixed therewith.
CHICK, } *n.* The young of fowls.
CHICK'EN, }
CHICK'EN-HEART-ED, *a.* Timid; cowardly.
CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild eruptive disease.
CHIDE, *v. t.* [pret. CHID; CHIDDER.] To reprove in anger.—*SYN.* To scold; blame; rebuke; reproach.
CHIDE, *v. i.* To clamour; to scold; to quarrel.
CHIDER, *n.* One who reproves or clamours.
CHIDING, *ppr.* Scolding; reproving; *n.* reproof; rebuke; scolding.
CHIEF (cheef), *a.* Highest in office; having most influence; most dear; principal.
CHIEF, *n.* One who takes the lead or control; a ruler.—*SYN.* Chieftain; commander; leader.—A *chief* (i.e., head) has the rule in civil matters, as the chief of a tribe; a *chieftain* and commander occupy high military stations; a *leader* directs enterprises.
CHIEF'LY, *ad.* Principally; especially.
CHIEF'TAIN, *n.* A captain or leader; head of a tribe or party.
CHIEF'TAIN-CY, } *n.* Captaincy; headship.
CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, }
CHIP-FO-NIEE', *n.* An ornamental receptacle.
CHIP/BLAIN, *n.* A sore caused by cold.
CHILD, *n.* A son or daughter; a very young person; an infant; one intimately related to or receiving principles from another, as a child of God or of the Devil. [dren.]
CHILD-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of producing child.
CHILD-BED, *n.* The state of being in travail; parturition.
CHILD-BIRTH (17), *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour.
CHILDS, *n.* A title formerly given to the oldest son of a noble family, as *Childe Harold*.
CHILDER-MAS-DAY, *n.* An anniversary of the Church of England, called also *Innocents' Day*, in commemoration of the children slain by Herod.
CHILD/HOOD, *n.* State of a child or of youth; the properties of a child.
CHILDISH, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling.
CHILDISH-LY, *ad.* In a puerile manner; in a weak or foolish way.
CHILDISH-NESS, *n.* Simplesness; puerility; triflingness.
CHILDLESS, *a.* Having no child.
CHILDLIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a child; submissive; delightful; meek.
CHILDREN, *n.*; pl. of *CHILD*. Descendants.
CHIL'TAD (hi'te-ad), *n.* A thousand.
CHIL'TAREH (hi'te-ark), *n.* The military chief or commander of a thousand.
CHIL'TAREH-Y (hi'te-ark-y), *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.
CHIL'I-ASM (hi'l'e-azm), *n.* The doctrine of Christ's literal reign on earth for a thousand years.
CHIL'I-AST (hi'l'e-ast), *n.* [Gr.] One who holds Chiliasm.
CHILL, *a.* Inducing a shivering; not warm; unaffectionate.
CHILL, *n.* Moderate cold; a shivering; the sensation of cold; repression of joy.
CHILL, *v. t.* To make cold, or cause to shiver; to check action or animation; to depress.
CHILL/INESS, } *a.* A sensation of shivering;
CHILL/NESS, } coldness.
CHIL'LY, *a.* Somewhat cold; shivering.
CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in harmony; to accord; to agree; *v. t.* to move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony.
CHIME, *n.* A consonance of sounds or of bells; the edge or brim of a cask or tub.
CHI-MERA, *n.* A vain, idle fancy; a fabulous one-headed monster vomiting flames.

CHI-MERTIC-AL, *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; having no existence but in thought.
CHI-MERTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; fancifully.
CHIM'NEY, *n.*; pl. *Chimneys*. A body of brick or stone with a passage for smoke.
CHIM-PANZEE, *n.* A kind of ape most resembling a man; the African orang-outang.
CHIN, *n.* The lower extremity of the face.
CHINA, *n.* A fine species of earthenware; porcelain.
CHING'A-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut; a tree.
CHIN'-COUGH (chin'kauf), *n.* A violent cough of long continuance; the whooping-cough.
CHINE, *n.* The back-bone; a piece of the back of an animal; the edge of a cask; also spelled *chine* and *chimb*.
CHINK, *n.* A small opening or cleft.
CHINK, *v. t.* To crack; to open; to sound, as pieces of metal striking together; *v. i.* to cause to sound; to jingle.
CHINTZ, *n.* Cotton cloth differing from calico in being highly glazed and having more colours, usually five at least.
CHIP, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment.
CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces; *v. i.* to crack or break off in small pieces.
CHIPPING, *n.* A chip or fragment; the act of cutting off chips; a cracking off in small pieces.
CHI-ER'GRA, *n.* Gout in the hand.
CHIEK, *a.* Lively; comfortable.
CHI-RO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to chi-ro-
CHI-RO-GRAPHIC-AL, } graphy.
CHI-ROGRAPHER, *n.* One who pretends to tell fortunes by the hand; a chi-rographer.
CHI-ROGRAPHERY, *n.* The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand; penmanship.
CHI-ROLOGY, *n.* The art of communicating thoughts by signs with the fingers.
CHI'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* The practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the disposition of a person by inspecting the lines of his hand.
CHI-RON-OMY, *n.* The art or rule in moving the hands in oratory; gesture.
CHIRP (17), *n.* The noise made by certain birds and insects.
CHIRP, *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds.
CHIRP'ER, *n.* One that chirps.
CHIRPING, *n.* The cheerful noise of birds.
CHIR'UP, *v. t.* To cheer up; to animate; to quicken.
CHI-RORGEON, *n.* See *SURGEOX*.
CHI-RORGE-RY, *n.* See *SURGERY*.
CHI-ROR'GIC, }
CHI-ROR'GIC-AL, } See *SCROICAL*.
CHISEL, *n.* A tool to pare or cut with, either by pressure or by blows of a mallet.
CHISEL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
CHIT, *n.* A shoot; young sprout; a babe.
CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout.
CHIT-CHÄT, *n.* Prattle; familiar talk.
CHITTER-LINGS, *n. pl.* The small intestines of animals.
CHIV'AL-RIG (shiv'al-rik), *a.* Pertaining to the character of chivalry.
CHIV'AL-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant; warlike.
CHIV'AL-RY (shiv'al-ry), *a.* Knighthood; knighterrantry; the qualifications or characteristics of knights; heroic adventure. [Pronounced by some *chivalry*, but against the analogy of all like words from the French, as *chaise*, &c.]
CHIVE, *n.* A small onion. See *CIVES*.
CHIVES (chivs), *n. pl.* Slender threads or filaments in blossoms.
CHLORATE, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.
CHLORIC, *a.* Obtained from chlorine.
CHLORIDE, *n.* A combination of chlorine with a simple body.
CHLORINE, *n.* A greenish-yellow gas obtained from common salt, used in disinfecting and bleaching.

BOVE, WOLF, WOLF; NILE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—G AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

CHLORITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish colour occurring in the granitic and metamorphic rocks.
CHLORO-FORM, *n.* A volatile liquid obtained by distilling alcohol with chloride of lime. When inhaled, it takes away, in surgical operations, the sense of pain.

CHOCK, *n.* A kind of wedge.
CHOCO-LATE, *n.* Paste or cake made of the kernel of the cocoa-nut; the beverage made by infusing chocolate in water.

CHOICE, *n.* Act of choosing; the thing chosen; option; election; *a.* select; of great value; careful; chary.

CHOICELY, *ad.* With care in choosing.

CHOICE'NESS, *n.* Particular value or worth; valuable.

CHOIR (*kwire*), *n.* Part of a church apportioned to the singers; a body of singers; the chancel of a collegiate church or cathedral.

CHOKE, *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate; to stop up; *v. i.* to obstruct; *v. i.* to be choked or obstructed.

CHOKÉ-DAMP, *n.* A noxious vapour (carbonic acid gas) in wells and coal-mines.

CHOL'ER (*kól'er*), *n.* Bile; gall; anger.

CHOL'E-RA, *n.* Asiatic cholera is a disease of the bowels, usually attended by violent spasms, and often by speedy death.

CHOL'E-RA MORBUS, *n.* [L.] A disease in which the contents of the stomach are ejected upward and downward.

CHOL'ER-IC (*kól-i*), *a.* Full of cholera; passionate.

CHOOSE, *v. t.* [*pret.* CHOOSE; *pp.* CHOSE.] To pick out; to make choice of.—*SYN.* Prefer; elect.—*CHOICE* is generic; to *prefer* is to choose one thing as more desirable than another; to *elect* is to choose or take for some purpose, office, &c., usually by suffrage, as to elect a president.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* To prefer; to have power of choice.

CHOOSE, *n.* One who selects or chooses.

CHOOS'ING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOP, *n.* A small piece of meat; a cleft or crack; a jaw. *See* CHAP.

CHOP, *v. t.* To cut by blows with an edged tool; to cut fine or mince; *v. i.* to turn or change suddenly.

CHOP, *n.* In China, a permit or stamp; a Chinese word signifying quality, as silk goods of the first chop, *i. e.* stamp.

CHOPHOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

CHOPPER, *n.* A butcher's cleaver; one who chops.

CHOPPING, *n.* A cutting or mincing; *a.* large; lusty; plump.

CHOPS, *n. pl.* The mouth of a beast.

CHOPSTICKS, *n. pl.* Two small sticks held between the thumb and fingers, used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth.

CHORAL, *a.* Belonging to the choir.

CHORAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD (*kórd*), *n.* String of a musical instrument; a harmonious combination of notes; in geometry a right line joining the extremities of an arc.

CHORD, *v. t.* To string.

CHORE, *n.* A small job of work; char.

CHO-RI-AMBUS, } *n.* A foot of four syllables, the
CHO-RI-AM'BI-C, } first and last long, the rest short.

CHO'RIST, *n.* A singer in a choir.

CHO'RIS-TER (*kó'ri-tér*), *n.* A singer in a choir; a leader of a choir.

CHORO-GRAPHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

CHORO-GRA-PHY, *n.* The description of a particular region; art of forming maps of particular regions.

CHORUS, *n.* A number or company of singers; part of a song or piece of music in which all join.

CHOUCH (*chuf*), *n.* A kind of jackdaw.

CHOUSE, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

CHOUSE, *n.* A trick or sham; one who is easily cheated.

CHOWDER, *n.* A dish of fresh fish boiled with biscuits, &c.

CHRES-TOMA-THY, *n.* A book of extracts, &c., used in the learning of a language.

CHRISM (*kris'm*), *n.* Unguent; unction; consecrated oil.

CHRIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

CHRIS-MATION, *n.* Act of applying chrism.

CHRIST, *n.* The ANOINTED; the MESSIAH.

CHRISTEN (*kris'ten*), *v. t.* Literally, to make a Christian; improperly, to baptize; and, generally, to name.

CHRISTEN-DOM (*kris'ten-dum*), *n.* The portion of the world inhabited by Christians; the whole body of Christians; Christianity.

CHRISTEN-ING, *n.* The ceremony of baptizing.

CHRISTIAN (*krist'yan*), *n.* A person of the Christian faith; in general, one of the inhabitants of a country nominally Christian.

CHRISTIAN (*krist'yan*), *a.* Pertaining to Christ or Christianity.

CHRIS-TIAN-I-TY (*krist-yán-e-tý*), *n.* The religion delivered by Christ.

CHRISTIAN-IZE (*krist'yan-ize*), *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.

CHRISTIAN-LY, *ad.* In a Christian manner.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given at baptism, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTLESS, *a.* Without Christ; irreligious.

CHRISTMAS, *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity; Christmas-day; Dec. 25th.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, *n.* A box for presents at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-TREE, *n.* A tree hung with Christmas-presents.

CHRIS-TOLO-GY, *n.* Treatise concerning Christ.

CHROMATE, *n.* A compound of chromic acid and a base.

CHRO-MATIC, *a.* Relating to colour; noting a species of music by semi-tones.

CHRO-MATICS, *n. pl.* The science of colours.

CHROME, *n.* A grayish white metal, remarkable for the various and beautiful colours of its compounds.

CHROMIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome.

CHRONIC, } *a.* Of long continuance, as a
CHRONIC-AL, } disease; opposed to acute.

CHRONI-CLE, *n.* A register of events in the order of time; a history.

CHRONI-CLE (*kron'e-kl*), *v. t.* To record in history; to register.

CHRONI-CLES, *n.* A writer of chronicles; a historian.

CHRO-NO-GRA-PHER, *n.* One who writes concerning time, or the events of time; a chronologer.

CHRO-NO-GRA-PHY, *n.* The description of time past.

CHRO-NÓLO-GER, } *n.* One versed in chrono-
CHRO-NÓLO-GIST, } logy; one who attempts to ascertain the true dates of events.

CHRO-NO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to chrono-
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, } logy; according to the order of time.

CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the order of time; by the rules of chronology.

CHRO-NÓLO-GY, *n.* The science of computing time, and ascertaining dates of events.

CHRO-NOME-TER, *n.* Any instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial; particularly, a portable time-keeper, so constructed as to measure time with great accuracy, chiefly used at sea for determining longitudes.

CHRO-NO-METRI', } *a.* Pertaining to or
CHRO-NO-MET'RIC-AL, } measured by a chronometer.

CHRYSA-LID (*kris'-*), *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis.

CHRYSA-LIS (*kris'n-lis*), *n.* The form of a butterfly, &c., immediately before it reaches the winged state; a pupa.

CHRYSO-BER-YL, *n.* A very hard, translucent, yellowish-green gem.

I. 2. &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIST; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; M3VE.

CHRYSO-LITE, *n.* A greenish or yellowish mineral of little hardness.

CHRYSO-PRAISE, *n.* An apple-green, translucent variety of quartz, coloured by nickel.

CHUB, *n.* The name of a fish; a dunce.

CHUB-BED, *1. a.* Like a chub; short and thick;

CHUBBY, *1. plump.*

CHUCK, *v. t.* To make a noise as a hen; *v. t.* to call, as a hen her chickens; to give a gentle blow; to attach to the chuck of a lathe; to throw by a quick motion.

CHUCK, *n.* The noise of a hen; a gentle stroke; a contrivance attached to the mandril of a lathe, by which any thing is held in turning.

CHUCK-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which something is pitched into a hole.

CHUCKLE (chuk'k), *v. t.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; to feel inward exultation.

CHUCKLING, *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph.

CHUFF, *n.* A clownish person; a surly.

CHUFFLY, *a.* In a surly manner; morosely; clownishly.

CHUFFY, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly.

CHUM, *n.* A chamber-fellow; a companion.

CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood.

CHUNK, *n.* A short, thick block of wood or other substance.

CHURCH, *n.* The spiritual society founded and upheld by our Lord Jesus Christ; the collective body of Christians; a particular number of Christians united under one form of government, in one creed, as the Church of England; the body of clergy or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; the collective body of Christians professing religion under the same pastor; a house consecrated to Christian worship.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the giving of thanks in church, as after childbirth.

CHURCHMAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic; an Episcopalian.

CHURCHMAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of belonging to the Episcopal church.

CHURCH-WAR-DEN (-war-dn), *n.* An officer of the church.

CHURCH-YARD, *n.* A grave-yard near a church.

CHURL, *n.* A surly, clownish man; a clown; a niggard.

CHURLISH, *a.* With the spirit of a churl.—*Syn.* Narrow-minded; surly; rude; niggardly.

CHURLISH-LY, *ad.* In a churlish manner.

CHURLISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners; surliness; moroseness; clownishness; niggardliness.

CHURN, *n.* A vessel in which cream is agitated to separate the butter.

CHURN, *v. t.* To shake or agitate cream or milk for making butter; to agitate, as in churning butter.

CHURNING, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; the quantity of butter made at once.

CHURN-STAFF, *n.* Instrument used in churning.

CHYLE (kile), *n.* A milky fluid derived from chyme, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

CHYLIFICATION, *1. n.* The act or process of forming chyle.

CHYLOUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing chyle.

CHYME (kime), *n.* A pulpy substance into which food is changed in the stomach by digestion.

CHYMIFICATION, *n.* The process of being formed into chyme.

CHYMISTRY. See CHEMISTRY.

CICATRICE, *1. n.* A scar; a little seam of flesh

CICATRIX, *1. on a wound when healed.*

CICATRIZATION, *n.* The process of healing a wound.

CICATRIZE, *v. t.* To heal or skin over, as a wound; *v. t.* to cause a cicatrix to form in a wound or ulcer.

CICERO-NE (che-che-rō-ne or sis-a-rō-ne), *n.* [It.] A guide; one who explains curiosities.

CICERO-NEAN, *a.* Like Cicero; elegant.

CICIS-BEO (che-chis-bē-o or se-sis-bē-o), *n.* [It.] A dangle about females.

CIDER, *n.* The juice of apples expressed.

CI-GAR, *n.* A little roll of tobacco for smoking.

CI-GAR-ETTE, *n.* A small cigar used by Spanish ladies.

CILIA, *n. pl.* The eyelashes.

CILIA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the eyelid.

CILIA-TED, *a.* Surrounded with bristles.

CI-LI-CIOUS (se-hsh'us), *a.* Made of hair; hairy.

CIMETER, *n.* A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point.

CIM-ME-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimmerii; dark and gloomy.

CIN-CHONA, *n.* Peruvian bark. [closure.

CINCTURE (sintkyur), *n.* A belt; a girdle; in-

CINDER, *1. n.* Small coals ignited; the residue

CINDERS, *1. of coal or wood when burnt, but not reduced to ashes.*

CINER-ARY, *a.* Relating to ashes.

CINERATION, *n.* A reducing to ashes.

CINEREOUS, *a.* Of the colour of wood-ashes.

CINERITIOUS (-ish'us), *a.* Having the colour of ashes.

CIN-GE-LESE (sing-gē-lēse), *a.* Pertaining to Ceylon; *n.* a native of Ceylon.

CIN-GLE. See SUACINGLO.

CIN-NA-BAR, *n.* An ore of quicksilver; a native sulphuret of mercury; vermillion.

CIN-NA-MON, *n.* The inner bark of a species of laurel.

CINQUE (sintk), *n.* Five; the number five.

CINQUEFOIL (sintk'foil), *n.* A creeping plant, a species of Potentilla; a five-leaved rosette in architecture.

CION, *n.* The shoot or twig of a tree. See SCION.

CIPHER (sifer), *n.* The figure (0) in numbers; initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret or disguised manner of writing.

CIPHER, *v. t.* To cipher figures in arithmetic; *v. t.* to decipher or characterize.

CIPHER-ING, *n.* The act of performing arithmetical operations.

CIR-CE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe; fascinating; bewitching.

CIR-CENSIAN, *a.* Belating to the Roman circus.

CIR-CLE (17), *n.* A figure bounded by a line every where equidistant from a common point or centre; a round figure; circuit; compass; series ending where it begins.

CIR-CLE, *v. t.* To move round; to inclose; *v. t.* to move circularly.

CIR-CLET, *n.* A little circle.

CIR-CO-CELE, *n.* A dilatation of the spermatic vein.

CIR-CUIT, *n.* The act of moving round; a circular space; a district; that which encircles.

CIR-CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round.

CIR-CUITOUS (-kū'e-tus), *a.* A term applied to going round in a circuit; not direct.

CIR-CUITOUS-LY, *ad.* In a circle; indirectly.

CIR-CUIT-TY, *n.* A going round.

CIR-CU-LAR, *a.* Round like a circle; terminating in itself; addressed to a number of persons having a common interest; pertaining to the circles of a sphere.

CIR-CU-LAR, *n.* A letter or paper sent to many different persons.

CIR-CU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a circular manner.

CIR-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To pass about; to move round, returning to the same point; to flow in veins or channels, as sap; *v. t.* to cause to pass round; to disseminate.

CIR-CU-LATING MEDI-UM, *n.* The currency or money of a country.

CIR-CU-LATION, *n.* The art of circulation; state of being circulated; extent of diffusion; currency.

CIR-CUM-AM-BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding.

CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LATE, *v. t.* To walk round.

CIR-CUM-CISE, *v. t.* To deprive of the foreskin.

DOVE WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, DULL; VICTIMS—CARE: CAREY; CAREY: CAREY; THIS.

CIR-CUM-CISION, *n.* The act of circumcising; a distinguishing Jewish rite; figuratively, purification of heart; those who are circumcised; in Scripture, the Jews.

CIR-CUM-CLUSION, *n.* Act of inclosing on all sides.

CIR-CUM-DECTION, *n.* A leading about; an annulling.

CIR-CUM-FER-ENCE, *n.* The line that bounds a circle; a periphery; a circle; the line encompassing any figure.

CIR-CUM-FERENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference.

CIR-CUM-FERENTOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors in taking angles.

CIR-CUM-FLECT, *v. t.* To place the circumflex accent on words.

CIR-CUM-FLEX, *n.* An accent marked thus (^), denoting a wave, or a rising and falling slide of the voice on the same syllable. [sides.]

CIR-CUM-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round on all sides.

CIR-CUM-FLU-OUS, *a.* Flowing round.

CIR-CUM-FO-RANE-OUS, *a.* Going from home to home; wandering about.

CIR-CUM-FO-RANE-AN, *a.* } to home; wandering about.

CIR-CUM-FUSE, *v. t.* To pour or spread round.

CIR-CUM-FUSION (*fushun*), *n.* The act of pouring around.

CIR-CUM-GY-RATION, *n.* A whirling about.

CIR-CUM-JACENT, *a.* Lying around; bordering.

CIR-CUM-LOCUTION, *n.* A compass of words; a periphrasis.

CIR-CUM-LOCU-TO-RY, *a.* Consisting in a compass of words; periphrastic.

CIR-CUM-MURED, *a.* Walled about.

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GABLE, *a.* That may be sailed round.

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GATE, *v. t.* To sail round.

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GATION, *n.* A sailing round.

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GATOR, *n.* One who sails round, or round the globe.

CIR-CUM-POLAR, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.

CIR-CUM-POSITION, *n.* The act of placing around; state of being placed around.

CIR-CUM-RO-TA-RY, *a.* Turning; revolving.

CIR-CUM-RO-TATION, *a.* A revolving; whirling about.

CIR-CUM-SCRIBABLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed by bounds.

CIR-CUM-SCRIBE, *v. t.* To inclose; to limit; to confine within a certain limit.

CIR-CUM-SCRIPTIBLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed by bounds.

CIR-CUM-SCRIPTION, *n.* Limitation; confinement; circular inscription.

CIR-CUM-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Inclosing; confining; marking the limits.

CIR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* Wary; cautious; prudent; watchful.

CIR-CUM-SPECTION, *n.* Caution; watchfulness; attention to the sources of error or danger.

CIR-CUM-SPECTIVE, *a.* Looking round; wary; careful of consequences; cautious.

CIR-CUM-SPECT-ILY, *ad.* Watchfully; cautiously; with vigilance against surprise or danger.

CIR-CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Caution; vigilance against evil; circumspection.

CIR-CUM-STANCE, *n.* Something attending on or relative to a fact, though not essential thereto.—*Syn.* Fact; event; incident.—*A fact* is a thing done; an event a thing which turns up or occurs; an incident something that falls in to some general course of events. A circumstance (*literally*, a thing standing about or near) is some adjunct thereto which more or less affects it.

CIR-CUM-STANCES, *n. pl.* Condition as to property.

CIR-CUM-STANTIAL, *a.* Particular; minute; abounding with circumstances; incidental; not essential; derived from considering the circumstances.

CIR-CUM-STANTIAL-LY, *ad.* Minutely; exactly; according to circumstances.

CIR-CUM-STANTIALS, *n. pl.* Things incident, but not essential.

CIR-CUM-STANTI-ATE, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances in regard to wealth, &c.

CIR-CUM-VAL-LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a wall or rampart.

CIR-CUM-VENT, *v. t.* To overreach; to deceive.

CIR-CUM-VENTION, *n.* A prevailing over by artifice or fraud; deception; imposition; fraud; imposture; delusion; prevention.

CIR-CUM-VENTIVE, *a.* Deceiving by arts; deluding.

CIR-CUM-VEST, *v. t.* To cover on all sides; to clothe.

CIR-CUM-VO-LUTION, *n.* A turning round.

CIR-CUM-VOLVE, *v. t.* To cause to revolve; to roll round.

CIR-CUM-VOLVE, *v. i.* To revolve; to roll round.

CIRCUS, *n.*; *pl.* *Circus-es*. An edifice or inclosed place for games or for feats of horsemanship.

CIR-RIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing tendrils.

CIR-ROUS, *a.* Terminating in a curl or tendril.

CIR-ROUS, *n.* A name given to clouds of a fibrous appearance, resembling carded wool.

CIS-ALPINE, *a.* On the south of the Alps, or this side in respect to Rome.

CIS-AT-LANTIC, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.

CIS-AT-LANTIC, *a.* On the south of the river Po.

CISTERN, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.; a reservoir.

CIT, *n.* A cant term for citizen.

CIT-AD-EL, *n.* A castle or fortress in or near a city, a place for arms.

CIT-ATION, *n.* A summons; a notice; a quotation.

CIT-AT-ORY, *a.* Having the power or form of citation; citing.

CITE, *v. t.* To call upon officially; to summon, or give legal notice to appear; to enjoin; to direct; to call in proof or confirmation; to name or repeat.

CITH-ERN, *n.* A kind of ancient harp.

CITI-ZEN (*sit'e-zen*), *n.* An inhabitant of a city; one vested with the rights of a freeman; a permanent resident of a place or country; a having the qualities of a citizen.

CITI-ZENSHIP, *n.* The state of being a citizen, or of having the rights and privileges of a citizen.

CITRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of citric acid with a base.

CITRIC, *a.* Of or belonging to the lemon or lime.

CITRIC ACID, *n.* An acid from lemon juice.

CITRINE, *a.* Like a citron; of a lemon colour.

CITRON, *n.* Fruit of a large species of lemon.

CITY, *n.* A large incorporated town; a town where a bishop has or had his see; a pertaining to a city.

CIVES, *n.* A species of leek, growing in tufts.

CIVIS, *a.* Relating to a city, or to civil officers or honours.

CIVIL, *a.* Pertaining to society, or to men as citizens of a state; political; civilized; well-bred; kind; polite; municipal; used in contrast with military, ecclesiastical, criminal, &c.

CIVIL-EN-GINEER, *n.* One employed in civil engineering.

CIVIL-EN-GINEERING, *n.* The science or art of constructing public works, such as railroads, canals, docks, &c.

CIVILIAN (*se-vil'yan*), *n.* A professor of the civil law; one engaged in civil pursuits, as distinguished from military, clerical, &c.

CIVIL-ITY, *n.* Politeness; kind treatment.

CIVIL-I-ZATION, *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; refinement.

CIVILIZE, *v. t.* To reclaim from savage life; to instruct in the arts and refinements of life.

CIVIL-IZER, *n.* One who, or that which civilizes.

CIVIL-LAW, *n.* The laws of a state, city, or country; Roman law.

- I, 2, &c., long.**—**I, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**
- CIVIL-LY, ad.** In a civil manner; in reference to civil society; politely; with kind attentions.
- CIVIL-WAR, n.** A war between people of the same nation or city; intestine war.
- CIVISM, n.** State of citizenship; patriotism.
- CLABBER, n.** Milk turned, become
- BONNY-CLAB-BER, } n.** thick or insipiated.
- CLACK, v. t.** To make sudden sharp noises.
- CLACK, n.** Repetition of sudden sharp sounds; that which strikes and clacks; incessant disagreeable talk.
- CLACKING, n.** Clack; continuous prating.
- CLAD, pp. of CLOTH.** Clothed; covered.
- CLAIM, v. t.** To call for; to ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority or right; to have a right or title to, as the heir claims the estate by descent; to demand; to assert as a right.
- CLAIM, n.** Demand of right; a right or title to any thing not in possession; the thing claimed or demanded; a loud call; challenge; title.
- CLAIM-A-BLE, a.** That may be demanded.
- CLAIM-ANT, n.** One who demands or has a claim.
- CLAIR-VOYANCE, n.** [Fr.] Pretended discernment of concealed objects by mesmeric influence.
- CLAIR-VOY-ANT, a.** Pertaining to or possessing clairvoyance; a person who by mesmerism pretends to discern things not present to the senses.
- CLAM, n.** A genus of bivalvular shell-fish.
- CLAM, v. t.** To clog with viscous or glutinous matter; v. i. to be moist or sticky.
- CLAMANT, a.** Crying; beseeching.
- CLAMBER, v. t.** To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.
- CLAMMI-NESS, n.** Viscousness; stickiness.
- CLAMMY, a.** Viscous; ropy; glutinous.
- CLAMOUR, n.** Great noise of voices; noisy complaint.—**Syn.** Outcry; uproar; exclamation.
- CLAMOUR, v. t. or t.** To complain; to be noisy with the tongue; to demand importunately.
- CLAMOROUS, a.** Noisy with the tongue; importunate.
- CLAMOROUS-LY, ad.** With loud words or noise.
- CLAMOROUS-NESS, n.** Noisy complaints; quality of being clamorous.
- CLAMP, n.** A piece of timber or of iron used to fasten work together; a piece of iron to hold the trunnion of a cannon to the carriage; a pile of bricks for burning.
- CLAMP, v. t.** To fasten with a clamp.
- CLAN, n.** A family; race; sect; tribe.
- CLAN-DESTINE, a.** Secret; concealed from view, underhand; fraudulent.
- CLAN-DESTINE-LY, ad.** Secretly; privately.
- CLANG, v. t. or t.** To make a sharp, shrill sound; to clatter; to make a loud noise.
- CLANG, n.** A sharp, shrill sound, as by the striking of metallic bodies.
- CLANGOUR (kláng'gor), n.** A sharp, harsh sound.
- CLANGOROUS, a.** Harsh or sharp in sound.
- CLANGOUS (kláng'gus), a.** Making a sharp, harsh sound.
- CLANK, n.** A sharp, shrill sound, as of a chain rattling.
- CLANK, v. t.** To make a sharp, shrill sound.
- CLANNISH, a.** Closely united; like a clan; disposed to unite.
- CLANNISH-NESS, n.** Close adherence or disposition to unite, as the members of a clan.
- CLANSHIP, n.** A state of union in a tribe; an association under a chieftain.
- CLAP, v. t.** To strike together; to apply or put with quick motion or suddenly; to hit; to applaud by clapping hands.
- CLAP, v. t.** To strike together with noise; to strike the palms of the hands together for applause. To clap to, to take hold or enter upon with alacrity.
- CLAP, n.** A striking of hands for applauding; a sudden burst of sound, as of thunder; a sudden act or motion; a venereal disease.
- CLAPBOARD (klá'burd), n.** A narrow board for covering houses.
- CLAPBOARD, v. t.** To cover with clapboards.
- CLAPPER, n.** He that claps; the tongue of a bell.
- CLAPPER-CLAW, v. t.** To scold; to rail at.
- CLAP-TRAP, n.** A contrivance for clapping in theatres; artifice or trick to gain applause.
- CLARE OB-SCURE, n.** See CHIARO OSCURO and CLARO OSCURO.
- CLARET, n.** A French wine of a pale red colour.
- CLAR-I-FI-CATION, n.** The act of making clear or shining.
- CLAR-I-FIED (-fide), a.** Made pure; fined as liquor.
- CLAR-I-FI-ER, n.** That which refines; a vessel used in clarifying.
- CLAR-I-FY, v. t.** To make clear; to purify from drags; to defeat; v. i. to become clear and bright; to clear up; to become pure.
- CLARION, n.** A martial wind instrument.
- CLAR-I-ON-ET, } n.**
- CLAR-I-NET, } n.** A wind instrument of music.
- CLAR-I-TUDE, n.** Clearness; splendour.
- CLARO OB-SCURO, [L.] n.** Light and shade in CLARE-OB-SCURE, } painting; the distribution of light and shade in a piece, for producing the best effect on the eye.
- CLASH, v. t. or t.** To strike against; to act in opposition; to interfere; to be contrary to.
- CLASH, n.** A meeting of bodies with violence; noisy collision; interference.
- CLASHING, a.** Contrary; interfering; a striking against; collision with noise; conflict.
- CLASP (6), n.** A hook for fastening; a catch; a close embrace.
- CLASP, v. t.** To hold fast; to fasten with a clasp.—**Syn.** To embrace; hug.
- CLASPER, n.** He or that which clasps; a tendrill.
- CLASP-KNIFE (-nife), n.** A knife which folds into the handle.
- CLASS (6), n.** A rank; order of persons or things; scientific division or arrangement.
- CLASS, v. t.** To arrange in a class or order.—**Syn.** To classify; arrange; distribute.
- CLASSIC, n.** An author of the first rank.
- CLASSIC, } a.** Pertaining to authors of the
- CLASSIC-AL, } first rank; primarily, to the best Greek and Roman authors; pertaining to a class or classis.**
- CLASSIC-AL-I-TY, } n.** The quality of being classic.
- CLASSIC-AL-NESS, } ad.**
- CLASSIC-AL-LY, ad.** In the order of classes; elegantly; according to the style of classic authors.
- CLASSIFIC, a.** Constituting or noting a class.
- CLASSIFI-CATION, n.** Act of arranging, or state of being arranged in classes.
- CLASSIFIED (-fide), a.** Formed into a class or classes.
- CLASSIFY, v. t.** To form into a class or classes.
- CLASSIS, n.** Class; order; sort; judicatory like a presbytery in the Reformed Dutch and French churches.
- CLATTER, n.** Confused, rattling noises.
- CLATTER, v. t.** To make confused noises; v. i. to cause to rattle.
- CLATTER-ING, n.** Loud rattling noises; a making sharp, abrupt sounds; rattling.
- CLAUSE, n.** A sentence or part of a sentence; an article in a contract, will, &c.
- CLAUSTRAL, a.** Relating to a cloister.
- CLAVICLE (klá'v-kl), n.** The collar-bone.
- CLAVIER, n.** An assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte, representing all the sounds used in melody or harmony.
- CLAVIGER, n.** One who keeps the keys of any place.
- CLAW, n.** The hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal; narrow part of a petal.
- CLAW, v. t.** To tear with the claws; to scratch.
- CLAWED (kláud), a.** Furnished with claws.
- CLAY (klá), n.** A species of compact, tenacious earth capable of kneading; frailty.
- CLAYEY (klá'y), a.** Consisting of clay; like clay.

DOVE, WOLF, MONK; RÔLE, SULL; VICIOUS.—CLAS K; Ô AS J; SAS X; CH AS SH; THIS.

CLAYISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of clay.**CLAY-MAN**, *n.* A smooth, chalky clay.**CLAYMORE**, *n.* A large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders.**CLAY-PIT**, *n.* A place where clay is dug.**CLAY-STONE**, *n.* Feldspathic rocks resembling indurated clay.**CLEAN**, *a.* Free from dirt, or whatever defiles or renders imperfect; pure; innocent; entire.**CLEAN**, *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify.**CLEAN**, *ed.* Quite; fully; entirely.**CLEANLINESS** (klénl-nees), *n.* Neatness; freedom from impurity; purity.**CLEANLY** (klénl'y), *a.* Free from dirt; pure; neat.**CLEANLY**, *ad.* In a clean manner; nicely; elegantly; dextrously.**CLEANNESS**, *n.* Freedom from dirt; neatness; purity; innocence.**CLEANABLE** (klén'a-bl), *a.* That may be cleaned.**CLEANSE** (klénas), *v. t.* To free from impurities; to make clean; to purify.**CLEANSE**, *n.* He who or that which purifies; a detergent.**CLEANING** (klén'ing), *n.* The act of purifying.**CLEAR** (kleer), *a.* Free from mixture, obstruction, difficulty, obscurity, defect, &c.—*SYN.* Pure; transparent; plain; obvious; lucid; distinct; manifest; bright. *See* APPARENT.**CLEAR** (kleer), *v. t.* To make clear; to free from obstructions; to free from any thing noxious; to remove all encumbrances; to liberate; to cleanse; to free from obscurity; to purge from guilt; to leap over or pass by without touching or failure; to acquit; to gain beyond expenses. To clear a ship, to procure permission to sail.**CLEAR**, *v. i.* To become free from clouds; to become free from impurities or encumbrances.**CLEARANCE**, *n.* The removing of any thing.**CLEARANCE**, *n.* Act of clearing; a permit for a vessel to sail.**CLEARING**, *n.* A defence; justification; a tract of land cleared of wood.**CLEARING-HOUSE**, *n.* A place where the accounts of different banks with each other are adjusted and balances paid.**CLEARLY**, *ad.* Plainly; evidently; brightly.**CLEARNESS**, *n.* Literally, brightness; hence, freedom from every thing which obscures.—*SYN.* Perspicuity; transparency.—Clearness is either physical or mental. In the latter case it is a quality of thought, as perspicuity is of language. Clear ideas; a clear arrangement; perspicuous phraseology. Transparency is both physical and moral. The transparency of the heavens; transparent integrity; a transparent style.**CLEAR-SIGHT-ED** (si-ted), *a.* Quick to discern; judicious.**CLEAR-STARCH**, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch, and clear by clapping between the hands.**CLEAR-STORY**, *n.* An upper story of a church
CLEAR-STORY, *n.* (with windows), rising clear above the roof on the two sides.**CLEAR-TONED**, *a.* Having a clear voice or sound.**CLEAT** (kleet), *n.* A piece of wood for strengthening or fastening ropes by.**CLEAVABLE**, *a.* That may be cleaved.**CLEAVAGE**, *n.* The act of splitting; capability of being split.**CLEAVE** (kleev), *v. t.* [*pret.* CLEAVED, CLAVE, CLOVE; *pp.* CLEFT, (CLOVE, CLEAVED.) To split; to divide; to sever; to part forcibly; *v. i.* to adhere; to stick; to hold to; to unite; to part; to crack; to separate.**CLEAVER**, *n.* A butcher's instrument for cutting up meat; he who or that which cleaves.**CLEFT**, *n.* A character to show the key in music.**CLEFT**, *a.* A crack; an opening made by splitting; a piece of wood split off.**CLEMEN-CY**, *n.* Disposition to treat with favour and kindness.—*SYN.* Lenity; gentleness; indulgence; mercy; compassion.**CLEMENT**, *a.* Mild; kind; merciful.**CLENCH**. *See* CLINCH.**CLEPSY-DEA**, *n.* A sort of water-clock among the ancients.**CLERGY**, *n.* The body of men consecrated by due ordination to the service of God in the Christian Church; the body of the ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity. The word is commonly confined to ministers of the Established Church. *Benefit of Clergy*, an exemption from criminal process, extended at one time to all who could read.**CLERGY-MAN**, *n.* A person in holy orders; one of the clergy; a minister.**CLERIC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy, who were originally called clerks; hence, belonging to a clerk, as a clerical error.**CLERK**, *n.* [*pro. CLARK.*] Formerly a clergyman; one able to read; a scholar; in modern usage, a writer for another; an assistant in a shop or store; the reader of the responses in the Church service.**CLERKSHIP**, *n.* The business or office of a clerk.**CLEVER**, *a.* Having or showing manual dexterity or skill, as a clever artist; marked by intellectual ability and tact, as a clever review or speaker.—*SYN.* Expert; dextrous; skilful; adroit.**CLEVERLY**, *ad.* Skilfully; readily.**CLEVERNESS**, *n.* Skill; dexterity; good disposition; ingenuity.**CLEVIS**, *n.* The U-shaped draft-iron on the end of a cart-tongue or plough-beam.**CLEW** (kle), *n.* A ball of thread, any thing that guides; lower corner of a sail. *See* CLUE.**CLEW**, *v. t.* To truss up to the yard, as a sail.**CLICK**, *v. t.* To make small sharp noises.**CLICK**, *n.* The latch of a door; a catch.**CLIENT**, *n.* The employer of an attorney or lawyer; a dependent; among the Romans, one who put himself under a protector or patron.**CLIENT-SHIP**, *n.* The condition of a client.**CLIFF**, *n.* A steep rock; a precipice; a cliff.**CLIFF**, *n.* In music. *See* CLEF.**CLIM-AC-TER-IC**, *a.* Denoting a critical period of life.**CLIM-AC-TER-IO**, *a.* A critical period or year of human life.**CLIMATE**, *n.* The condition of a place in respect to its atmospheric phenomena, as heat, moisture, &c. *See* CLIMATIC.**CLIMATIC**, *a.* Relating to climate. [*&c.*]**CLIMATOLOGY**, *n.* Science of climate.**CLIMAX**, *n.* Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step, or a series of sentences or particulars rise in importance or dignity to the close.**CLIMB** (klime), *v. i.* or *t.* To mount by the hands and feet; to ascend with effort; to ascend.**CLIMBER** (klím'er), *n.* One that climbs.**CLIME**, *n.* A climate; a region of the earth [*poetically*].**CLINCH**, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast; to make fast; *v. i.* to hold fast upon.**CLINCH**, *n.* Fast hold; part of a cable; a turn or twist of meaning. [*tening*].**CLINCHER**, *n.* A holdfast; a clamp or iron fastening.**CLING**, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* CLUNG.] To adhere closely; *v. t.* to dry up or wither.—*Shak.***CLINGY**, *a.* Disposed to adhere; adhesive.**CLINIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a bed, or sick-bed;**CLINIC-AL**, *a.* keeping bed.**CLINT**, *n.* One confined to his bed by illness.**CLINK**, *v. t.* or *t.* To make a sharp ringing sound.**CLINK**, *n.* A sharp ringing sound. [*to jingle*].**CLINKER**, *n.* Vitreous matter or slag.**CLINK-STONE**, *n.* A kind of trap or greenstone; phonolite.**CLIP**, *v. t.* To cut off, as with scissors; to confine or embrace; to run rapidly, as "to clip it down the wind."—*SYN.* To curtail; shorten; diminish.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLAM, FIA, L' ST.

CLIP, *n.* A blow with the hand; the act or product of sheep-shearing; an embrace.

CLIPPED (klɪpt), *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; curtailed.

CLIPPER, *n.* One who clips; one who diminishes coin; a vessel built for swift sailing.

CLIPPING, *n.* A piece cut off.

CLIQUE (kleek), *n.* [Fr.] A narrow circle of persons; a party.

CLOAK, *n.* A loose outer garment; a cover; a cloak.

CLOKE, *n.* blind; a disguise; a pretext.

CLOAK, *v. t.* To cover, as with a cloak; to cloak.

CLOKE, *v.* hide; to disguise; to use a false pretence.

CLOCK, *n.* A large time-piece; ornament of a stocking.

CLOCK-MAKER, *n.* One who makes clocks.

CLOCK-WORK (klɒk'wɜ:k), *n.* Machinery or movements of a clock; well-adjusted work.

CLOD, *n.* A lump of earth; a dunce; *v. t.* to harden into a lump.

CLOUDY, *a.* Full of clouds; rough; hard.

CLOUD-HOPPER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLODPATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thick

CLODPOLE, *n.* skull.

CLODPA-TED, *a.* Stupid; dull.

CLOFF. See CLOUGH.

CLOG, *v. t.* To load with extraneous matter so as to check or embarrass.—*SYN.* To impede; obstruct; encumber; hinder; *v. i.* to be loaded with extraneous matter.

CLOG, *n.* An obstruction; something which hinders motion, or serves to encumber.—*SYN.* Load; weight; hinderance; impediment.

CLOGGY, *a.* Apt to clog; heavy.

CLOISTER, *n.* A place of religious retirement.—*SYN.* Monastery; nunnery; convent; abbey; priory.—*Cloister* is generic, being a place of seclusion from the world; a *monastery* is usually for men called monks; a *nunnery* is always for women; a *convent* is a community of recluses; an *abbey* and a *priory* are named from their respective heads, an abbot or prior.

CLOISTER, *v. t.* To shut up in a cloister.

CLOISTERED, *a.* Confined to a cloister; secluded; solitary; built around.

CLOKE, *n.* An outer garment. See CLOAK.

CLOSE (klōz), *v. t.* To shut; to join; to finish; to conclude; to unite; to inclose; *v. i.* to unite; to coalesce; to come together; to terminate.

CLOSE (klōz), *n.* Conclusion; pause; temporary finishing; end; junction.

CLOSE, *n.* An enclosure; a narrow passage or alley. *a.* Shut fast; private; confined; oppressive; near; compact; reserved; covetous; ad. closely; nearly.

CLOSE-COM-MUNION, *n.* The practice of admitting to the communion only those of the same sect.

CLOSE-COR-POR-ATION, *n.* A corporation which shuts out others, and perpetuates itself by its own acts.

CLOSE-FIST-ED, *a.* Penurious; niggardly.

CLOSELY, *ad.* In a close state or manner.

CLOSENESS, *n.* The state of being close; compactness; tightness; penuriousness.

CLOSET, *n.* A private apartment.

CLOSET, *v. t.* To take in or shut up in privacy.

CLOSING, *n.* End; period; conclusion.

CLOSING, *a.* Final ends or conclusions.

CLOSURE (klōziur), *n.* A closing; an enclosure; that which closes.

CLOT, *n.* A concretion; a lump; coagulation.

CLOT, *v. t.* or *i.* To concreate; to form into a lump or inspissated mass.

CLOTH (zɒ), *n.*; pl. CLOTHES (klɒθs). A stuff of wool, cotton, &c. formed by weaving.

CLOTHE, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. CLAD, CLOTHED.] To furnish with garments; to dress; to cover; to invest.

CLOTHES (klōθs or klōz), *n.*; pl. of CLOTH. Garments; coverings of cloth.—*SYN.* Vestments; dress; apparel.

CLALL, WHIT; THERR, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVA,

CLOTHIER, *n.* One who sells and dresses cloth; a maker or seller of cloth; one who furnishes clothes.

CLOTHING, *n.* Garments; dress; covering.

CLOUD, *n.* A thick collection of vapours in the air; any collection of vapour, smoke, &c., resembling a cloud; a multitude; a state of obscurity.

CLOUD, *v. t.* To overspread or darken with cloud; to obscure; to variegate with colours; *v. i.* to become cloudy or obscure.

CLOUD-CAPT, *a.* Topped with clouds.

CLOUDY-LY, *ad.* Darkly; gloomily; with clouds.

CLOUDY-NESS, *n.* Obscurity by clouds; variegation of colours.

CLOUDLESS, *a.* Free from clouds.

CLOUDY, *a.* Full of clouds; obscure; spotted; variegated; gloomy.

CLOUGH (klɒf), *n.* A cleft; a ravine in a hill.

CLOUGH (klɒf), *n.* An allowance in weight in addition to tare and tret.

CLOUT, *n.* A patch; a piece of cloth for any mean purpose; a flat-headed nail; plate of iron.

CLOUT, *v. t.* To patch; to nail; to cover with a clout.

CLOVE, *n.* An aromatic spice; a cleft or ravine.

CLOVEN (klɒvɪn), *pp.* of CLEAVE. 1. let; split.

CLOVEN-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the hoof in several parts.

CLOVER, *n.* A genus of plants called trefoil.

CLOWN, *n.* A rustic; a rude, unpolished person; a jester or buffoon.

CLOWNISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a clown; rude; rustic; clumsy; ill-bred.

CLOWNISH-LY, *ad.* Rudely; awkwardly; in a clownish way.

CLOWNISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners; ill-breeding; awkwardness.

CLOY, *v. t.* To fill to satiety.—*SYN.* To glut; to satiate.

CLUB, *n.* A heavy stick to be wielded by the hands; a select association of persons for a particular purpose; amount or share of expense; name of a suit of cards.

CLUB, *v. t.* To join in common expense or for a common purpose; *v. i.* to unite for a common purpose; to combine.

CLUB-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs or brute force; violence in place of law.

CLUB-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in which a club meets.

CLUB-SHAPED (-shapte), *a.* Like a club; thicker at one end; clavated.

CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound; *v. i.* to make a noise as a hen when calling chickens.

CLEW, *n.* That which guides us amid intricacies, as if by a thread running through them; a clew.

CLUMP, *n.* A thick piece of wood; a cluster; a mass.

CLUMSILY, *ad.* Heavily; awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, *n.* Heaviness of motion; awkwardness; ungainliness.

CLUMSY, *a.* Literally, lumpish; hence, heavy and ungraceful in form, motion, &c.; ill-made.—*SYN.* Awkward; uncouth. See AWKWARD.

CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of CLING.

CLUSTER, *n.* A bunch; a collection of individuals.

CLUSTER, *v. t.* To grow or unite in a bunch or crowd; to collect together; *v. i.* to collect into a bunch or body.

CLUSTERING, *a.* Growing in a cluster.

CLUSTER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters.

CLUTCH, *n.* A gripe; grasp. *Clutches*, hands in the sense of rapacity.

CLUTCH, *v. t.* To clasp with the fingers; to grasp tightly or rapaciously; to hold fast; to gripe.

CLUTTER, *n.* An assemblage in confusion.

DÖVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—C AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

CLCTTER, v. t. To crowd together in confusion; to fill with things in confusion; v. i. to fill with confusion; to bustle.

CLISTER, n. An injection for cleansing the bowels or lower intestines.

CO, an abbreviation of **COW**, when prefixed to words, signifies with or union; an abbreviation of company.

COACH (19), n. A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or travelling.

COACH, v. t. To convey in a coach.

COACH-BOX, n. The coachman's seat.

COACH-HOUSE, n. A shed for a coach or carriage.

COACH-MAK-ER, n. One who makes coaches.

COACHMAN, n. One who drives a coach.

COACHMAN-SHIP, n. Skill in driving.

CO-ACTION, n. Compulsion; force; restraint.

CO-ACTIVE, a. Having the power of compulsion; acting in concurrence.

CO-ADJUTANT, a. Mutually assisting.

CO-ADJUTOR, n. One who aids another.—**SYN.** Assistant; helper; colleague; ally.

CO-AGENT, n. An assistant in an act; a fellow-agent.

CO-AGU-LA-BLE, a. Capable of being concreted or coagulated.

CO-AGU-LATE, v. t. To curdle; to congregate; to change from a fluid to a thick or fixed state; v. i. to turn from a fluid to a concrete state.

CO-AGU-LATION, n. The act or process of curdling; concretion; the body formed by coagulating.

CO-AGU-LATIVE, a. Having power to coagulate.

CO-AGU-LATOR, n. That which causes to curdle.

CO-AGU-LUM, n. Rennet; that which causes coagulation; a coagulated mass.

COAL, n. Wood charred; a solid combustible substance used for fuel, found embedded in the earth.

COAL, v. t. To burn to charcoal; v. i. to get or take in coal; as, the steamer stopped to coal.

COAL-ERY, n. A place where coal is dug; colliery.

CO-A-LESCE (ko-a-les), v. i. To unite; to grow together.

CO-A-LESCENCE, n. The act of uniting; union.

CO-A-LESCENT, a. Joined; united; coming together.

COAL-FIELD, n. A bed of fossil coal.

COALING, n. The act of taking in coal.

CO-A-LITION (lah'fün), n. Union in a body or mass; union of persons, parties, or states.—**SYN.** Confederacy; alliance; league; combination.

COAL-MEASURE, n. A measure for coals; coal measures, beds of coal; coal-formation.

COAL-MINE, n. A mine where coal is taken from the earth.

COAL-MINER, n. A worker in a coal-pit.

COAL-PIT, n. A pit where coal is dug.

COAL/Y, a. Full of coal; like coal; black.

COAMINGS, n. pl. In ships, the raised borders or edges of the hatches.

CO-ARCTATE, a. Pressed together.

COARSE, a. Not fine; not refined; inelegant; mean.—**SYN.** Gross; rude; rough; unpolished.

COARSELY, ad. In a coarse manner; roughly; rudely.

COARSENESS, n. Grossness; rudeness; roughness; largeness.

COAST, n. Edge or border of land next to the sea; sea-shore; limit or border of a country.

COAST, v. t. or i. To sail along or near to the shore.

COASTER, n. A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port.

COASTING, a. Sailing along the coast; n. a sailing near land, or from port to port in the same country.

COAT (19), n. A man's upper garment; a covering or layer; the covering or fur of a beast, &c.; petticoat; a tunic of the eye; that on which ensigns

armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms. Coat of mail, a kind of shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.

COAT, v. t. To cover with a coat or layer.

COAT-EE', n. A coat with short flaps.

COATING, n. A covering; cloth for coats.

COAX, r. t. To lead on by kind treatment.—**SYN.**

To wheedle; flatter; appease; persuade; entice.

COAXER, n. One who entices by flattery; a wheedler.

COH, n. Literally, head; hence, a rounded mass, as in cobble-stone, cob-coal, &c.; a thick, strong pony; a spike of maize.

COHALT (kô'bolt), n. A mineral of a reddish-gray colour, used to give a blue colour to glass, enamels, porcelain, &c.

CO-BALTIC, a. Pertaining to cobalt.

COBBLE, n. A small boat used in fishing.

COBBLE, } n. A roundish stone; a peb-
COBBLE-STONE, } ble; a boulder.

COBBLE, v. t. To mend coarsely or clumsily; to make or do bunglingly.

COBBLER, n. A mender of shoes; a bungler.

COBWEB, n. A spider's web; a trap; a slight; flimsy.

CO-AGNE' or **COCK-AIGNE'** (kok-âne), n. An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight, jocularly applied to London and its suburbs.

CO-CIFEROUS (kok-sifer-us), a. Producing berries.

COCHINEAL, n. A substance composed of dried insects (coccus cacti), used in dyeing; scarlet.

COCHLEA-RY, } (kô'kle-), } a. Like a screw, or
COCHLEATE, } snail's shell; spiral.

COCK, v. t. To set upright; to strut; to set the cock of a gun; to gather hay into conical heaps.

COCK, n. The male of birds and fowls; a spout or instrument for discharging fluids; the hammer of a gun-lock; pile of hay; a small boat; a projection; gnomon of a dial; a leader.

COCK-ADÉ, n. A ribbon, or knot of ribbon, or something similar, to be worn on the hat.

COCK-A-TRICE, n. A kind of serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg.

COCK-BOAT, n. A small boat.

COCK-CHAFER, n. The dor beetle.

COCK-CROWING, n. The time of the crowing of cocks in the morning; early morn.

COCKER, v. t. To fondle; to caress; to pamper.

COCKER-EL, n. A young cock.

COCKER-ING, n. Indulgence.

COCKET, n. A ticket or warrant from the custom-house.

COCK-FIGHT.

COCK-FIGHT-ING, } (-fite), { n. A contest of
cocks.

COCK-HORSE, a. On horseback; triumphing.

COCKLE (kô'k'le), n. A genus of bivalves or shell-fish; a tall purple-flowered weed.

COCKLE, v. t. or i. To contract into wrinkles, to shrink.

COCKLE-STAIRS, n. pl. Winding or spiral stairs.

COCK-LOFT, n. A room over the garret.

COCKNEY (kô'k'ny), n.; pl. **COCKNEYS**. A contemptuous name for a native of London; a person tending to or resembling a cockney; an effeminate citizen.

COCKNEY-ISM, n. Dialect or manners of a cockney.

COCK-PAD-DLE, n. The lump-fish.

COCKPIT, n. A place where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the lower gun-deck.

COCK-ROACH, n. A troublesome insect, the blatta, infesting houses.

COCK'S-COMB (kô'r'kôme), n. The comb of cock; a plant; a fop.

COCKSWAIN (familiarily contracted into kô'k'sn), n. The steersman of a boat, having command in the absence of an officer.

COCOA (kô'kô), n. The chocolate tree; the nut of this tree; a decoction from a preparation of the nut. [The more proper spelling would be cacao.]

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—*CLER, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,*

- CO-COA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of a kind of palm tree enclosed in a silicious husk.
 CO-COON, *n.* The silken ball in which the silk-worm involves itself; the like ball or case formed by certain other insects.
 CO-COON'E-RY, *n.* A building or apartment for silk worms.
 CO-CTILE, *a.* Made by baking, as a brick.
 CO-CTION, *n.* A boiling; a digestion.
 COD, *n.* A sea fish of the genus *Gadus*; a bag; envelope, or case of seeds.
 CODDLE, } *v. t.* To caudle; hence, to make
 CODLE, } much of; to parboil.
 CODE, *n.* A book of the civil law; a collection or digest of laws.
 CODEX, *n.*; pl. CO-DI-CA. [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.
 CODGEE, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
 CODI-CIL, *n.* A supplement to a will.
 CO-DI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a system.
 CODI-FY, *v. t.* To reduce to a code.
 COD-LINE, *a.* A line for taking codfish.
 CODLING, *n.* A young cod; an unripe apple.
 CO-EFFI-CACY, *n.* Joint efficacy or power.
 CO-EF-FI-CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-sy), *n.* Joint operation.
 CO-EF-FI-CIENT (fish'ent), *a.* Operating together.
 CO-EF-FI-CIENT, *n.* That which is connected with something else in producing an effect; in algebra, a number or letter prefixed as a multiple to another letter or quantity, as 3c.
 CŒLI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to the belly or to the
 CŒLI-AC, } intestinal canal.
 CO-EMPTION, *n.* A purchasing of the whole.
 CO-EQUAL, *a.* Equal with another.
 CO-EQUAL-ITY (-kwŏl'e-ty), *n.* Equality with another.
 CO-EQUAL-LY, *ad.* With joint equality.
 CO-ERCE' (13), *v. t.* To impel by force; to restrain; to repress.—*SYN.* to compel. *Coerce* (*L.* *coerceo*, to drive or press) had at first only the negative sense of checking or restraining by force, as to *coerce* subjects within the bounds of law; it has now also gained a positive sense, that of driving forward or compelling, as to *coerce* the performance of a contract.
 CO-ERCI-BLE, *a.* That may be restrained or forced.
 CO-ER-CION, *n.* Restraint or compulsion by force.
 CO-ER-CIVE, *a.* Serving to restrain; compulsory.
 CO-ER-CIVE-NESS, *n.* Power to restrain.
 CO-ES-SENTIAL, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.
 CO-ES-SENTIAL-LY, *ad.* In a co-essential manner.
 CO-ES-TATE', *n.* A state of equal rank; a union of interests or estates.
 CO-E-TA-NEOUS, *a.* Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time.
 CO-E-TER-NAL (13), *a.* Equally eternal with another.
 CO-E-TER-NITY, *n.* Equal existence from eternity; equal eternity.
 CO-EVAL, *a.* Of the same or equal age; *n.* one of the same age.
 CO-EX-EC-U-TOR, *n.* A joint executor.
 CO-EX-IST (-egz-ist'), *v. i.* To exist together.
 CO-EX-ISTENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time.
 CO-EX-ISTENT, *a.* Existing at the same time.
 CO-EX-TEND' *v. t.* or *i.* To extend to the same limit; to extend equally.
 CO-EX-TENSION, *n.* Equal extension.
 CO-EX-TENSIVE, *a.* Equally extensive.
 CO-EX-TENSIVE-NESS, *n.* Equal extension.
 COFFEE, *n.* The berry of a tree; a drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree by decoction.
 COFFEE-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment.
 COFFEE-MILL, *n.* A mill to grind coffee.
 COFFEE-POT, *n.* A pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought to table for drinking.
 COFFER, *n.* A chest; a treasure; *v. t.* to deposit in a coffer; to treasure up.
 COFFER-DAM, *n.* A curb or close box of timber to be sunk to the bottom of rivers or other water, and the water pumped out; used in laying the foundation of piers and abutments in deep water.
 COFFIN, *n.* A box or chest for the dead human body; in *ferriery*, the hollow part of a horse's foot; in printing, a wooden frame, enclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.
 COFFIN, *v. t.* To enclose in a coffin.
 COFFLE, *n.* A gang of slaves on their way to market, from an Arabic word denoting caravan.
 COG, *v. t.* To flatter; to deceive; to draw by adulation or artifice; to thrust in by deception; *v. i.* to deceive; to lie; to wheedle.
 COG, *n.* The tooth of a wheel; a boat.
 COGEN-CY, *n.* Power of compelling or of producing conviction; force; urgency.
 COGENT, *a.* Having great force; adapted to convince.—*SYN.* Powerful; urgent; forcible; convincing; resistless.
 COGENT-LY, *ad.* With force or urgency.
 COGI-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be thought on.
 COGI-TATE, *v. t.* To think; to meditate.
 COG-I-TATION, *n.* The act of thinking.—*SYN.* Meditation; thought; contemplation.
 COGI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Thinking; having the power to think; given to meditation.
 COGNATE, *a.* Born together; allied by blood; proceeding from the same stock; related.
 COGNIA-C, } (*kŏn'yak*), { *n.* A kind of brandy, so
 COGNAC, } called from Cognac, in France.
 COG-NI-TION (kog-nish'un), *n.* Knowledge; certain knowledge.
 COG-NI-TIVE, *a.* Knowing or apprehending by the understanding.
 COG-NI-ZA-BLE (kŏg' or kŏn'), *a.* Falling, or that may fall under judicial notice, or under notice or observation.
 COG-NI-ZANCE (kŏg' or kŏn'), *n.* Knowledge or notice; jurisdiction; acknowledgment, as of a fine.
 COG-NI-ZANT (kŏg'ne-zant or kŏn'e-zant), *a.* Having knowledge of.
 COG-NI-ZEE' (kog-ne-zee' or kon-e-zee'), *n.* One to whom a fine is acknowledged.
 COG-NI-ZOR' (kog-ne-zŏr' or kon-e-zŏr'), *n.* One who acknowledges a fine.
 COG-NOMEN, *n.* [L.] Surname; family name.
 COG-NOM-IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a surname.
 COG-NOSCENCE, *n.* Knowledge.
 COG-NOS-CENTE, *n.*; pl. *Cog-nos-cen'ti*, [It.] A connoisseur.
 COG-NO-VIT, *n.* [L.] In law, an acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's claim.
 COG-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth inserted.
 CO-HAB'IT, *v. i.* To live as husband and wife, or together.
 CO-HAB-IT-ATION, *n.* A living together, or as husband and wife.
 CO-HEIR' (12) (ko-ŏir), *n.* A joint heir with another.
 CO-HEIR-ESS (ko-ŏir'ess), *n.* A female who is joint heiress.
 CO-HERE', *v. t.* To stick together; to be well connected.—*SYN.* To adhere; unite; stick; agree; suit; be consistent.
 CO-HER-ENCE, } *n.* A sticking together; union
 CO-HER-EN-CY, } of parts; suitable connection; consistency.
 CO-HER-ENT, *a.* Sticking together; consistent; fitting.
 CO-HER-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement.
 CO-HE-SION (ko-hēzhun), *n.* The act of sticking together; the power that holds the particles of bodies together; state of union; connection.
 CO-HE-SIVE, *a.* Sticking; adhesive.

BOVE, WOLF, BOCK; BÖLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—CAS E; CAS J; CAS S; CHAS SH; THIR

CO-HERSIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of sticking together.
CO-HOSE, *n.* A fall of water in a
CO-HOZE, *n.* { *ko-hōse* } river. [Indian.]
CO-HOET, *n.* Among the Romans, a troop of soldiers, about 500 or 600.

COIF, *n.* A cap for the head; *v. t.* to cover with a coif.

COIFFURE (koi'fyr), *n.* A head dress.

COIL, *v. t.* To gather or wind into a ring.

COIL, *n.* Circular form of a rope or a serpent; noise; confusion.—*Shak.*

COIN, *n.* A piece of metal legally stamped, and issued for circulation as money; current coin is coin circulating in trade; a wedge-shaped block to support a column on an inclined plane; a wedge; a corner or external angle; a projection.

COIN, *v. t.* To stamp metal for money; to make or force.

COINAGE, *n.* Act of coining; money coined; the coins of a particular stamp or issue; expense of coining; formation; invention.

CO-IN-CIDE, *v. t.* To agree; to concur; to meet.

CO-IN-CIDENCE, *n.* Agreement; concurrence; a happening at the same time. [Current.]

CO-IN-CIDENT, *a.* Agreeing; consistent; con-

COINER, *n.* A maker of money; inventor.

COINING, *n.* The act or art of stamping metallic money.

COIR, *n.* The fibres of the cocoa-nut-tree; cordage made of these fibres.

CO-IT'ION (-ish'un), *n.* Copulation; a meeting or coming together.

CO-JOIN, *v. t.* To unite in the same thing.

COKE, *n.* Fossil coal deprived of its bitumen by heat in closed vessels.

COLANDER (koll'an-der), *n.* A vessel for straining liquors. See **CULLENDER**.

COL-CO-THAR, *n.* A red oxide of iron remaining after the distillation of sulphuric acid from sulphate of iron: used in polishing; crocus.

COLD, *a.* Destitute of or deficient in warmth, physical or moral.—*Syn.* Frigid; chilly; chilling; bleak; inanimate; indifferent; spiritless; reserved; coy.

COLD, *n.* Sensation produced by a loss of heat; a disorder occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BLOODED (-blō'ded), *a.* Having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling.

COLDLY, *ad.* In a cold manner; reservedly; indifferently.

COLDNESS, *n.* Want of heat; frigidity; reserve; indifference; want of sensual desire.

CO-LE-OP-TER-AL, *a.* Having wings with a
CO-LE-OP-TER-OUS, *a.* case or sheath, as the beetle.

COLEWORT, *n.* A sort of cabbage.

COLIC, *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the bowels.

COL-LAB-O-RA-TOR, [*Fr.* **COLLABORATEUR**], *n.* An associate in labour.

COL-LAPSE, *v. t.* To fall together; to close.

COL-LAPSE, *n.* A falling together or closing; a sudden prostration of strength.

COL-LAR, *n.* Something worn round the neck; the part of a garment at the neck; a ring; a band.

COL-LAR, *v. t.* To put on a collar; to seize by the collar.

COL-LATE, *v. t.* To compare; to examine; to bestow; to confer a benefice on a clergyman; to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.

COL-LATER-AL, *a.* Being by the side; side by side; having indirect descent from the same stock, as distinguished from lineal; concurrent. Collateral security is security for the performance of a covenant besides the principal security.

COL-LATER-AL, *a.* A collateral relation.

COL-LATER-AL-LY, *ad.* In a collateral manner; side by side; indirectly.

COL-LATION, *n.* The act of placing together and comparing; a conferring; to bestowing; a repast between meals.

COL-LATIVE, *a.* That may be conferred by a bishop.

COL-LATOR, *n.* One who compares and examines manuscripts or copies of books.

COLLEAGUE (koll'eeg), *n.* A partner in office.

COLLEAGUE, *v. t. or t.* To unite with in the same office.

COL-LECT, *v. t.* To bring together; to infer from observation or reasoning; to gather, as taxes or crops.—*Syn.* To assemble; muster; infer; deduce.

COL-LECT, *v. t.* To run together; to accumulate.

COL-LECT, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer.

COL-LEC-TANE-OUS, *a.* Collected.

COL-LA-TED, *a.* Self-possessed; cool; composed; calm.

COL-LECTED-LY, *ad.* In one view or body; together; in a cool, prepared state of mind.

COL-LECTED-NESS, *n.* Self-possession.

COL-LECTI-BLE, *a.* That may be collected or recovered.

COL-LECTION (koll'eshun), *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected.—*Syn.* Assemblage; contribution; gathering; compilation; deduction.

COL-LECTIVE, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; deducing consequences; in grammar, applied to a noun including a collection or number of individuals under a singular form, as an army.

COL-LECTIVE-LY, *ad.* In a body; together.

COL-LECTOR, *n.* One that collects or compiles; one who collects duties or taxes.

COL-LECTOR-ATE, *n.* The office of collector.

COL-LECTOR-SHIP, *n.* of customs or taxes; the district belonging to a collector.

COLLEGE, *n.* An assembly or society; institution for instruction; edifice for collegians.

COL-LEGI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a college.

COL-LEGI-AN, *n.* A member of a college.

COL-LEGI-ATE, *a.* Belonging to a college; instituted like a college.

COL-LEGI-ATE, *n.* A member of a college.

COL-LET, *n.* Part of a ring in which the stone is set; a band or collar; the part of a plant between the stem and root; the part of a bottle where the pipe is attached in blowing.

COL-LIER (koll'yer), *n.* A digger of coals; a coal-ship; a dealer in coal. [are dug.]

COL-LIER-Y (koll'yer-y), *n.* A place where coals

COL-LI-GATE, *v. t.* To bind together.

COL-LI-GATION, *n.* Act of binding together.

COL-LI-MATION, *n.* Act of aiming at a mark; line of collimation, the line of sight or optical axis of a telescope or astronomical instrument.

COL-LIN-GUAL (-ling'gwāl), *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.

COL-LI-QUATE, *v. t. or t.* To melt; to liquefy; to dissolve.

COL-LI-QUATION, *n.* The act of melting; a dissolving or wasting.

COL-LIQUA-TIVE (koll'lik-wa-tiv), *a.* Tending to dissolve; dissolving; wasting or tending to waste.

COL-LIQU-E-FAC-TION (koll'lik-we-fak'shun), *n.* A dissolving or flowing; a melting together.

COL-LI-SION (koll'ish'un), *n.* A striking together; a clash; opposition, as of interests.

COL-LO-CATE, *v. t.* To place; to set in order.

COL-LO-CATION, *n.* Placing together; disposition in place; arrangement.

COL-LO-CUTOR, *n.* One who speaks in a dialogue.

COL-LO-DI-ON, *n.* A solution of gun-cotton in ether; used in surgery and in making photographs.

COL-LOP, *n.* A cut or slice; a fat lump.

COL-LOQUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.

COL-LOQUI-AL-ISM, *n.* A conversational or colloquial form of expression.

COL-LOQUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COL-LO-QUY, *n.* Mutual discourse of two or more.—*Syn.* Conference; conversation; dialogue.

COL-LUDE, *v. t.* To conspire in a fraud; to play into each other's hands. 6

L, &c., long.—L, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

COL-LUSION (lù zhun), *n.* A secret agreement to defraud or deceive.—**Syn.** Conivance.—In conivance (lit., winking at) one overlooks, and thus sanctions what he was bound to prevent; in collusion, he unites with others (playing into their hands) for fraudulent purposes. The connivance of public men at what is wrong is often the result of the basest collusion.

COL-LUSIVE, *a.* Deceitful; fraudulent.

COL-LUSIVE-LY, *ad.* By collusion; with secret fraud.

COL-LUSORY, *a.* Carrying on fraud by agreement.

COL-LUVIES, *n.* [L.] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.

CO-LOGNE WATER (ko-lòne), *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon.

COLON, *n.* The point (:), denoting a pause; the largest of the interstices.

COLO-NEL (kù'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment of troops.

COLO-NEL-CY (kù'nel-sy), } *n.* The office

COLO-NEL-SHIP (kù'nel-ship), } or rank of a colonel.

CO-LO-NIAL, *a.* Belonging to a colony.

COLO-NIST, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

COLO-NI-ZATION, *n.* The settling of a colony.

COLO-NI-ZATION-IST, *n.* One friendly to colonization.

COLO-NIZE, *v. t.* To settle with inhabitants; to plant a colony in; *v. i.* to remove and settle in a distant country.

COL-ON-NADE, *n.* A row or series of columns.

COLO-NY, *n.* A company of persons who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.

COLO-PHO-NY, *n.* A dark-coloured resin obtained from the distillation of turpentine.

COLOUR (kù'ur), *n.* A property of light, giving to bodies different appearances to the eye; the prismatic colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; the primary colours are red, yellow, and blue; that which is used for colouring; paint; appearance to the eye; appearance to the mind; superficial cover; palliation; external appearance; false show. Colours, in the military art, a flag, ensign, or standard; a banner in an army or fleet.

COLOUR, (kù'ur), *v. t.* To dye; to stain; to disguise; to exaggerate; *v. i.* to blush.

COLOUR-ABLE, *a.* Designed to cover and deceive.—**Syn.** Specious; plausible.

COLOUR-ABLY, *ad.* In a specious manner.

COLOUR-ATION (kù'ur-à'shun), *n.* The art of colouring.

COLOUR-IFIC, *a.* Able to produce colour.

COLOUR-ING (kù'ur-ing), *a.* Dyeing; tinging; staining; *n.* act of dyeing; specious appearance; the manner of applying colours.

COLOUR-IST (kù'ur-ist), *n.* One who excels in colouring.

COLOUR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of colour.

COLOURS (kù'urz), *n. pl.* A banner; flag; ensign.

CO-LOSSAL, } *a.* Like a colossus; huge; gi-

CO-LOSSAL, } gantic.

CO-LOSSUS, *n.* A statue of gigantic size.

COL-PORT-AGE, *n.* The system of distributing tracts and small books by colporteurs.

COL-PORT-EUR, } *n.* One who travels for distribut-

COL-PORT-EUR, } ing or vending small books, religious tracts, &c.

COLT (lɔ), *n.* The young of the horse kind.

COLTER, *n.* The fore-iron of a plough to cut the sod.

COLTISH, *a.* Like a colt; frisky.

COLUMB-BARY, *n.* A pigeon-house.

COLUMBINE, *n.* A genus of plants; pantomimic heroine.

COLUMN (kù'm), *n.* A long, round body, resembling the stem of a tree, used to support or adorn an edifice; a body pressing perpendicularly

on its base like a shaft or column; a perpendicular row of lines in a book; a body of troops in deep files with narrow front.

CO-LUMNAR, *a.* Having the form of a column.

CO-LURE, *n.* The colures in astronomy are two great circles passing through the solstitial and equinoctial points, and intersecting at the poles.

COM, as a prefix, denotes with, to, or against.

COMA, *n.* A preternatural propensity to sleep; hairiness of a comet.

COMATE, *a.* Hairy; encompassed with a coma or bushy appearance.

COMA-TOSE, } *a.* Drowsy; dozing without natu-

COMA-TOUS, } ral sleep; lethargic.

COMB (kòme), *n.* An instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, &c.; a red fleshy tuft or caruncle growing on a cock's head; the cells in which bees lodge honey.

COMB (kìme), *v. t.* To dress; to separate and cleanse with a comb; *v. i.* to break in foam, as the top of a wave.

COMBAT, *n.* A contest of opposing parties.—**Syn.** A battle; fight; conflict; engagement; encounter.

COMBAT, *v. t.* To fight; to contest; to oppose; followed by with before persons, and for before things.

COMBAT, *v. t.* To fight against; to oppose by force.

COMBAT-ANT, *n.* One who fights; a champion; *a.* disposed to quarrel or contend.

COMBAT-IVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.

COMBAT-IVENESS, *n.* Disposition to fight.

COM-BIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be combined.

COM-BINATION, *n.* Intimate union or association; commixture; assemblage.—**Syn.** A coalition; conjunction; confederacy; league; cabal.

COM-BINE, *v. t.* To unite intimately; to join; to agree; to cause to unite; *v. i.* to coalesce or unite intimately; to agree; to league or confederate.

COM-BINER, *n.* He that combines.

COM-BUST-IBILI-TY, } *n.* Capacity of burning

COM-BUST-IBLE-NESS, } or being burnt.

COM-BUST-IBLE, *a.* That will take fire and burn; inflammable.

COM-BUST-IBLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; an inflammable material.

COM-BUSTION (bùst'yun), *n.* A burning; conflagration; confusion; violent agitation with hurry and noise.

COME (kù'm), *v. i.* [pret. CAME; pp. COME.] To move toward; to advance nearer; the opposite of go; to arrive; to happen; to appear; to become; to sprout.

COM-EDIAN, *n.* An actor of comedies.

COM'E-DY, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece.

COM'E-LI-NESS (kù'm'le-ness), *n.* The quality of being comely or suitable; grace; beauty; decency.

COM'ELY (kù'm'), *a.* Becoming in appearance.—**Syn.** Handsome; graceful.

COM'ER (kù'm'er), *n.* One that draws near.

COM'ET, *n.* A heavenly body, generally with a nebulous envelope or train of light, and moving round the sun in a very eccentric orbit; a blazing star; a game at cards.

COM'ET-ARY, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM-ET-OGRA-PHY, *n.* A description of or treatise on comets.

COM'FIT (kù'm'fit), } *n.* A dry sweetmeat.

COM'FIT-URE, } *n.* A dry sweetmeat.

COMFORT (kù'm'fùrt), *v. t.* To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression.—**Syn.** To console; solace; enliven; refresh.

COMFORT (kù'm'fùrt), *n.* Relief or cheering under affliction or depression; that which brings relief.—**Syn.** Consolation; solace.—Consolation is usually from without, and supposes some definite and pretty severe affliction, as a friend consoles under bereavement; comfort may come from within, and may refer to lighter evils or continuous trials, as the comfort of love, the comforts of old age. Solace

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÛLE, BELL; VÍCIÖUS.—SAS X; SAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; WHIS.

is a thing which we make or find for ourselves, as the solace of books, society, &c.
COMFORT-A-BLE, *a.* Giving or possessing comfort; enjoying ease; giving strength; *n.* a warm coverlet.
COMFORT-ABLY, *ad.* With comfort or ease.
COMFORT-ER (kum'fûrt-er), *n.* One who comforts; a title of the Holy Spirit; a long knit woolen tippet.
COMFORT-LESS, *a.* Having no comfort.
COM'IC, *a.* Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; raising mirth; fitted to excite mirth.
COM'IC-AL, *a.* Diverting; droll; odd; comic.
COM'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a comical manner.
COM'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power of giving mirth.
COM'ING (kum'ing), *a.* Drawing near or arriving; future; *n.* a drawing nearer; an arrival.
COM-M'IAL (-mish'al), *a.* Pertaining to Roman assemblies, or comitia.
COM-M'ITY, *a.* Courtesy of intercourse.—*Syn.* Civility; good breeding; mildness; friendliness.
COM'MA, *n.* The point (,) noting the shortest pause in reading.
COM-MAND (6), *v. t.* To have or exercise supreme authority; *v. i.* to order; to direct; to govern; to lead.
COM-MAND (6), *n.* Supreme authority; power of compelling; a body of troops.—*Syn.* Control; sway; power; authority; mandate; order.
COM-MAN-DANT, *a.* A commanding officer.
COM-MANDA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.
COM-MAND-ER, *n.* One who directs or governs; in the navy, an officer between a lieutenant and captain; a mailot.
COM-MANDING, *a.* Controlling by influence or authority; having an air of authority and dignity; governing; directing; powerful.
COM-MANDMENT, *n.* Command; order; law; precept, especially of the decalogue or moral law.
COM-MA-T'ER-IAL, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another thing.
COM-MEASUR-A-BLE (-mish'ur-), *a.* Reducible to the same measure; commensurable.
COM-MEMO-R-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.
COM-MEMO-RATE, *v. t.* To celebrate with honour; to call to remembrance by a solemn observance. See *Celebration*.
COM-MEMO-RATION, *n.* A public celebration; the act of honouring the memory of a person or event by some solemnity.
COM-MEMO-RATIVE, *a.* Serving to commemorate or to preserve the memory of.
COM-MEMO-RA-TO-RY, } memorate or to preserve the memory of.
COM-MENCE, *v. t.* To begin; to take rise; *v. i.* to originate; to enter upon; to begin.
COM-MENCEMENT, *n.* Beginning; origin; first existence; day of taking degrees in a college.
COM-MEND, *v. t.* To speak in favour of; to commit.—*Syn.* To praise; recommend; applaud.
COM-MENDA-BLE, or **COM'**, *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.
COM-MENDA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable, or worthy of praise or commendation.
COM-MENDA-BLY, *ad.* So as to deserve praise.
COM-MEND-ATION, *n.* The act of commending; ground of esteem.—*Syn.* Praise; approbation; applause.
COM-MENDA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to commend; holding a benefice in commendam.
COM-MEN-DEE, *n.* One who commends.
COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-ITY, *a.* Capacity of
COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } having a common measure.
COM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE (mën'shu-ra-bl), *a.* Having a common measure.
COM-MEN-SU-RATE (-mën'shu-rate), *a.* Of equal measure; having a common measure.
COM-MEN-SU-RATE, *v. t.* To reduce to some common measure.

COM-MEN-SU-RATE-LY, *ad.* With the capacity of being measured by some other thing; with equal measure.
COM-MEN-SU-RATION, *n.* Reduction to a common measure; proportion.
COMMENT, or **COM-MENT**, *v. t.* To explain by words or notes; to annotate; to make remarks or criticisms.
COMMENT, *n.* Note or notes designed to explain; remarks by way of criticism.—*Syn.* Annotation; observation; stricture.
COMMENT-A-RY, *n.* Comment; exposition; a book of comments or annotations.
COMMENT-A-TOR, *n.* One who writes comments, or explains; an expositor; an annotator.
COM-MENTER, *n.* One who writes comments.
COM-MERCE, *n.* Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse.—*Syn.* Trade; traffic; dealing; communication.
COM-MERCE, *v. t.* To trade; to barter; to traffic; to hold intercourse with.
COM-MER'CIAL, *a.* Relating to or engaged in commerce or trade.
COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a commercial view.
COM-MI-NATION, *n.* A threat of punishment; a denunciation.
COM-MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Denouncing punishment; threatening.
COM-MIN'G-LE (-ming'gl), *v. t.* To mix together; to blend; *v. i.* to mix or unite together.
COM-MI-NUTE, *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize.
COM-MI-NUTION, *n.* Act of reducing to fine particles; pulverization; attenuation.
COM-MISER-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving pity.
COM-MISER-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to compassion-ate; to feel sorrow or pain for.
COM-MISER-ATION, *n.* Concern for the sufferings of others.—*Syn.* Pity; sympathy; compassion.
COM-MISER-A-TOR, *n.* One who pities.
COM-MIS-SA'R-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.
COM-MIS-SA-RY, *n.* A deputy; a commissioner; one to whom is committed a particular charge, duty, or office.
COM-MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary.
COM-MIS-SION (-mish'un), *n.* The act of committing; the thing committed; a writing conferring official powers; charge or compensation for transacting business; order; a number of persons joined in an office; a trust.
COM-MIS-SION, *v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower; to authorize; to appoint.
COM-MIS-SION-ER (-mish'un-er), *n.* One empowered to act; one holding a commission to execute some business for another.
COM-MIS-SCRE (kôm'mish-yûr), *n.* A joint; a part uniting; suture; interstice; seam.
COM-MIT, *v. t.* To intrust; to send to prison; to deposit; to pledge; to perpetrate; to effect. See *Consign*.
COM-MITMENT, *n.* The act of committing.
COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A pledge actual or implied; act of committing.
COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* A select number of persons appointed to do any business.
COM-MIX, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.
COM-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle together; to blend.
COM-MIXTION (-mikst'yun), *n.* A blending of different things.
COM-MIXTURE (kom-mikst'yûr), *n.* Act of mixing; mingled mass; compound; composition.
COM-MODE, *n.* A woman's head-dress; literally, a convenient article; a small side-board.
COM-MODI-ÖUS, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.—*Syn.* Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; useful; comfortable.
COM-MODI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Conveniently; fitly.
COM-MODI-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitability for its purpose.

l. *s.*, &c., *long*.—*l.* *s.*, &c., *short*.—*CIRE*, *FILE*, *LIST*,

FALL, *WHAT*; *THREE*, *TALK*; *MARINE*, *BIRD*; *MOVE*,

COM-MODI-TY, *n.* That which affords convenience; an article of traffic; goods.

COM-MO-DORE, *n.* A commander of a squadron; the leading ship of a fleet of merchantmen.

COMMON, *a.* Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; public; usual; belonging to a number; ordinary; of no rank or distinction; prostitute.

COMMON, *n.* A tract of land belonging to two or more; an open ground.

COMMON, *v. t.* To use together; to board together.

COMMON-A-BLE, *a.* Held in common.

COMMON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the just right of using any thing in common with others.

COMMON-AL-TY, *n.* The body of common citizens; the bulk of mankind.

COMMON-COUNCIL, *n.* A representative council for the government of a city.

COMMON-ER, *n.* One not noble; a member of the House of Commons; a student of the second rank at Oxford.

COMMON-LAW, *n.* The unwritten law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage, in distinction from written or statute law.

COMMON-LY, *ad.* Usually; frequently; ordinarily; for the most part.

COMMON-NESS, *n.* Frequency; usualness; state of being common.

COMMON-PLACE, *n.* A common topic; memorandum; a note; a common; trite; hackneyed.

COMMON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a common-place-book, or reduce to general heads.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COMMON-PLEAS, *n.* The name of a court for trying chiefly civil actions.

COMMON-PRAYER, *n.* A name for the Episcopal Liturgy.

COMMONS, *n. pl.* Common people; house of representatives; lower house of Parliament; common land; food at a common table.

COMMON-WEAL, *n.* Public good or welfare.

COMMON-WEALTH, (-wélth), *n.* The body politic in a free state; the public; a republic; a democracy.

COMMON-MOTION, *n.* A state of excited and tumultuous action, physical or mental; tumult; disturbance.

COMMON'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

COM-MUNE, *v. i.* To converse together; to confer; to have intercourse; to partake of the sacrament.

COM-MUNE, *n.* A territorial district in France.

COM-MU-NI-CABI-LI-TY, } *n.* The quality of
COM-MU-NI-CABLE-NESS, } being communi-
cable. [ated.]

COM-MU-NI-CABLE, *a.* That may be communicated.
COM-MU-NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's supper.

COM-MU-NI-CATE, *v. t.* To confer for joint possession.—*SYN.* To impart; reveal.—To communicate is generic; it is allowing others to enjoy in common with us; impart is more specific; it is giving to others a part of what we had held as our own, or making them our partners, as to impart our feelings, of our property, &c. Hence there is something more intimate in imparting intelligence than in communicating it. To reveal is to disclose something hidden or concealed, as a secret.

COM-MU-NI-CATE, *v. t.* To impart or share; to partake of the Communion; to have intercourse; to have the means of passing from one to another.

COM-MU-NI-CATION, *n.* Act of imparting; passage or means of passing; intercourse by message; conference; correspondence; that which is communicated.

COM-MU-NI-CATIVE, *a.* Free to impart to others; unreserved.

COM-MU-NI-CATIVE-NESS, *n.* Readiness to impart; freedom from reserve.

COM-MU-NI-CA-TOR-Y, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COM-MUN-TION (mún'yún), *n.* Mutual intercourse or interchange; union in faith; fellowship; the Lord's supper; agreement; concord.

COM-MU-NISM, *n.* Community of property among all the citizens of a state or society.

COM-MU-NIST, *n.* One who holds the principles of communism.

COM-MU-NITY, *a.* Common possession; a society of persons having common interests, &c.; society or the people in general.

COM-MU-TA-BILI-TY, *n.* Capacity of being interchanged.

COM-MU-TABLE, *a.* That may be changed; interchangeable.

COM-MU-TATION, *n.* Exchange one for another; change; alteration.

COM-MU-TATIVE, *a.* Interchangeable; relative to exchange.

COM-MUTE, *v. t.* To exchange one thing for another; in law, to exchange a punishment for one less severe; *v. t.* to fix at a lower rate.

COM-MUTU-AL (mút'yú-al), *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.

COM-MOSE, *a.* Ending in a tuft.

COM-PACT, *a.* Closely united; firm; dense.

COM-PACT, *n.* An agreement; a contract between parties by which they are bound firmly together.

COM-PACT, *v. t.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to make dense; to league with.

COM-PACTED-LY, *ad.* In a compact manner.

COM-PACTLY, *ad.* In a close or dense manner; firmly.

COM-PACTNESS, *n.* Closeness of parts; density; firmness.

COM-PAG-IN-ATION, *n.* Union of parts; structure.

COM-PAN-ION, *n.* One who keeps company with or who accompanies another; an associate; fellow; partner; the porch over the entrance into a ship's cabin.

COM-PAN-TION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; agreeable as a companion.

COM-PAN-TION-LESS, *a.* Without a companion.

COM-PAN-TION-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; association.

COM-PA-NY (kúm'pa-ný), *n.* Assembly of persons; a subdivision of a regiment; a corporate body; a firm; a partnership; a band; a crew; companionship.

COM-PA-NY, *v. i.* To associate with; to go with; *v. t.* to accompany; to attend; to be companion to.

COM-PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be compared, or estimated as equal.

COM-PA-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of comparison or of equal regard.

COM-PAR-A-TIVE, *a.* Estimated by or implying comparison; not positive or absolute. In grammar, expressing more or less.

COM-PAR-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of comparison; not positively, absolutely, or by itself.

COM-PARE (4), *v. i.* To be like or equal; to hold comparison; *v. t.* to estimate the qualities of one thing relatively to something else; to liken or show similarity for illustration; to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison.—*SYN.* Compare to; compare with.—A thing is compared with another to learn their relative value or excellence; to another, with a view to show their similarity. We compare two orators with each other, and the eloquence of one to a thunder-bolt, and of the other to a conflagration.

COM-PARE, *n.* Comparison.

COM-PAR-T-SON, *n.* Act of comparing; state of being compared; relative estimate; a simile or similitude.

COM-PART, *v. t.* To divide; to arrange in parts.

COM-PAR-TITION (-tish'un), *n.* Act of dividing into parts; a separate part; division.

COM-PARTMENT, *n.* A separate part or division of any design or enclosed space.

COM-PASS (kúm'pass), *v. t.* To come round in the way of encircling; to come round in the way of

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; BULE, BULL; V'CI'OUS—G AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; OH AS SH, THIS.

seeking or attaining, as to compass the king's death, to compass one's designs.—**STR.** To surround; environ; enclose; plot; contrive; gain; secure; obtain; consummate.

COMPASS (kûmpass), *n.* A circle; space; extent; reach; limit; an instrument for determining courses by a magnetic needle.

COMPASS-ES (kûmpass-es), *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, dividing, &c.

COMPASSION (pash'un), *n.* Sympathizing desire to relieve those who suffer.—**STR.** Commiseration; pity; mercy.

COMPASSION-ATE, *a.* Inclined to pity or to show mercy.—**STR.** Indulgent; tender; merciful.

COMPASSION-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to feel for; to commiserate.

COMPASSION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With compassion.

COMPATIBILITY, *n.* The quality or power of co-existing with something else; agreement; suitableness; consistency.

COMPATIBLE, *a.* Consistent; agreeable; fit.

COMPATIBLENESS, *n.* Consistency; agreement; fitness; compatibility.

COMPATIBLY, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.

COMPATRIOT, *n.* A fellow-patriot of the same country.

COMP-PEER, *n.* An equal; a peer; a colleague; a companion.

COMP-PEL, *v. t.* To drive by force.—**STR.** To necessitate; constrain; oblige. See **CORMCK**.

COMPPELLABLE, *a.* That may be compelled.

COMPPELLATION, *n.* Style of address.

COMPPELL-TO-RY, *a.* Compulsive.

COMPPELLER, *n.* One that constrains.

COMPEND, } *n.* An abridgment; a sum-

COMPENDIUM, } mary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition. See **ABRÉGEMENT**.

COMPENDIOUS, *a.* Summed up within narrow limits.—**STR.** Short; concise; brief; summary.

COMPENDIOUS-LY, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COMPENSABLE, *a.* That may be compensated.

COMPENSATE or **COMPENSATE**, *v. t.* To make amends; *v. t.* to give an equivalent; to recompense.

COMPENSATION, *n.* A recompense; that which supplies the place of something else; a set off; an equivalent.—**STR.** Amends; satisfaction; remuneration; requital; reward.

COMPENSATIVE, *a.* Making recompense.

COMPENSA-TO-RY, *a.* Making or offering amends.

COMP-PETE, *v. t.* To claim to be equal; to carry on competition.—**STR.** To strive; rival; contend.

COMPETENCE, } *n.* Sufficiency; especially of

COMPETENCY, } the means of living; legal capacity or right.—**STR.** Fitness; adequacy; capability.

COMPETENT, *a.* Adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity or right.—**STR.** Sufficient; fitted; suitable; qualified.

COMPETENT-LY, *ad.* Adequately; sufficiently.

COMPETITION (tish'un), *n.* Strife of two or more for the same object, or for superiority.—**STR.** Rivalry; contest; opposition; struggle.

COMPETITIVE, *a.* Pertaining to competition.

COMPETITOR, *n.* One whose aims and efforts come into competition with another's.—**STR.** Rival; opponent.

COMPILATION, *n.* The act of collecting into an aggregate; a collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book.

COMP-PILE, *v. t.* To select from authors so as to form a new volume or system; to collect and arrange.

COMPILER, *n.* One who selects from authors.

COMP-PLACENCE, } *n.* Satisfaction of mind.—

COMP-PLACENCY, } **STR.** Approbation; pleasure; gratification; cheerfulness.

COMP-PLACENT, *a.* Showing pleasure or satisfaction.—**STR.** Pleased; cheerful; happy.

COMP-PLACENT-LY, *ad.* With satisfaction.

COM-PLAIN', v. i. To find fault; to express grief.—**STR.** To murmur; accuse; lament; regret; repine.

COM-PLAIN'ANT, *n.* One who complains; a prosecutor; a plaintiff.

COM-PLAINING, *a.* Expressing dissatisfaction; sorrow; or censure; querulous.

COM-PLAIN'ING, *n.* The expression of grief or censure.—**STR.** Sorrow; regret.

COM-PLAIN'T, *n.* An expression of grief or censure; the thing complained of; a disease.—**STR.** Murmuring; lamentation; accusation.

COM-PLAI-SANCE, *n.* Kind and obliging treatment.—**STR.** Civility; courtesy; urbanity; good breeding; suavity; affability.

COM'PLAI-SANT, *a.* Kindly attentive; desirous to please.—**STR.** Courteous; polite; urbane; obliging; civil.

COM-PLAI-SANT-LY, *ad.* Civily; courteously.

COM-PLA-NATE, *a.* Flat; having thin plates.

COM-PLE-MENT, *n.* That which fills up; the full number; completeness.

COM-PLE-MENTAL, *a.* Filling up the number.

COM-PLETE, *a.* Having no deficiency; brought to an end or conclusion.—**STR.** Whole; entire; total.—*Whole* has reference to parts, as a whole week; *total* to parts taken collectively, as the total amount; *entire* sets aside parts, and regards a thing as an integer, i. e., continuous or unbroken, as an entire year; *complete* supposes progress, i. e., a filling up to some end or object, as a complete victory.

COM-PLETE, *v. t.* To fill up or accomplish.—**STR.** To finish; perform; execute; achieve; terminate; conclude; realise; effect; fulfil.

COM-PLETELY, *ad.* Perfectly; wholly; fully.

COM-PLETE-MENT, *n.* The act of completing.

COM-PLETE-NESS, *n.* Entireness; perfect state.

COM-PLETION, *n.* Act of finishing; perfect state; utmost extent; accomplishment.

COM-PLETIVE, *a.* Making complete.

COM-PLEX, *a.* Composed of many parts; intricate.—**STR.** Composite; compounded; complicated.

COM-PLEXED-NESS, *a.* Complication; intricacy; compound state.

COM-PLEXION (plek'shun), *n.* The colour of the skin or face; temperament or habitude.

COM-PLEXION-AL, *a.* Belonging to the habit.

COM-PLEX-IT-Y, *n.* A complex or intricate

COM-PLEX-NESS, *n.* state.

COM-PLEX-LY, *ad.* Intricately; obscurely; in a complex manner.

COM-PLEXURE (plek's'yur), *n.* Complication or involution of one thing with others.

COM-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* That can comply or yield.

COM-PLI-ANCE, *n.* A yielding as to a request, proposal, &c.

COM-PLI-ANT, *a.* Disposed to yield.—**STR.** Yielding submission.

COM-PLI-ANT-LY, *ad.* In a yielding manner.

COM-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* Literally, to twist together; hence, to make intricate, followed by with.—**STR.** To entangle; involve; perplex; infold.

COM-PLI-CATE, *a.* Infolded; intricate; difficult.

COM-PLI-CATED, *a.* Intricate; entangled; perplexed.

COM-PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; complexity.

COM-PLI-CATION, *n.* An interweaving or involving of different things; entanglement.

COM-PLI-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to involve.

COM-PLI-CITY (plus'e-ti), *n.* The state or condition of being an accomplice.

COM-PLI'ER, *n.* One who complies or obeys; a person of yielding temper.

COM-PLI-MENT, *n.* An act of expression of civility; a favour bestowed; praise. See ADULATION.

COM-PLI-MENT, *v. t.* To flatter with praises; to congratulate; to show kindness by some present or favour; v. i. to pass compliments.

COM-PLI-MENTAL, *a.* Expressive of praise or civility; implying compliments.

- COM-PLACENT, *a.* Civil; obliging; ex-
pressing the glowing prayer of the day in
the morning service.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* To plot together; to conspire.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* To yield to; to submit to; fol-
lowing. —*Syn.* Accord; assent.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* Constituent; composing.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* A constituent part.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* To agree; to suit; to accord;
to behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal
pronoun.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* Consistent; suitable.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* Literally, to bring or put to-
gether, hence, to form into a mass or body; to form
into language or expression; to bring into a state
of peace, to set up in type. —*Syn.* To constitute;
make up; calm; quiet; appease; settle; allay.
- COM-PLACENT, *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet;
tranquil.
- COM-PLACENTLY, *ad.* Calmly; sedately.
- COM-PLACENTNESS, *n.* Calmness; sedateness.
- COM-POSER, *a.* One who composes; one who
originates a literary production or piece of music;
an author.
- COM-POSING-STICK, *n.* In printing, an instru-
ment in which types are set from the case, ad-
justed to the length of the lines.
- COM-POSITE, *a.* Made up of parts; in architec-
ture, the last of the five orders of columns, com-
posed of the Ionic and Corinthian; composite
numbers are such as can be measured by a num-
ber exceeding unity.
- COM-POSITION, *(-ish'un)*, *n.* The act of com-
posing, or the result produced. —*Syn.* Work;
production; mixture; a treatise; adjustment.
- COM-POSITIVE, *a.* Compounded, or having the
power of compounding or composing.
- COM-POST, *a.* One who sets types.
- COM-POST, *a.* A mixture for manure; *v. t.* to lay
out compost for manure.
- COM-POSED, *(-pō'zhur)*, *a.* A composed state of
mind. —*Syn.* Tranquillity; sedateness; calmness;
order; form.
- COM-POUND, *a.* Composed of two or more in-
gredients; *a.* a mixture of ingredients.
- COM-POUND, *v. t.* To mix in one mass; to unite
or combine; to settle or adjust by agreement;
v. i. to agree, or come to terms of agreement;
to settle, as debts, on terms different from those
originally agreed upon.
- COM-POUNDER, *a.* One who compounds.
- COM-PREHEND, *v. t.* To embrace within lim-
its or by implication; to comprise; to embrace in
the mind; to understand. —*Syn.* To contain; in-
clude; imply; apprehend; conceive.
- COM-PREHENSIBLE, *a.* That can be under-
stood or comprehended.
- COM-PREHENSION, *n.* Act or quality of com-
prehending or containing; understanding; capa-
city; sum or compendium.
- COM-PREHENSIVE, *a.* That comprehends much.
—*Syn.* Large; wide; full; capacious.
- COM-PREHENSIVELY, *ad.* In a comprehen-
sive manner.
- COM-PREHENSIVENESS, *n.* A quality of com-
prehending much.
- COM-PROB, *v. t.* To press together; to bring
into a narrower compass. —*Syn.* To squeeze; con-
dense; crowd; embrace.
- COM-PROB, *n.* A bolster or bandage of soft linen
cloth with several folds, used in surgery.
- COM-PRESSIBILITY, *n.* Quality of being
compressible.
- COM-PRESSIBLENESS, *n.* Compressible.
- COM-PRESSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being com-
pressed into a narrower compass.
- COM-PRESSION, *(-prēsh'un)*, *n.* Act of pressing
together; state of being compressed.
- COM-PROBATIVE, *a.* Having power to compress.
- COM-PRESSURE, *(kom-prēsh'ur)*, *n.* Pressure; a
forcing together.
- COM-PROBATION, *n.* The act of comprising.
- COM-PROB, *v. t.* To contain; to include within
itself; to involve; to imply.
- COM-PROB, *n.* An amicable agreement; ad-
justment by mutual concessions.
- COM-PROB, *v. t.* To adjust and settle by
mutual agreement and concession; *v. i.* to agree;
to accord.
- COM-PROB, *n.* One who compromises.
- COM-PROB, *v. t.* To commit; to pledge or
engage; to put to hazard.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Compelling; obliging.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Force applied; act
of compelling; state of being compelled. —*Syn.*
Constraint; restraint. — *Restraint* is a holding
back from some act; *constraint* is a driving one
into it by an urgency which overrules the will;
compulsion is the use of overpowering force.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Forcing; constraining.
- COM-PROB, *ad.* By force.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Force; compulsion.
- COM-PROB, *ad.* By compulsion.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Forcing; compelling.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Poignant grief from a con-
sciousness of sin. —*Syn.* Remorse. — *Remorse* (*lit.*,
gnawing) is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt;
compunction (*lit.*, pricking) is pain from a wounded
and awakened conscience. Neither of them im-
plies true repentance.
- COM-PROB, *a.* Giving pain
for offences; exciting remorse of conscience; re-
pentant.
- COM-PROB, *n.* In law, the act of justify-
ing a man upon the testimony of others.
- COM-PROB, *a.* One who bears testimony
to the veracity or innocence of another.
- COM-PROB, *a.* That may be computed.
- COM-PUTATION, *n.* Act of reckoning; esti-
mate; the sum or quantity ascertained by com-
puting; calculation.
- COM-PUTER, *v. t.* Literally, to cast together. —*Syn.*
To calculate; number; estimate; count.
- COM-PUTER, *a.* One who computes; a calcula-
tor; a reckoner.
- COM-RADE, *a.* A companion; a partner in occu-
pation or danger; an associate.
- CON, *a.* prefix denoting with or against, and taking
the forms of co-, cog-, col-, com-, con-, and cor-, ac-
cording to the first letter of the word with which
it is compounded. Pro and con, for and against.
- CON, *v. t.* To know; to fix in the mind; to study.
- CON-CAMERATE, *v. t.* To arch or vault.
- CON-CATE-NATE, *v. t.* To link together; to con-
nect by links; to connect in a series, as of things
depending on each other.
- CON-CATE-NATION, *n.* Connection by links;
a series of links united, or of things depending on
each other.
- CON-CAVE, *a.* Hollow without angles; arched;
having a form of surface like the inside of a hol-
low sphere or of any roundish body; opposed to
convex.
- CON-CAVE, *a.* A hollow; an arch or vault.
- CON-CAVITY, *n.* Hollowness of a body; cavity;
interior; vaulted form or space.
- CON-CAVO-CON-CAVE, *a.* Concave on both the
faces.
- CON-CAVO-CONVEX, *a.* Concave on one side and
convex on the other.
- CON-CEAL, *(-seel)*, *v. t.* Not to utter or divulge;
to keep in secret. —*Syn.* To hide; disguise; dis-
semble; secrete. To hide is generic; to conceal
is simply not to make known what we wish to
keep secret; *disguise* or *dissemble* is to conceal by
assuming some false appearance; to *secrete* is to
hide in some place of secrecy. A man may con-
ceal facts, disguise his sentiments, dissemble his
feelings, or secrete stolen goods.

BOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—C'AS K; C'AS J; C'AS Z; C'AS SH; THIS.

CON-CEAL/A-BLE, *a.* That may be concealed or kept secret.

CON-CEAL/ER, *n.* One who conceals.

CON-CEAL/MENT, *n.* Act of hiding; secrecy; privacy; secret place; disguise.

CON-CEDE, *v. t.* To give up; to admit as true, just, or proper.—*SYN.* To yield; grant; allow. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

CON-CEDED, *a.* Yielded; granted; admitted.

CON-CEIT' (kon-seet') *n.* A conception; a pleasant fancy; notion; understanding; affected or unnatural conception; power or faculty of conceiving; self-flattering opinion; vanity.

CON-CEIT (kon-seet'), *v. t.* To imagine; to fancy.

CON-CEITED *a.* Full of self-conceit; vain.

CON-CEITED-LY, *ad.* With vain opinion; in a conceited manner.

CON-CEIV/A-BLE (-seev'a-bl), *a.* That may be conceived.

CON-CEIV/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being conceivable.

CON-CEIV/A-BLY, *ad.* In an intelligible manner.

CON-CEIVE, *v. t.* To become pregnant with; to form in the mind; to have an opinion or belief; to imagine.—*SYN.* To apprehend; suppose; think; believe; *v. i.* to become pregnant; to have a conception; to think.

CON-CENT, *n.* Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; consistency; agreement.

CON-CENTRATE, *v. t.* To bring to a common centre or point; to bring to a closer union; to condense with a view to make stronger, as to concentrate an acid.

CON-CENTRATED, *a.* Brought to a point; made more dense or closer.

CON-CENTRATION, *n.* Act of drawing, or state of being brought to a centre or common point; the making of any substance more free from foreign matters; an increasing of the strength of a solution or fluid by evaporation.

CON-CENTRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

CON-CENTRE, *v. i.* To come to one point; to meet in a common centre; *v. t.* to bring or direct to one point or to a common centre.

CON-CENTRIC, *a.* Having a common centre.

CON-CEPTI-BLE, *a.* That may be conceived.

CON-CEPTION, *n.* The act of conceiving; thing conceived.—*SYN.* Idea; notion; apprehension.

CON-CEPTIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving.

CON-CERN' (13), *v. t.* To affect; to move; to interest; to belong to; to intermeddle with the business of others.

CON-CERN', *n.* That which belongs to any one.—*SYN.* Affair; solicitude; business; interest; regard; anxiety.

CON-CERNED-LY, *ad.* With affection or interest.

CON-CERN'ING, *ppr.* [not properly a *prep.*] Pertaining to; regarding.

CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* A concern; business.

CON-CERT', *v. t.* To contrive together; to plan.

CON-CERT, *n.* Agreement; accordance in any plan or undertaking; harmony; music in parts or by a company; a musical entertainment.

CON-CER-TINA, *n.* A musical instrument similar in principle to an accordion.

CON-CERT-PITCH, *n.* The degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note, by which the other notes are governed.

CON-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of yielding; thing yielded; grant.

CON-CES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession.

CONCH (kônk), *n.* A marine shell.

CONCH-OIDAL (konk-oid'al), *a.* Resembling a marine shell; having shell-shaped elevations and depressions, as a conchoidal fracture.

CONCH-OL/O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells.

CONCH-OL/O-GY, *n.* The doctrine or science of shells.

CON-CILI/A-TE, *v. t.* To gain by kindness; to reconcile.—*SYN.* To win; propitiate; engage.

CON-CILI/A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winning; engaging; reconciling; having the quality of gaining favour.

CON-CILI/A-TION, *n.* Act of conciliating or winning; reconciliation.

CON-CILI/A-TOR, *n.* One who conciliates.

CON-CILI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile.—*SYN.* Pacific; winning; persuasive.

CON-CIN/NI-TY, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; a jingling of words. [Rare.]

CON-CIN/NOUS, *a.* Neat; fit; becoming.

CON-CIO (kôn'sheo), *n.* An abbreviation for *con-cio ad clerum*, a sermon to the clergy.

CON-CISE, *a.* Brief; short; summary, as language; expressing much in few words.

CON-CISELY, *ad.* Briefly; in few words; shortly.

CON-CISENESS, *n.* Brevity; the quality of expressing thoughts in few words; shortness.

CON-CIS/ION (-sish'un), *n.* A cutting off; excision; hence, in Scripture, those who adhered to circumcision, and so cut themselves off from the blessings of the Gospel. [assembly.]

CON-CLAVE, *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a close

CON-CLUDE, *v. t.* Literally, to shut up; hence, to bring to an end; to collect by reasoning; to infer; to determine.—*SYN.* To close; finish; terminate; decide; *v. i.* to form a judgment; to end.

CON-CLUDING, *a.* Final; ending; closing.

CON-CLU'SION (-klû'shun), *n.* End; close; consequence; inference; decision.

CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Closing debate; decisive; consequential.

CON-CLU'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Decisively, so as to determine; with final determination.

CON-CLU'SIVENESS, *n.* Decisiveness; the quality of being conclusive.

CON-COCT, *v. t.* To digest in the stomach; to seethe or cook; to prepare or mature.

CON-COCTION, *n.* Digestion in the stomach; maturation; ripening; preparation.

CON-COCTIVE, *a.* Tending to digest; digesting.

CON-COMI-TANCE, *n.* A being in connection

CON-COMI-TAN-CY, } with another thing.

CON-COMI-TANT, *a.* Accompanying; attending; *n.* an attendant; that which accompanies.

CON-CORD, *n.* Agreement; union; harmony; a compact; agreement of words in construction.

CON-CORDANCE, *n.* An alphabetical dictionary or index to the words of the Scriptures or other books; agreement; harmony.

CON-CORDANT, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; correspondent; harmonious.

CON-CORDANT-LY, *ad.* In conjunction.

CON-CORDAT, *n.* A compact; a covenant.

CON-COE/PO-RATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in one mass.

CON-COURSE, *n.* An assembly or assemblage; a meeting; a crowd; a place of meeting.

CON-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To create together.

CON-CRE-MENT, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.

CON-CRESCENCE, *n.* A growing together; increase by union of particles.

CON-CRETE', *v. i.* or *t.* To unite into a mass.

CON-CRETE, *a.* Literally, united in growing; hence, formed by a coalition of parts; consistent in a mass; in logic, existing in a subject; not abstract.

CON-CRETE, *n.* A compound; a mass formed by concretion. In architecture, a cemented mass of pebbles, stone-chippings, &c.

CON-CRETE-LY, *ad.* In a concrete manner.

CON-CRETE-NESS, *n.* State of being concrete.

CON-CRETION (-kre'shun), *n.* Act of concreting; a mass formed by growing together or other natural process; a solid substance formed in the cavities of animals.

CON-CRETIVE, *a.* Causing concretion.

CON-CU'BIN-AGE. *n.* The keeping of a mistress; the practice of living as husband and wife without marriage.

L, to, long.—L, & Sc. short.—CER, PAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT, THERE, THEN; MARINE, NINE; MOVE.

CON-CUBIN-AL, *a.* Relating to concubinage.
 CON-CUBIN-ARY, *s.* *age.*
 CON-CUBINE (*kon-kyū-sine*), *a.* A woman who lives with a man as his wife without being married. *s.* kept mistress.
 CON-CUPISCENCE, *a.* Irregular desire; lust.
 CON-CUPISCENT, *a.* Lustful; lewd; sensual.
 CON-CURE, *v. t.* To meet in union; to act together; to be conjoined.—*STR.* To agree; coincide, combine; unite.
 CON-CURRENCE, *a.* Union of minds; agreement; assent.
 CON-CURRENT, *a.* Coming together; acting together; contributing to the same end; concomitant; being united; *a.* a contributory cause.
 CON-CURRENTLY, *ad.* Unitedly; in concert.
 CON-CUSSION (*kon-kush'un*), *a.* A shaking; a shock; a striking together; a sudden jar or agitation, as from a blow.
 CON-CUSSIVE, *a.* Able or tending to shake.
 CON-DEMN (*kon-dēm*), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to witness against; to pronounce unfit for service.—*STR.* To sentence; censure; blame; reprove; reprove; doom.
 CON-DEMNABLE, *a.* That may be condemned.
 CON-DEMNATION, *a.* Act of condemning; state of being condemned.—*STR.* sentence; judgment; reprobation; blame.
 CON-DEMNATORY, *a.* Bearing condemnation.
 CON-DEMNEE, *a.* One that condemns.
 CON-DENSABLE, *a.* That may be condensed.
 CON-DENSATE, *v. t.* To make dense; to make more compact; *v. i.* to become more dense; to thicken.
 CON-DENSATE, *a.* Made dense or thick; condensed.
 CON-DENSATION, *a.* The act of condensing; the state of being condensed.
 CON-DENSE, *v. t.* To compress into a smaller compass; to make dense or thick.—*STR.* To compress; implicate; thicken; contract.
 CON-DENSE, *v. i.* To become more dense or compact; to grow thick.
 CON-DENSER, *a.* A vessel for condensing air or steam; that which condenses.
 CON-DESCEND, *v. t.* To descend from the privileges of superior rank; to do a favour; to stoop.
 CON-DESCENDING, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; obliquing.
 CON-DESCENSION (*kon-dē'shun*), *a.* Act of condescending; courtesy; relinquishment of strict right; kindness to inferiors.
 CON-DIGN (*kon-dine*), *a.* Deserved; suitable.
 CON-DIGNLY (*dine-ly*), *ad.* Fitly; suitably; deservedly.
 CON-DIGNNESS (*dine-ness*), *a.* Suitableness; CON-DIGNMENT, *a.* A seasoning; sauce; pickle.
 CON-DISCIPLE, *a.* A fellow disciple; a school-fellow.
 CON-DITION (*dish'un*), *a.* A state; a particular mode of being; quality; property; rank; terms of a contract; provision; arrangement.
 CON-DITION (*dish'un*), *v. t.* To make terms; to stipulate; *v. i.* to stipulate; to impose conditions on.
 CON-DITION-AL, *a.* Implying or containing terms or conditions; not absolute; *a.* a limitation.
 CON-DITION-ALITY, *a.* The quality of being CON-DITION-AL-ly, *ad.* With limitation; on conditions.
 CON-DITIONED (*kon-dish'und*), *pp.* or *a.* Stipulated; containing conditions; having certain qualities, good or bad.
 CON-DOLE, *v. t.* To grieve on account of the misfortune of another; to sympathize.
 CON-DOLEMENT, *a.* Grief; mutual distress; lamentation with others.
 CON-DOLENCE, *a.* Grief, or expressions of grief and sympathy for another's loss or sorrow.
 CON-DO-NATION, *a.* Pardon; forgiveness.
 CON-DOR, *a.* A large bird; a species of vulture.

CON-DOCE *v. t.* To lead or tend to; to contribute to.
 CON-DOCI-BLE, *a.* Tending to some end; having power to promote.
 CON-DO-CIVE, *a.* Promoting; contributing.
 CON-DUCT, *a.* Behaviour; deportment; guidance; management. *See* BEHAVIOUR.
 CON-DUCT, *v. t.* To lead; to guide; to escort; to manage; in an intransitive sense, to behave.
 CON-DUCTION, *a.* Transmission by a conductor, as heat; the act of conducting.
 CON-DUCTIVE, *a.* Directing; leading.
 CON-DUCTOR, *a.* A leader; director; one who superintends a railway, omnibus, train, &c.; that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, &c.
 CON-DUCT (kō'dit), *a.* A water-pipe or canal; a duct.
 CON-DUPLI-CATE, *a.* Doubled together.
 CONE, *a.* A solid figure tapering regularly to a point from a circular base; the conical fruit of the pine, &c. &c.
 CON-FAB-CULATION, *a.* Familiar talk; unceremonious conversation; discourse.
 CON-FECT, *a.* Any thing prepared with
 CON-FECTION, *s.* sugar; a sweetmeat.
 CON-FECTION-ER, *a.* A maker or seller of sweetmeats.
 CON-FECTION-ERY, *a.* A place for the sale of sweetmeats; sweetmeats in general.
 CON-FEDER-ACY, *a.* A league or mutual agreement; persons or states thus united.—*STR.* Alliance; coalition; combination; union.
 CON-FEDER-ATE, *a.* United in a league; allied.
 CON-FEDER-ATE, *a.* One who is united with others in a league; an ally; an accomplice.
 CON-FEDER-ATE, *v. t.* To unite in alliance.
 CON-FEDER-ATION, *a.* Alliance by league or stipulation; act of confederating; parties in alliance; compact.
 CON-FEDER-ATIVE, *a.* Constituting a federal
 CON-FER (*if*), *v. t.* To consult together; to advise with; to discourse; *v. i.* to give or bestow.
 CON-FERENCE, *a.* Discourse; meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction. *See* CONVERSATION.
 CON-FERTA, *s.* *pl.* CONFERVA [L.] A genus of *algæ*, consisting of jointed, tubular filaments.
 CON-FESS, *v. t.* To make known or acknowledge, applied commonly to something faulty or wrong; in the Romish Church, to admit to confession.—*STR.* AVOW.—We acknowledge what we feel must or ought to be made known, as a fault or a favour; we avow with solemnity, as against opposition or obloquy, as our principles; we confess what we feel to have been wrong, as our sins or errors. When we say, "This, I confess, is my opinion," we imply that others may think us in the wrong, and hence the word *confess*.
 CON-FESSED-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; by acknowledgment; with avowed purpose.
 CON-FESS'ION (*fesh'un*), *a.* Avowal; acknowledgment; formula comprising the articles of faith.
 CON-FESS'ION-AL, *a.* A confessor's seat.
 CON-FESSOR, *a.* One who confesses or hears confessions; one who professes his faith in the Christian religion in the face of danger.
 CON-FIDANT, *a.* One intrusted with a secret.
 CON-FIDANTE, *a.* *fem.* A confidential friend.
 CON-FIDE, *v. t.* To trust fully; to rely on; to believe firmly, followed by *in*; *v. i.* to intrust; to commit to the charge of, as worthy of confidence.
 CON-FIDENCE, *a.* Trust; reliance; assurance; firm belief; boldness; firmness.
 CON-FIDENT, *a.* Having great confidence or boldness.—*STR.* Bold; daring; assured; trusting; positive.
 CON-FIDENTIAL (*dēn'shal*), *a.* Admitted to confidence; private; not to be divulged; faithful.
 CON-FIDENTIAL-ly, *ad.* In confidence.
 CON-FIDENT-ly, *ad.* With full persuasion; in a confident manner; positively.

BOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÜLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—S AS E; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

CON-FIG-UR-ATION, *n.* External form or shape; relative position or aspect of planets.

CON-FINE, *n.* A limit; border; bound.

CON-FINE, *v. t.* To border on; to be adjacent; followed by *on*.

CON-FINE, *v. t.* To restrain; to limit; to bind; to shut up; to fasten.

CON-FINE-MENT, *n.* Restraint; imprisonment; detention at one's residence, as by sickness, childbirth, &c.

CON-FIN-ER, *n.* He who or that which confines; a borderer.

CON-FIRM (17), *v. t.* To make firm or certain; to establish; to make free from doubt; to ratify; to admit to full privileges in the Episcopal Church by imposition of a bishop's hands.—*Syn.* To strengthen; verify; settle; assure.

CON-FIRM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved or made sure.

CON-FIRM-ATION, *n.* Act of confirming or establishing; proof; that which confirms or convinces; ratification; the rite of confirming baptized persons.

CON-FIRM-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CON-FIRM-A-TO-RY, *a.* Adapted to confirm.

CON-FIRM-ER, *n.* One who confirms.

CON-FIS-CA-BLE, *a.* Subject to confiscation.

CON-FIS-GATE or **CONFIS-GATE**, *a.* Forfeited to the public treasury.

CON-FIS-GATE or **CONFIS-GATE**, *v. t.* To declare forfeited to the State by way of penalty.

CON-FIS-CATION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury.

CONFIS-CATOR, *n.* One who confiscates.

CON-FIS-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.

CON-FIX, *v. t.* To fix; to fasten down.

CON-FLAG-RATION, *n.* A great fire or burning of buildings.

CON-FLICT, *v. t.* To strike or dash against; to contend with.—*Syn.* To fight; strive; combat.

CONFLICT, *n.* A violent opposition; a contest; combat; struggle.

CON-FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing together; the place of flowing together; act of meeting and crowding in a place; a concourse; concurrence.

CON-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing together; uniting; *n.* a stream flowing into another.

CON-FLUX, *n.* A junction of currents; a crowd.

CON-FORM, *v. t.* To adapt to a form; to cause to be like; *v. i.* to comply with; to live or act according to.

CON-FORM-A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; suitable; like; correspondent; compliant.

CON-FORM-A-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably; suitably.

CON-FORM-ATION, *n.* Act of conforming; form; structure; disposition of parts.

CON-FORM-ER, *n.* One who conforms.

CON-FORM-IST, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the Church of England.

CON-FORM-I-TY, *n.* Compliance with; likeness.

CON-FOUND, *v. t.* To throw into disorder; to overthrow; to mix in a mass or crowd, so as to make indistinguishable; to perplex with amazement; to confuse; to regard or treat one thing as another. See **ABASH**.

CON-FOUNDED-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; enormously.

CON-FRA-TERN-I-TY, *n.* A brotherhood.

CON-FRONT (-frant'), *v. t.* To stand face to face; to stand in direct opposition; to set face to face, as an accused person and a witness in court.

CON-FRONT-ATION, *n.* A bringing face to face; the act of confronting.

CON-FUSE, *v. t.* To throw into confusion or disorder.—*Syn.* To derange; confound; disconcert; perplex; abash, which see.

CON-FUSED-LY, *ad.* In confusion; indistinctly.

CON-FUSED-NESS, *n.* Want of order or distinctness; state of being confused.

CON-FUSION (-fuzhun), *n.* A promiscuous mingling together; perturbation of mind.—*Syn.* Disorder; tumult; indistinctness; abashment.

CON-FUTA-BLE, *a.* That may be disproved or confuted.

CON-FUTANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CON-FU-TATION, *n.* Act of confuting; refutation.

CON-FUTE, *v. t.* To prove to be erroneous.—*Syn.* To refute. We *refute* an argument, slander, &c., when we set it aside; we *confute* (lit., pour upon) when we utterly disprove it and bring evidence to the contrary. In *refuting*, we prove an assertion to be untrue; in *confuting*, we prove it to be positively false, absurd, &c.

CON-FUTER, *n.* One who disproves.

CON-GE, *v. t.* To take leave; to bow or courtesy.

CON-GE (kōn'jee), *n.* [Fr.] Leave; farewell; parting ceremony; bow; courtesy.

CON-GEAL (-jeel'), *v. t.* To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or loss of heat; to harden; *v. i.* to pass from a fluid to a solid state through loss of heat; to freeze; to concretize into a solid mass.

CON-GEAL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed.

CON-GEAL-ED (kon-jeald'), *a.* Hardened; converted into ice.

CON-GEAL-MENT, *n.* Congelation; concretion.

CONGE DELIERE (kōn'je-de-ler) [Fr.] The royal permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

CON-GE-LATION, *n.* The process of changing from a fluid to a solid state by reduction of temperature; a freezing; concretion.

CON-GENER, *n.* A thing of the same nature, stock, or origin.

CON-GEN-ERIC, } *a.* Being of the same kind or

CON-GENER, } genus.

CON-GENER-OUS, } *a.* Being of the same kind.

CON-GEN-I-AL, } *a.* Partaking of the same nature or feeling; like in disposition; kindred; natural.

CON-GEN-I-AL-I-TY, } *n.* Likeness of nature,

CON-GEN-I-AL-NESS, } origin, or qualities; suitability.

CON-GENITE, } *a.* Of the same birth; cognate.

CON-GENT-TAL, } *a.* Of the same birth; cognate.

CON-GER, } *n.* A large species

CON-GER-EEL, } (kōng'ger), } of sea-eel.

CON-GER-IES, *n.* A mass or aggregate of small bodies or particles.

CON-GEST, *v. t.* To amass; to collect into a heap.

CON-GEST-I-BLE, *a.* That may be congested.

CON-GESTION (kon-jest'yūn), *n.* Unnatural accumulation of blood or humours.

CON-GESTIVE, *a.* Indicating or attending an accumulation of blood in some parts of the body.

CON-GLAC-I-ATE (glā'shāte), *v. i.* To turn to ice; to freeze. [hard substance.]

CON-GLOBATE, *a.* Formed into a ball or round

CON-GLOB-ATE, } *v. t.* To gather into a ball.

CON-GLOBE, } *v. t.* To gather into a little

CON-GLOB-ULATE, } round mass or globe.

CON-GLOMER-ATE, *a.* Collected into a ball; closely compacted together; consisting of fragments irregularly compacted, as conglomerate rocks.

CON-GLOMER-ATE, *n.* In geology, a rock composed of water-worn pebbles bound together by a cement; pudding stone.

CON-GLOMER-ATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round mass.

CON-GLOMER-ATION, *n.* Gathering into a round mass; a collection.

CON-GLUT-I-NANT, *a.* Gluing; uniting; *n.* a medicine that heals wounds.

CON-GLUT-I-NATE, *v. t.* To glue together; to unite; to heal by conglutination; *v. i.* to coalesce; to unite. [matter.]

CON-GLU-TI-NATION, *n.* A joining by tenacious

CON-GOU, *n.* A species of black tea, superior to bohea.

CON-GRAT-ULANT, *a.* Rejoicing with.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TURN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

- CON-GRAT-Ü-LÄTE (grät'yü-läte), v. t. To wish joy on some fortunate occurrence.—*SYN.* To felicitate.—We may felicitate a friend on his marriage, meaning that we wish him all joy; but to congratulate, means to unite our joy with his. A man whose mistress has married his rival may felicitate, but can hardly congratulate that rival on such an event.
- CON-GRAT-Ü-LÄTION, n. A wishing of joy; felicitation on some happy event.
- CON-GRAT-Ü-LÄTOR, n. One who offers congratulation.
- CON-GRAT-Ü-LÄ-TO-RY, a. Expressing congratulation.
- CON-GRE-GÄTE (käng'gre-gäte), v. t. To collect together; to assemble; v. i. to come together.—*SYN.* To meet; assemble; collect.
- CON-GRE-GÄTION (kong'gre-gä'shun), n. An assembly; the act of assembling; a collection of persons, particularly applied to a religious assembly.
- CON-GRE-GÄTION-AL, a. Relating to a congregation or to Congregationalism.
- CON-GRE-GÄTION-AL-ISM, n. A system of church government in which all authority is vested in the assembled brotherhood of each local church; Independence.
- CON-GRE-GÄTION-AL-IST, n. One who belongs to a Congregational church or society.
- CON-GRESS (köng'gress), n. A meeting, as of the sovereigns or representatives of states; the legislature of the United States; a meeting of two or more individuals; collision.
- CON-GRESS-ION-AL (kon-gräsh'un-al), a. Pertaining to congress.
- CON-GRESS-IVE, a. Meeting; encountering.
- CON-GRU-ENCE, } n. Suitableness of one thing
CON-GRU-EN-CY, } to another; fitness.
- CON-GRU-ENT, a. Agreeing; correspondent.
- CON-GRU-ITY, n. Suitableness; fitness; consistency; agreement.
- CON-GRU-ÜS (köng'gru-us), a. Accordant; fit; suitable; meet.
- CON-GRU-ÜS-LY (köng'gru-us-ly), ad. Suitably; consistently.
- CON-TE, } a. Having the form of, or pertaining
CON-TE-AL, } to a cone.
- CON-TE-AL-LY, ad. In the form of a cone.
- CON-TES, n. pl. Science of conic sections.
- CON-TE-SECTION, n. A curved line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane.
- CON-TIFER-ÜS, a. Bearing cones or conical seed-vessels, as the pine, fir, &c.
- CON-TIFORM, a. In the form of a cone.
- CON-JECTUR-ABLE, a. That may be conjectured.
- CON-JECTUR-AL, a. Depending on conjecture.
- CON-JECTUR-AL-LY, ad. By conjecture; without proof.
- CON-JECTURE (kon-jekt'yür), n. An opinion without proof, or founded on slight probabilities.—*SYN.* Guess; surmise; supposition.
- CON-JECTURE, v. t. To guess; to suppose on slight evidence; to form an opinion at random.
- CON-JECTUR-ER (jekt'yür-er), n. One who conjectures.
- CON-JOIN, v. t. To join together without any thing intermediate; to connect; to unite; v. i. to unite; to join; to league.
- CON-JOINT, a. United; mutual; associate.
- CON-JOINT-LY, ad. In union; with united efforts.
- CON-JU-GAL, a. Pertaining to marriage; suitable to, or becoming the married state.
- CON-JU-GAL-LY, ad. Matrimonially; connubially.
- CON-JU-GÄTE, v. t. To join; to inflect verbs.
- CON-JU-GÄTE, a. A conjugate diameter is a right line bisecting the transverse diameter.
- CON-JU-GÄTION, n. Act of uniting or conjugating; assemblage; a systematic statement or synopsis of the various inflections of a verb.
- CON-JUNCT, a. Joint; united; connected.
- CON-JUNCTION, n. A meeting; union; league; bond; a connective or connecting word.
- CON-JUNCT-IVE, a. Serving to unite.
- CON-JUNCT-IVE-LY, ad. Jointly; in conjunction.
- CON-JUNCT-LY, } tion; in union.
- CON-JUNCTURE (kon-junkt'yür), n. A joining together; a union, as of circumstances, causes, &c.; a critical time; a crisis; connection.
- CON-JU-BATION (kun-jur-s'hun), n. The invocation of invisible powers for aid; an occult art by which supernatural or extraordinary acts are sought to be performed; incantation.
- CON-JURE (kunj'jur), v. t. To practise conjuration; to use magic arts for producing supernatural effects by aid of invisible powers; to play tricks; v. t. to act upon conjuration; to raise or produce.
- CON-JURE, v. t. To call on or enjoin solemnly to adjure; to call by a sacred name; to bind by an oath.
- CON-JUREMENT, n. A solemn injunction.
- CON-JUR-ER (kunj'jur-er), n. One who practises conjuration; an enchanter; a fortune-teller.
- CON-NN, v. t. To direct in steering a ship by signs to the helmsman.
- CON-NATE, a. Born at the same time.
- CON-NÄT-Ü-RÄL, a. Suitable to nature; of the same nature.
- CON-NECT, v. t. To link together; to unite; to tie; v. i. to be in connection.
- CON-NECTED-LY, ad. By connection.
- CON-NECTION, n. Act of joining; state of being joined; a relation by blood or marriage; a religious community.—*SYN.* Union; coherence; continuity; junction; linking; intercourse; dependence.
- CON-NECT-IVE, a. That serves to connect.
- CON-NECT-IVE, n. A word that connects sentences; any thing that connects.
- CON-NEXTION. See CON-NECTION.
- CON-NIVANCE, n. Voluntary blindness to an act; consent while professing ignorance. See COLLUSION.
- CON-NIVE, v. t. To wink at; to forbear to see or blame.
- CON-NIVER, n. One who connives.
- CON-NOIS-SEUR' (kon-nis-sür'), n. [Fr.] A critical judge of the fine arts; one thoroughly versed in any subject.
- CON-NÜC-Ü-ÄL, a. Pertaining to marriage; nuptial.
- CON-NOID, n. In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.
- CON-NOID-ÄL, a. Nearly conical.
- CON-QUER (66) (könk'er), v. t. To gain by force; to overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles.—*SYN.* To vanquish; subdue; subjugate. —Conquer is generic; to vanquish is to conquer by fighting, as a foe; to subdue is to bring completely under, as one's enemies; to subjugate is to bring under the yoke of bondage.
- CON-QUER, v. t. To overcome; to gain the victory.
- CON-QUER-Ä-BLE, a. That may be subdued.
- CON-QUER-ÖR, n. One who subdues or conquers.
- CON-QUEST (66) könk'west), n. The act of conquering; that which is conquered; reduction to one's power.—*SYN.* Victory; triumph; subjugation; subjection.
- CON-SAN-GUINE-ÜS, a. Related by birth or blood.
- CON-SAN-GUINI-ITY, n. Relation by blood or birth.
- CON-SCIENCE (kön'shense), n. The faculty within us which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions; the decisions of conscience; scruple; moral sense.
- CON-SCI-ENTIOUS (kon-she-n'shüs), a. Scrupulous; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience.
- CON-SCI-ENTIOUS-LY, ad. With strict integrity; according to conscience.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÜLE, BULL; VÍ'CIUOUS—CASH; CASH; SASH; CHASH; WHITE.

CON-SCI-ENTIOUS-NESS, *n.* Scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

CON-SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Reasonable; just.

CON-SCION-A-BLY, *ad.* Reasonably; justly.

CON-SCIOUS (kón'shús), *a.* Knowing one's own mental states and operations; knowing; knowing by consciousness; apprised. (Improperly applied to what is external.)

CON-SCIOUS-LY, *ad.* With inward persuasion or knowledge.

CON-SCIOUS-NESS (kón'shús-ness), *n.* The knowledge of what passes in the mind; internal sense.

CON-SCRIPT, *a.* Written; enrolled; *n.* an enrolled militiaman. The *Conscript Fathers* were the senators at Rome.

CON-SCRIPTION, *n.* A registering; a compulsory enrolment for military or naval service.

CON-SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To hallow; to dedicate solemnly; to devote to sacred uses; to render sacred or venerable.

CON-SE-CRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated.

CON-SE-CRATED, *a.* Dedicated with solemn rites; made sacred or venerable.

CON-SE-CRATION, *n.* The act of making sacred, or devoting to sacred uses; the ceremony of solemnly setting apart for a sacred service or purpose.

CON-SE-CRATOR, *n.* One who consecrates.

CON-SEC-TA-NE-OUS, *a.* Following of course.

CON-SEC-U-TIVE, *a.* Following in order or a series; uninterrupted in succession; consequential.

CON-SEC-U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of consequence or succession.

CON-SENT, *a.* A yielding to what is proposed; agreement of mind.—*Syn.* Accord; acquiescence; concurrence; assent; correspondence. See *ASSENT*.

CON-SENT, *v. t.* Literally, to think with another; to yield when one might refuse.—*Syn.* To agree; assent; yield; allow; concede. [with.]

CON-SEN-TA-NE-OUS, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.

CON-SEN-TA-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With agreement; consistently.

CON-SEN-TA-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreement; concordance.

CON-SEN-TA-NE-ITY, *n.* Concordance.

CON-SENTER, *n.* One who gives his consent.

CON-SENTIENT (kón-sen'shent), *a.* Agreeing; uniting in opinion.

CON-SEQUENCE, *n.* Literally, that which follows. That which springs out of something which precedes; a logical inference; importance; destination.—*Syn.* Effect; result.—An effect is the most immediate, springing directly from some cause; a consequence is more remote, not being strictly caused nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following something on which it truly depends; a result (lit., bounding back) is still more remote and variable, like the rebound of an elastic body which falls in very different directions. We may foresee the effects of a measure, may conjecture its consequences, but can rarely discover its final results.

CON-SEQUENT, *a.* Following naturally; *n.* that which naturally follows; effect; inference. See *ANTICEDENT*.

CON-SE-QUENTIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; conclusive; important; conceited; pompous.

CON-SE-QUENTIAL-LY, *ad.* By consequence; with right connection of ideas; with assumed importance.

CON-SE-QUENT-LY, *ad.* By consequence or effect; in consequence of something preceding.

CON-SER-VATION, *n.* Act of preserving; preservation from loss or injury.

CON-SER-VATISM, *n.* The desire of preserving whatever is established; disinclination to change.

CON-SER-VATIVE (13), *n.* One who aims to preserve from radical change; a Tory; one who wishes to maintain an institution in its present state; *a.* having power to preserve.

CON-SER-VATOR, *n.* A preserver; a keeper.

CON-SERVA-TORY, *n.* A place for preserving things; a large greenhouse for exotic plants; *a.* having the quality or power of preserving.

CON-SERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit; *a.* preparation in sugar.

CON-SERVE, *v. t.* To preserve; to candy fruit.

CON-SIDER, *v. t.* To think or deliberate on; to take into account; to attend to.—*Syn.* To ponder; revolve; weigh; study; examine.

CON-SIDER, *v. t.* To think carefully; to reflect; to deliberate.

CON-SIDER-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of regard; not trivial; of some distinction; important; deserving notice; more than a little.

CON-SIDER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a considerable degree.

CON-SIDER-ATE, *a.* Given to consideration; thoughtful; prudent; moderate.

CON-SIDER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With thought and prudence; with due consideration.

CON-SIDER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Thoughtfulness; prudence; calm deliberation.

CON-SID-ER-A-TION, *n.* The act of considering; serious thought; prudence; motive; reason; recompense; some degree of importance or of respectability; that which forms the reason or basis of a contract. [tion.]

CON-SID-ER-ING, *n.* Act of deliberating; hesitation.

CON-SIGN (kón-sín'), *v. t.* To give or set over; to deliver formally into the hands of another.—*Syn.* To commit; entrust.—To commit is generic; to entrust is to commit as a trust or deposit; to consign (lit., sign away) is to deliver over in a formal manner. A man may commit a lawsuit to his attorney, may entrust a child with his friend, may consign goods to an agent, or his soul at death into the hands of his Redeemer.

CON-SIGN-EE (kón-se-né'), *n.* One to whom a thing is intrusted.

CON-SIGN-ER (kón-sín-er), *n.* One who com-

CON-SIGN-OR (kón-se-nór'), *n.* One who commits to another in trust or for management.

CON-SIGNMENT (-sín-'), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

CON-SIST, *v. t.* To stand together; to subsist; to be made up of; to stand or be; to agree.

CON-SISTENCE, *n.* A standing together; de-

CON-SISTEN-CY, *n.* Degree of density; substance; agreement; congruity.

CON-SISTENT, *a.* Agreeing; conformed to; congruous; compatible; firm; not fluid.

CON-SISTENT-LY, *ad.* With agreement or suitability.

CON-SIS-TORI-AL, *a.* Relating to a consistory.

CON-SISTO-RY, *n.* A spiritual or ecclesiastical court; an assembly or council.

CON-SOCIATE, *n.* An accomplice; a partner.

CON-SOCIATE (-sók'shát), *v. t.* To unite in a body or association; to join; to associate; *v. i.* to unite or meet in a body; to coalesce.

CON-SOCIATION (-sók'she-s'hun), *n.* Alliance; fellowship; union; meeting of the clergy and delegates of Congregational churches within a certain district.

CON-SOCIATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.

CON-SOLA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being consoled.

CON-SOLATION, *n.* Alleviation of misery; assuagement of grief; refreshment of mind; that which comforts. See *COMFORT*.

CON-SOLA-TORY, *a.* Tending to yield consolation; assuaging grief.

CON-SOLE, *v. t.* To cheer under sorrow; to comfort.—*Syn.* To solace; sustain; soothe; encourage.

CON-SOLE, *n.* An ornament on the key of an arch; a bracket to support something, as a bust, &c.

CON-SOLI-DATE, *v. t.* To make hard or firm; to unite into one.—*Syn.* To harden; compact; condense; compress.

CON-SOLI-DATE, *v. t.* To become solid; to grow firm or hard.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CITE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAY; THREE, THIN; MARINE, WIND; MOVE,

- CON-SOLI-DATE**, *a.* Formed into a solid mass.
CON-SOLI-DATION, *a.* Act of making or becoming hard or firm; union of things; the annexing of one bill to another in legislation.
CON-SOLS, *a. pl.* Three per cent. annuities granted at different times, consolidated into one stock or fund.
CON-SONANCE, *a.* Agreement of one thing with another.—*SYN.* Accord; consistency; union.
CON-SONANT, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; congruous; according.
CON-SONANT, *a.* An articulation; a letter denoting the junction of the organs of speech, and only sounding with a vowel.
CON-SONANT-LY, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently.
CON-SONOUS, *a.* Agreeing in sound.
CON-SORT, *a.* A husband or wife; a companion.
Queen Consort, the wife of a king, is distinguished from a *Queen Regent*, who rules alone, and a *Queen Dowager*, the widow of a king.
CON-SORT, *v. t.* To associate; to join; to marry; followed by *with*; *v. t.* to join; to marry; to unite in company.
CON-SPIC-UOUS, *a.* Open to the view; striking to the eye or mind.—*SYN.* Eminent; illustrious; prominent; famous; distinguished, which see.
CON-SPIC-UOUS-LY, *ad.* In a conspicuous manner; plainly; openly.
CON-SPIC-U-ACY, *a.* A combination for an evil purpose.—*SYN.* Plot; cabal.
CON-SPIC-U-ANT, *a.* Plotting; conspiring.
CON-SPIC-U-ATION, *a.* A plotting; union for evil.
CON-SPIC-U-ATOR, *a.* A plotter of evil; one engaged in a conspiracy.
CON-SPIRE, *v. t.* To unite or covenant together for an evil purpose; to unite or meet for any purpose; to concur to an end; to conspire.
CON-STABLE (*kón'sta-bl*), *a.* An officer of the peace; in the middle ages, a high officer of government.
CON-STABLE-RY (*kón'sta-bler-ry*), *a.* The body or jurisdiction of constables.
CON-STAB-C-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of constables.
CON-STAN-CY, *a.* Fixedness; firmness of mind.—*SYN.* Steadiness; stability; resolution.
CON-STANT, *a.* Firm; fixed; faithful in affection; unchangeable; continual; *a.* that which remains invariable; steadfast.
CON-STANT-LY, *ad.* Invariably; firmly; steadily; continually; perseveringly.
CON-STEL-LATION, *a.* A cluster of fixed stars.
CON-STER-NATION, *a.* A terror which overpowers one's faculties. See **ALARM**.
CON-STI-PATE, *v. t.* To crowd; to fill and stop a passage; to make captive.
CON-STI-PATION, *a.* Act of stuffing; to confine.
CON-STIT-UEN-CY, *a.* The body of constituents.
CON-STIT-ENT, *a.* Essential; elemental; having the power of constituting; composing.
CON-STIT-ENT, *a.* A person who appoints; a term applied to those who elect a person to office as their representative; he who or that which constitutes or composes.
CON-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* Literally, to put together; to cause to be; to set up; to establish; to form or compose.—*SYN.* To make; appoint; depute.
CON-STI-TUTION, *a.* The act of constituting; characteristic or fundamental state of body or mind; a system of fundamental principles and laws for the government of a state or any organized body of men; a particular ordinance.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL, *a.* According to the constitution; inherent in the constitution.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL-ITY, *a.* Agreeableness to the constitution.
CON-STI-TUTION-AL-LY, *ad.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.
CON-STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* That constitutes or establishes.
CON-STRAIN, *v. t.* To impel with overpowering force.—*SYN.* To compel; force; drive; urge.

- CON-STRAIN-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be constrained; liable to constraint.
CON-STRAINT, *a.* Compulsion; force applied that which prevents free action.
CON-STRICT, *v. t.* To draw together; to bind; to control; to cause to shrink.
CON-STRICTION, *a.* A drawing together; contraction; compression.
CON-STRICTOR, *a.* That which draws together or contracts.
CON-STRINGE, *v. t.* To draw together; to contract; to compress.
CON-STRING-ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; compressing.
CON-STRICT, *v. t.* To form and put together the parts of a thing; to build; to erect.
CON-STRICTER, *a.* One who constructs.
CON-STRICT-ION, *a.* The act or manner of building, or of forming and putting together the parts of a thing; fabrication; structure; in grammar, syntax, or the proper arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation; meaning.
CON-STRICT-ION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to construction.
CON-STRICT-ION-IST, *a.* One who puts a construction on law or public documents.
CON-STRICT-IVE, *a.* Proceeding from construction; inferred.
CON-STRICT-IVE-LY, *ad.* By way of construction; by fair inference.
CON-STRUCE, *v. t.* To translate or interpret; to explain.
CON-SUB-STANTIAL (*-stán'shál*), *a.* Of the same substance.
CON-SUB-STANTIATE (*-stán'sháte*), *v. t.* To unite in one common substance or nature.
CON-SUB-STAN-TI-ATION (*-stán-she-á'shun*), *a.* Union of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements, according to Luther.
CON-SUE-TUDE (*kón'swe-túde*), *a.* Custom.
CON-SUE-TU-DI-NAL, *a.* Customary; usual.
CON-SUL, *a.* A chief officer in ancient Rome; an officer appointed by a government to protect the interests of its citizens in some foreign country.
CON-SUL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.
CON-SUL-LATE, *a.* Office or residence of a consul.
CON-SUL-SHIP, *a.* Office of a consul.
CON-SULT, *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek information from; to regard; *v. i.* to take counsel together; to deliberate in common.
CON-SULT-ATION, *a.* Act of consulting; a council for deliberation.
CON-SUM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed.
CON-SUME, *v. t.* Literally, to take or do away with; to destroy or waste utterly; *v. i.* to waste away; to be exhausted.—*SYN.* To swallow up; engulf; absorb; squander; expend; dissipate.
CON-SUMER, *a.* One who consumes or destroys.
CON-SUM-MATE or **CON-SUM-MATE**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect; to finish by completing what was intended.
CON-SUM-MATE, *a.* Complete; accomplished; perfect.
CON-SUM-MATE-LY, *ad.* Completely; perfectly.
CON-SUM-MATION, *a.* Completion; end; termination or winding up of any work, scheme, or system.
CON-SUMPTION (*-sám'shan*), *a.* The act of consuming; waste; state of wasting or diminution; decline; pulmonary disease; a wasting or gradual decay of the body.
CON-SUMPT-IVE, *a.* Destructive; inclined to or afflicted with consumption; pertaining to consumption.
CON-SUMPT-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a way tending to or indicating consumption.
CONTACT, *a.* Touch; close union; junction.
CON-TAG-ION (*tá'jun*), *a.* The communication of disease by contact or near approach; that which thus communicates disease.
CON-TAG-ION-IST, *a.* One who believes that certain diseases are contagious.

DOVE, WOLF, DOG; ÉCLE, ELL; V'CTOIS—GAS K: G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHIS.

CON-TAGIOUS (-tájus), *a.* Containing or producing contagion; catching.—**Syn.** Infectious.—These words have been used in very diverse senses; but, in general, a contagious disease is one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, &c., while an infectious one supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison-ships, of marshes, &c., infecting the system with disease. See **INFECTION**.

CON-TAIN', *v. t.* To hold; to comprise; to restrain; to include; to embrace; *v. i.* to live in continence.

CON-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* To defile; to pollute; to taint; to corrupt.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; corrupt; defiled.

CON-TAM-I-NATION, *a.* Defilement; pollution.

CON-TEM'N (kon-tém'), *v. t.* To regard with contempt.—**Syn.** Despire; scorn; disdain.—*Contemna* is generic; to *despire* (lit., to look down upon) is to regard or treat as mean, unbecoming, or worthless; to *scorn* is stronger, expressing a quick, indignant contempt; *disdain* is still stronger, denoting either a generous abhorrence of what is base, or unwarrantable pride and haughtiness.

CON-TEM'NER, *a.* One who contemns; a despiser.

CON-TEM'PER, *v. t.* To moderate by mixture.

CON-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* To moderate; to reduce by mixture; to temper.

CON-TEM'PER-ATION, *a.* The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture.

CON-TEMPL-ATE or **CONTEM-PLATE**, *v. t.* or *i.* To dwell upon in thought; to consider in reference to a future act.—**Syn.** To meditate; intend.—We *meditate* a design when we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment; we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision is nearly or quite made; to *intend* is stronger; we have decided to act when an opportunity may offer.

CON-TEM-PLATION, *a.* The act of contemplating; attentive thought.—**Syn.** Meditation; study.

CON-TEM-PLA-TIVE, *a.* Given to contemplation; studious; thoughtful.

CON-TEM-PLA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Thoughtfully; with contemplation.

CON-TEM-PLA-TIVE-NESS, *a.* Disposition to contemplate.

CONTEM-PLA-TOR, *a.* One employed in meditation; one who contemplates.

CON-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *a.* One who lives at the same time with another. (*Cotemporary* is a barbarism.)

CON-TEM-PO-RA-RY, } *a.* Living or being
CON-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, } at the same time.

CON-TEMPT (-tém'), *a.* Act of despising; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile; state of being despised; scorn; disdain; in law, disobedience of the rules or orders of a court.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE, *a.* Deserving contempt.—**Syn.** Despicable; pitiful; paltry.—*Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible*, and *pitiful* than *paltry*. A man is *despicable* for what is base or wicked; *contemptible* for what is weak, foolish, &c. A thing is *pitiful* when it indicates meanness and timidity, *paltry* when low and worthless.

CON-TEMPTU-OUS (-témpt'yú-us), *a.* Expressing contempt; scornful; haughty.

CON-TEMPTU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a contemptuous manner.

CON-TEND, *v. i.* To strive; to dispute; to reprove sharply; to vie with.

CON-TENDER, *a.* One who contends or disputes; a champion.

CON-TENT, *a.* Rest or quietness of mind in one's present situation; quietude; satisfaction; *a.* satisfied; quiet; peaceful.

CON-TENT, *v. t.* To satisfy; to gratify or please; to make quiet or easy

CON-TENTED, *a.* Satisfied; quiet in mind; pleased.

CON-TENTION (-tén'shun), *a.* A violent struggle.—**Syn.** Strife; contest; quarrel; controversy; feud; variance; discussion.

CON-TENTIOUS (-tén'shus), *a.* Disposed to contend; perverse; quarrelsome; relating to or provoking contention.

CON-TENTIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner; perversely.

CON-TENTMENT, *a.* Satisfaction; acquiescence; gratification.

CON-TENTS or **CONTENTS**, *a. pl.* That which is contained within any limits; heads of what a book contains; index. [bounds.]

CON-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of the same

CON-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.

CON-TERM'IN-OUS (iz), *a.* Bordering; touching; having the same limit.

CONTEST, *n.* A struggle for victory; strife in argument; controversy.—**Syn.** Strife; conflict; encounter; combat.—*Strife* is generic; an *encounter* is a sudden and hostile meeting; a *conflict* is a violent meeting of the parties; a *combat* is a deadly conflict of two or more.

CON-TEST', *v. t.* To strive earnestly in respect to.

—**Syn.** Controvert; debate.

CON-TEST, *v. i.* To strive; to vie with; to dispute.

CON-TESTA-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed.

CON-TESTANT, *a.* One who contests the right of another.

CON-TEST-ATION, *a.* Act of contesting; dispute.

CONTEXT, *n.* Series or order of discourse; the parts of a discourse which precede or follow a passage specified.

CON-TEXT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture or to the human frame.

CON-TEXT'RE (kon-téxt'yúr), *a.* An interweaving; texture; system.

CON-TIG'U-ITY, *n.* Close position; contact.

CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* Joining at the surface or border.—**Syn.** Adjoining; adjacent.—Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without touching, as *adjacent* fields; *adjoining* when they meet or join at some point, as *adjoining* farms; *contiguous* when they are brought more continuously in contact, as *contiguous* buildings.

CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *ad.* In close junction; in a manner to touch.

CONTI-NENCE, } *a.* Forbearance of sensual in-

CONTI-NEN-CY, } dulgence; self-command; chastity.

CON-TI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from sensual indulgence.—**Syn.** Temperate; chaste; moderate.

CONTI-NENT, *n.* A great extent of land nowhere entirely separated by water; one of the great divisions of the earth.

CON-TI-NENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a continent.

CON-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Chastely; temperately.

CON-TIN'GEN-CY, *n.* Accident; casual event; unforeseen occurrence; that which happens in connection with something else; uncertainty.

CON-TIN'GENT, *a.* Happening by chance; accidental; casual; uncertain; depending on something uncertain, or that can not be foreseen.

CON-TIN'GENT, *a.* Chance; that which falls to one's lot; proportion to be furnished, as of troops, &c.

CON-TIN'GENT-LY, *ad.* By chance; accidentally.

CON-TIN'U-AL (-tin'yú-ál), *a.* Very frequent; occurring in a succession almost or quite unbroken.

—**Syn.** Continuous; perpetual.—A thing is *continuous* which flows on without interruption through its whole course, as a *continuous* discourse or train of thought; it is *continual* when, with perhaps brief interruptions, it steadily recurs again, as *continual* showers. *Perpetual* is sometimes used for *continual* in a stronger sense, as *perpetual* applications; sometimes for *continuous* and *lasting*, as *perpetual* motion.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICTIOUS.—S as x; é as j; s as s; CH as SH; WHIS.

CON-TU-MELIOUS, *a.* Haughtily reproachful; showing great contempt.—*rn.* Abusive; insulting; contemptuous; haughty.

CON-TU-MELIOUS-LY, *ad.* Reproachfully; abusively; with pride and contempt.

CON-TU-ME-LY, *n.* Contemptuous language; insolence; haughty rudeness.

CON-TUSION (tù'zhun), *n.* A bruising; a bruise in the flesh without breaking the skin; a reducing to powder by beating.

CON-UN'DRUM, *a.* A sort of riddle, proposing for discovery some point of resemblance between things apparently unlike.

CON-U-SANCE, *n.* Cognizance; knowledge.

CON-VA-LESCE' (-lèss'), *v. i.* To recover health.

CON-VA-LÉS-CENCE, *n.* Return to health; restoration from disease.

CON-VA-LÉS-CENT, *a.* Recovering health.

CON-VEN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be convened.

CON-VENE', *v. t.* To call together; to cause to meet or assemble; *v. i.* to come together; to assemble.

CON-VENIENCE (kon-ven'yence), *n.* Fitness; accommodation; that which gives ease; suitability; propriety; freedom from difficulty; ease.

CON-VENIENT (-ven'yent), *a.* Fit; suitable; adapted to use or to wants; proper; handy.

CON-VENIENT-LY, *ad.* Suitably; fitly; without trouble; commodiously.

CON-VENT, *n.* A community of persons devoted to religious seclusion. See CLOISTER.

CON-VENTI-CLE (kon-ven'te-kl), *n.* A meeting; an assembly; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the Established Church.

CON-VENTION, *n.* The act of coming together; an assembly; a formal meeting or gathering of persons for some deliberative purpose: temporary treaty; agreement between parties.

CON-VENTION-AL, *a.* Agreed on by contract; arising out of custom or tacit agreement.

CON-VENTION-AL-ISM, *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement, as a custom, &c.

CON-VENTION-A-BY, *a.* Agreed on by contract; acting under agreement.

CON-VENTU-AL, *a.* Belonging to a convent; *n.* a monk; a nun.

CON-VERGE' (13), *v. t.* To incline toward one point.

CON-VERGENCE, *n.* A tending to one point.

CON-VERGENT, *a.* Tending to one point; gradually approaching each other.

CON-VERS-A-BLE, *a.* Free to converse; sociable.

CON-VER-SANT, *a.* Familiar with.

CON-VER-SATION, *n.* Intercourse with others; oral interchange of thought by language; mode of life.—*syn.* Talk; chat; conference.—Talk is broken, familiar, and versatile; *chat* is still more so; *conversation* is more continuous and sustained; a *conference* is held for the discussion of some important topic.

CON-VER-SATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse.

CON-VER-SA-ZI-ONE (kon-ver-sat-ze-ó'na), *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation.

CON-VERSE' (13), *v. t.* To discourse; to interchange thoughts orally.

CON-VERSE, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse; familiar intercourse; an inverted or reciprocal proposition.

CON-VERSE, *a.* Reciprocal or opposite.

CON-VERSE-LY, *ad.* By change of order.

CON-VÉRSION (-vèr'shun), *n.* A turning or change from one state to another; a change of heart and conduct.

CON-VERT, *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion; one who is converted.—*syn.* Proselyte; pervert.—*Convert* is generic, and refers to a change of mind or feelings; a *proselyte* is one who, leaving his former sect or system, becomes the adherent of another; a *pervert* is one who is drawn off or perverted from the true faith.

CON-VERT, *v. i.* To change from one thing, character, state, religion, party, or sect, to another.

CON-VERT-I-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The being con-

CON-VERTI-BLE-NESS, } vertible.

CON-VERTI-BLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other; transmutable; transformable.

CON-VERTI-BLY, *ad.* In a changed form; in turn; by interchange.

CON-VEX, *a.* Rising to a roundish form on the outside; spherical; opposed to *concave*.

CON-VEX-I-TY, } *n.* Spherical or globular form

CON-VEX-NESS, } on the outside; surface of a convex body.

CON-VEX-LY, *ad.* In a convex form.

CON-VEX'O-CON-CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other.

CON-VEX'O-CON-VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CON-VEY' (kon-vé'), *v. t.* To carry; to bear; to transfer; to transmit; to pass or cause to pass.

CON-VEY-A-BLE (-vé'a-bl), *a.* That may be conveyed.

CON-VEY-ANCE (-vé'ance), *n.* Act or means of conveying; transmission; assignment; the passing of property, titles, &c. from one to another; the writing by which property, &c. is transferred.

CON-VEYAN-CER (-vé'an-ser), *n.* One who draws deeds, conveyances of property, &c.

CON-VEYAN-CING (-vé'an-sing), *n.* The act or business of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring property.

CON-VEYER (-vé'er), *n.* One who conveys or carries.

CON-VICT, *n.* A person found guilty of a crime.

CON-VICT, *v. t.* To prove to be guilty; to convince of sin.

CON-VICTION, *n.* A proving guilty; a convincing of sin by conscience; sense of guilt; satisfaction of the reason; strong belief.

CON-VICTIVE, *a.* Adapted to convict.

CON-VINCE, *v. t.* To satisfy as to the truth or fact; to subdue by evidence.—*syn.* To persuade.—To convince is an act of the understanding; to persuade, of the will or feelings. The one is effected by argument, the other by motives. When we say, "I am persuaded it is so," "I can not persuade myself of the fact," there is a degree of feeling mingled with the conviction which gives rise to the expression.

CON-VINCEMENT, *n.* Satisfaction by proof.

CON-VINCI-BLE, *a.* That may be convinced.

CON-VINCING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to persuade.

CON-VIVI-AL, *a.* Belating to a feast or entertainment; festive; social; jovial; gay.

CON-VIV-I-AL-I-TY, *n.* Festive mirth; convivial disposition.

CON-VO-CATE, *v. t.* To call together; to summon; to assemble by summons.

CON-VO-CATION, *n.* The act of calling together; an assembly, especially of clergymen.—*syn.* Meeting; convention; council; diet.

CON-VOKE', *v. t.* To call together; to summon.

CON-VO-LUTE, } *a.* Rolled together, or one

CON-VO-LUT-ED, } part on another.

CON-VO-LUTION, *n.* A rolling together; a winding or twisting.

CON-VOLVE', *v. t.* To roll or wind together, or one part on another.

CON-VOLVU-LUS, *n.* Bindweed, a genus of plants.

CON-VOY', *v. t.* To accompany for protection.

CON-VOY, *n.* Attendance of force for protection.

CON-VULSE', *v. t.* To draw or contract with shaking; to affect by violent action.

CON-VULSION, *n.* Violent spasm; any irregular and violent motion; commotion.

CON-VULSIVE, *a.* Producing spasms; spasmodic; attended with convulsions.

CONY (kón'y, or familiarly kún'ny), *n.* A rabbit; a small quadruped.

COO, *v. t.* To make a noise as a dove.

COOING, *n.* Note of affection or invitation, as of a dove.

COVE, WOLF, SPOKE; RICE, BILL, VICIOUS.—C as K; C as J; S as X; CH as SH; THIS.

COR'DO-VAN, } n. A kind of Spanish leather.
 COR'DWAIN, } n. A shoemaker.
 CORE, n. The heart or inner part.
 CO-RE'GENT, n. A joint regent or ruler.
 CO-RE-LATION, n. Corresponding relation.
 CO-RI-A'CEOUS (-á'shus), a. Consisting of or like leather.
 CO-RI-AN'DER, n. A plant and its aromatic seed.
 CORK, n. A tree, or its bark; a stopper of cork.
 CORK, v. t. To stop with a cork.
 CORKING-PIN, n. A pin of a large size.
 CORK'-SCREW (-skrú), n. A screw to draw corks.
 CORMO-RANT, n. A genus of sea-birds of the pelican kind; the water raven; a glutton.
 CORN, n. The edible grains in general; a single seed of grain; maize; the plant which produces maize or other corn; a hard excrescence on the feet.
 CORN, r. t. To sprinkle or preserve with salt; to granulate.
 CORN'-CHAND-LER, n. A dealer in corn.
 CORN'-CRAKE, n. The land-rail; a bird with a grating cry that frequents corn-fields.
 COR'NE-A, n. The horny, transparent membrane of the forepart of the eye.
 COR'NED (kórnd), a. Sprinkled with salt; cured by salt; drunk. [Low.]
 COR'NEL, n. A tree; the cornelian cherry.
 COR'NE-OUS, a. Horny; like horn; hard.
 COR'NER, n. An angle; a secret place.
 COR'NER-STONE, n. The stone which unites the two walls at the corner.
 COR'NER-WISE, ad. Diagonally; with corner in front.
 COR'NET, n. A musical wind-instrument; an officer of cavalry who bears the ensign of a troop; a fleam.
 COR'NET-CY, n. The office or rank of a cornet.
 COR'NICE (kór'nis), n. The upper member of the entablature of a column; a little projection in joinery or masonry.
 CORN'-STALK (-stauk), n. A stalk or stem of corn.
 COR-NU-CO'PI-A, n. The horn of plenty.
 COR'NY, a. Strong; stiff; hard; like horn; producing or containing corn.
 COR'OL, } n. The inner covering of a flower,
 CO-ROL'LA, } consisting of petals.
 COR-OL-LA'CEOUS (-lá'shus), a. Consisting of or relating to a corolla.
 COR'OL-LA-RY, n. An inference from a preceding proposition; a surplus.
 CO-RO'NA, n. [L. a crown] In architecture, a flat member of the cornice crowning the entablature; in botany, the margin of a radiated compound flower; in optics, a halo around the sun or moon; an apparent radiation of auroral light from that part of the heavens to which the dipping-needle points.
 COR'O-NAL, n. A crown; chaplet; garland; a. pertaining to the top of the head, or to a corona.
 COR'O-NA-RY, a. Of or placed as a crown.
 COR-O-NÁTION, n. Act or ceremony of crowning, as a king.
 COR'O-NEE, n. An officer who inquires into the cause of an untimely death.
 COR'O-NET, n. An inferior crown worn by a nobleman.
 COR'PO-RAL, n. An inferior military officer next below a sergeant.
 COR'PO-RAL, a. Pertaining to the body.—Syn. Corporeal, which see.
 COR'PO-RAL-LY, ad. Bodily; in a body.
 COR'PO-EATE, a. United in a community or body; collectively one.
 COR-PO-RÁTION, n. A body corporate or politic, constituted by law, and authorized to act as a single person.
 COR'PO-RÁ-TOR, n. The member of a corpora-

tion.
 COR-PÓRE-AL, a. Having a body; consisting of a material body; not spiritual.—Syn. Bodily; corporeal.—Bodily is opposed to mental; corporeal refers to the interior animal structure, as corporeal substance or frame; corporeal refers more to the exterior, as corporeal punishment.
 COR-PO-RE-I-TY, n. Bodily substance; materiality; the state of having a body.
 CORPS (kóre), n. [Fr.] A body of troops.
 CORPSE, n. The dead body of a human being.
 COR'PU-LENCE, } n. Fleshiness; excessive fat.
 COR'PU-LEN-CY, } ness; grossness.
 COR'PU-LENT, a. Very fleshy; gross; fat.
 COR'PUS-CLE (kór'pus-sl), n. An atom; a fine particle.
 COR-PUS-CU-LAR, a. Pertaining to corpuscles.
 COR-RECT, v. t. To make right; to free from faults or crimes.—Syn. To amend; to punish; to chastise; to counteract.
 COR-RECT, a. Exact; accurate; right; free from faults; conformable to a proper rule or standard. See ACCURATE.
 COR-REC'TION, n. The act of correcting; retrenchment of faults; that which is substituted in the place of what is erroneous; that which is intended to rectify or to cure faults; that which corrects; discipline; punishment.
 COR-REC'TIONAL, a. Intended for correction; tending to correct.
 COR-REC'TIVE, a. Tending or having power to correct or amend; n. that which corrects or which has the quality of obviating what is wrong.
 COR-RECTLY, ad. In a correct manner; exactly; accurately; justly.
 COR-RECTNESS, n. Conformity to truth, or to a just rule or standard.—Syn. Accuracy; exactness; precision.
 COR-RECT'OR, n. He who, or that which corrects.
 COR'RE-LATE, n. A correlative.
 COR-RE-LÁTION, n. Reciprocal relation.
 COR-RE-LÁ-TIVE, a. Having a reciprocal relation, as the terms father and son; n. that which is opposed in a reciprocal relation.
 COR-RE-SPOND, v. t. To suit; to agree; to be congruous; to be adequate or proportioned; to write to; to keep up intercourse with by letters.—Syn. Correspond with; correspond to.—We correspond with a friend by letters; one thing corresponds to another, i.e., answers to it.
 COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, n. Relation; mutual adaptation; agreement; interchange of epistles; the letters interchanged; intercourse.
 COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, a. Suited; answerable; agreeable; congruous.
 COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, n. One who corresponds or who has intercourse by letters.
 COR-RI-DOR, n. A gallery round a house.
 COR-RI-GÉN'DA, n. [L.] Corrections to be made.
 COR-RI-GI-BLE, a. That may be amended.
 COR-RO-BO-RANT, a. Strengthening; confirming.
 COR-RO-BO-RATE, v. t. To strengthen; to confirm or give additional strength to.
 COR-RO-BO-RÁTION, n. Act of confirming.
 COR-RO-BO-RÁ-TIVE, a. Tending to strengthen or confirm.
 COR-RÓDE, v. t. To eat away or consume by degrees.
 COR-RÓDENT, a. Having the power of corroding; n. any substance that corrodes.
 COR-RÓD-I-BLE, a. That may be corroded.
 COR-RÓSION (-rózhun), n. Act of eating away.
 COR-RÓ-SIVE, a. Eating gradually; consuming; impairing.
 COR-RÓ-SIVE-LY, ad. By corrosion; like a corrosive.
 COR-RU-GATE, v. t. To wrinkle; to contract.
 COR-RU-GÁTION, n. Contraction into wrinkles.
 COR-RÚPT, v. t. To make putrid or putrescent; to spoil; to deprave; to vitiate; to destroy integrity; to debase; to bribe; to falsify; v. i. to become putrid; to putre; y. to lose purity.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI0US—C AS X; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

COUNTER-MARCH, v. t. To change the wings of a battalion so as to bring the right to the left, and the front to the rear.

COUNTER-MARCH, n. A change in the wings or face of a battalion.

COUNTER-MARK, n. A check-mark; a second or third mark on goods; a counterfeit of the natural mark of a horse's teeth.

COUNTER-MINE, n. A subterranean passage to oppose another.

COUNTER-MINE, v. t. To run an opposing subterranean passage or mine; to counterwork; to defeat.

COUNTER-MÔVE-MENT, n. A movement in opposition to another.

COUNTER-PANE, n. The cover of a bed.

COUNTER-PART, n. The corresponding part; a duplicate.

COUNTER-PLEA, n. A replication in law.

COUNTER-PLAY, n. A plot against a plot.

COUNTER-POINT, n. A quilted coverlet; opposite point; in music, the science of harmony.

COUNTER-POISE, v. t. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight.

COUNTER-POISE, n. A weight to balance another; equiponderance; a force or power sufficient to balance another.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, n. A change to a former state of things; a revolution reversing a previous one.

COUNTER-SCARP, n. In fortification, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch.

COUNTER-SEAL, v. t. To seal with another.

COUNTER-SIGN (sine), v. t. To sign as secretary, or other subordinate officer, a writing which has been signed by the principal or superior. Bank notes are signed by the president, and countersigned by the cashier.

COUNTER-SIGN, n. A military watchword; the signature of a subordinate, in addition to that of the principal or superior.

COUNTER-SINK, v. t. To sink into a cavity so as not to project, as the head of a screw, &c.

COUNTER-SINK, n. A drill or tool for counter-sinking.

COUNTER-TENOR, } n. High tenor in music;
COUNTER, } a part between the tenor and treble.

COUNTER-VAIL, v. t. To balance; to compensate; to act with equivalent effect.

COUNTER-WORK (w'urk'), v. t. To work in opposition to.

COUNTRESS, n. The wife of a count or earl.

COUNTING-HOUSE, n. A room or house appropriated to the keeping of books, papers, and accounts, and the transaction of business.

COUNTLESS, a. Numberless; infinite.

COUNTRIFY, v. t. To conform to the country; to make rustic.

COUNTRY (kūn'try), n. Land around a city; the territory of a kingdom or state; native land.

COUNTRY (kūn'try), a. Belonging to the country; rustic.

COUNTRY-MAN, n. One of the same country; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

COUNTRY-SEAT, n. A residence in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUNTY, n. A shire; a division of a state.

COUNTY-PALATINE, n. An English county possessing peculiar privileges, such as courts of their own.

COUP-DE-SOL-EIL (koo'de-so-ill), n. Sunstroke.

COUPLE (kup'pl), n. A pair; a brace; two of a sort.

COUPLE (kup'pl), v. t. To join one thing to another; to marry; v. i. to embrace.

COUPLET (kup'let), n. Two verses; a pair.

COUPLING, n. That which couples or connects.

COUPON (koo'pon), n. An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond.

COURAGE (kūr'aje), n. The quality which leads men to meet danger without fear or shrinking.—Syn. Bravery; intrepidity; valour; boldness; daring. See BRAVERY.

COUR-AGEOUS, a. Brave; bold; daring.

COUR-AGEOUS-LY, ad. Bravely; boldly; heroically.

COURIER (koo're-er), n. A messenger sent in haste; a newspaper.

COURSE (kōrse), n. A passing or running; a race; place of running; a passage; direction of motion; order; class; series; line of conduct; a range of stone or brick of the same height; a service of dishes.

COURSE, v. t. To hunt; to run; to pursue; to run through or over; v. i. to run; to move with speed.

COURSEER, n. A race-horse; a racer; a hunter.

COURSES, n. pl. The principal sails of a ship.

COURTING, n. The sport of hunting hares, &c.

COURT, n. A yard or inclosed area adjoining a house; a recess from a street; a palace; the hall where justice is administered; persons who compose the retinue or council of a king; persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; the art of pleasing; civility; address to gain favour.

COURT, v. t. To make love; to solicit in marriage; to endeavour to gain by address.

COURT-DAY, n. A day in which a court sits for administering justice.

COURTEOUS (kūr'te-us), a. Exhibiting courtesy; of kind and polished deportment.—Syn. Civil; polite; complaisant; affable; urbane.

COURTEOUS-LY (kūr'te-us), ad. In a courteous manner; civilly; politely.

COURTESAN (kūr'te-san), n. A lewd woman; a prostitute.

COURTESY (kūr'te-sy), n. Civility; politeness; kind treatment; good breeding.

COURTESY (kūr'tsy), n. An expression of respect or civility by females, consisting in a slight bending of the knees or inclination of the body; v. t. to perform the act of respect or reverence as a female.

COURT-HAND, n. A hand used in records.

COURTIER (kūr'tyar), n. An attendant on a court; one who flatters to please.

COURTING, n. The act of paying court.

COURTLIKE, a. Polite; well-bred; civil.

COURTLINESS, n. Elegance of manners; complaisance with dignity; civility.

COURTLY, a. Belating to a court; polite; elegant; flattering.

COURT-MARTIAL, n.; pl. Courts-Martial. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences.

COURT-PLASTER, n. Black silk, adhesive on one side, for covering slight injuries.

COURTSHIP, n. Solicitation in marriage; the act of soliciting favour or of wooing.

COUSIN (kūz'n), n. The child of an uncle or aunt; one collaterally related; more remotely related than a brother or sister.

COURTIN-GERMAN, n. A first cousin.

COVE, n. A small creek, inlet, or bay; a recess in a shore sheltered from winds and waves.

COVE-NANT (kū've-nant), n. A mutual agreement.—Syn. Contract, which see.

COVE-NANT (kū've-nant), v. t. To make a formal agreement; to contract; to bargain; to stipulate; v. t. to grant or promise by covenant.

COVE-NANT-EE, n. One to whom a covenant is made.

COVE-NANT-ER, n. One who makes a covenant; one who joined the great league in defence of civil and religious liberty in Scotland in the 17th century.

COVER (kū'ver), v. t. To spread over; to hide; to conceal; to shelter; to protect; to brood; to clothe; to include or comprehend.

COVER (kū'ver), n. That which overspreads;

x, s, &c., long.—x, s, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; M^{AN}VE.

- shelter; concealment; protection; pretence; a plate set on the table.
- COVER-ING, *n.* That which covers or conceals.
- COVER-LET, *n.* An upper bed cover.
- COVERT (kū'vert), *a.* Covered; hid; secret; disguised.
- COVERT (kū'vert), *n.* A shelter; a thicket; a defence.
- COVERT-LY, *ad.* Secretly; privately; closely.
- COVERT-URE (kū'vert-yūr), *n.* Covering; shelter; the state of a married woman, who is considered as under cover, or under the power of her husband.
- COVER (kū'vet), *v. t. or i.* To desire earnestly or inordinately.—*SYN.* To long for; hanker after.
- COVER-ULS (kū'vet-us), *a.* Eager to gain and save property; inordinately desirous.
- COVER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Greedily; with eagerness to save or possess.
- COVER-OUS-NESS (kū'vet-us), *n.* Inordinate desire of gain.—*SYN.* Avarice; cupidity.
- COVERY (kū'vet), *n.* A brood of birds; a hatch.
- COWIN (kū'vin), *n.* Deceitful agreement; collusion.
- COW, *n.*; *pl.* COWS; old *pl.* KINE. The female of the bovine genus of animals.
- COW, *v. t.* To dispirit; to depress with timidity.
- COWARD, *n.* One deficient in courage.—*SYN.* Craven; poltroon; dastard.—*Coward* is supposed to have been originally *turn-tail* (enlum-vertère); a *craven* is literally one who *begs off*, or shrinks at the approach of danger; a *poltroon* (paltry) is a mean spirited coward; *dastard* is one of the strongest terms of reproach in our language.
- COWARD, *a.* Destitute of courage; base.
- COWARD-ICE, *n.* Want of courage.—*SYN.* Timidity; pusillanimity.
- COWARD-LY, *a.* Meanly timid; fearful; befitting a coward.
- COWARD-LY, *ad.* With mean timidity.
- COWER, *v. i.* To sink by bending the knees; to crouch.
- COWHERD, *n.* One who takes care of cows.
- COWHIDE, *n.* The hide of a cow; a coarse whip made of cowhide.
- COWHIDE, *v. t.* To beat with a cowhide.
- COWL, *n.* A monk's hood; a circumgyrating hood on the top of a chimney to prevent smoking.
- COWLICK, *n.* A tuft of hair turned over the forehead, which appears as if licked by a cow.
- COWL-STAFF, *n.* A staff for supporting a vessel between two persons.
- COWPOX, *n.* The vaccine disease.
- COWRY, *n.* A small shell used for coin in Africa and the East.
- COWSLIP, *n.* A plant bearing yellow flowers of the genus *primula*.
- COX-COMB (-kōmē), *n.* The caruncle of a cock; a top; a red flower.
- COX-COMB-RY, *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.
- COX-COMIC-AL, *a.* Conceited; foppish; pert.
- COY, *a.* Shrinking from familiarity.—*SYN.* Modest; reserved; retiring; shy; distant; bashful.
- COYISH, *a.* Somewhat shy; reserved.
- COY-LY, *ad.* With reserve; shyly; modestly.
- COYN-ESS, *n.* Shyness of familiarity; reserve.
- COZEN (kū'zēn), *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud; to beguile. [*Knave.*]
- COZEN-ER (kū'zēn-er), *n.* One who cheats; a cozen-ly, *ad.* Sausily; comfortably.
- COZY, *a.* Snug; comfortable.
- CRAB, *n.* A crustaceous animal; a wild apple; a peevish person; a species of crane or capstan; a wooden engine used in launching; Cancer, a sign of the zodiac; *a.* sour; austere.
- CRABBED, *a.* Harsh; with bitterness; like a crab-apple.—*SYN.* Peevish; sour; rough; austere; morose; difficult.
- CRABBED-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; morosely.
- CRACK, *n.* A sudden sharp noise; a fissure; a disruption; a boaster.
- CRACK, *v. t.* To break into chinks; to split; to break partially; to produce a sharp, abrupt sound; to disorder; to make crazy; *v. i.* to burst; to open in chinks; to emit a sharp, sudden sound; to boast; with *of*.
- CRACK, *a.* Superior; first-rate. [*Low.*]
- CRACK-BRAINED (-brānd), *a.* Having the understanding or intellect impaired.
- CRACKER, *n.* A firework; a boaster; a hard biscuit; that which cracks any thing.
- CRACKLE (krāk'kl), *v. t.* To make sharp sudden noises; to decrepitate.
- CRACKLING, *n.* Crepitation; frequent sharp sounds.
- CRADLE, *n.* A bed or crib on rockers for children; an instrument for cutting and laying grain; a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching; a case for a broken limb; tinfancy.
- CRADLE, *v. t.* To lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.
- CRAFT (6), *n.* Art; trade; cunning; dexterity; artifice; small vessels; vessels in general.
- CRAFT-ILY, *ad.* With cunning; artfully; slyly.
- CRAFT-INESS, *n.* Artifice; cunning; stratagem.
- CRAFTSMAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic.
- CRAFTY, *a.* Cunning; subtle; artful; sly.
- CRAIG, *n.* A steep rugged rock; in *geology*, a deposit of gravel with shells; nape of the neck.
- CRAIGGED, } *a.* Full of crags; rough; rugged, }
CRAIGGY, } with broken rocks.
- CRAM, *v. t.* To stuff; to force down; to fill to surfeit; to crowd; *v. i.* to eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.
- CRAMBO, *n.* A play in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme.
- CRAMP, *n.* Spasm; a painful spasmodic contraction of muscles; restraint; confinement; a piece of iron for holding timbers or stones together.
- CRAMP, *v. t.* To confine; to hinder; to stop; to affect with spasms.
- CRAMP-FISH, *n.* The torpedo or electric ray.
- CRAM-POONS', *n. pl.* Iron works for hoisting boxes, &c.
- CRAW-BERRY, *n.* An acid berry growing in swamps, used for a sauce.
- CRANE, *n.* A migratory fowl; a machine for raising and moving weights; a siphon or crooked pipe.
- CRANE'S-BILL, *n.* Plants of the genus *geranium*; a pair of pincers.
- CRA-NI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the cranium or skull.
- CRA-NI-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of the cranium.
- CRA-NI-OL-O-GY, *n.* The science which investigates the form of the skull and its relation to the faculties of the mind; phrenology.
- CRA-NI-OM-E-T-ER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.
- CRA-NI-UM, *n.* [*L.*] The skull.
- CRANK, *n.* The end of an axis bent for producing rotary motion instead of alternating or the reverse; a bend or turn; a twisting or turning.
- CRANK, *a.* Bold; stout; easily overset, as a ship.
- CRANKLE (krānk'kl), *v. t.* To crinkle; to break into bends or angles.
- CRANKLE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.
- CRANNO-GES, *n. pl.* Dwellings built on piles in lakes at a remote period.
- CRANNY, *n.* A chink; fissure; crevice; crack; a hole; a secret place.
- CRAPE, *n.* A thin stuff used in mourning, &c.
- CRAP-Ü-LENT, *a.* Drunken; surcharged with liquor.
- CRAP-Ü-LOUS, } *liquor.*
- CRASH, *v. i.* To make loud, multifarious sounds, as of things breaking.
- CRASH, *n.* A loud, mixed sound, as of things falling and breaking; coarse hempen cloth.
- CRASHING, *n.* A violent, mingled sound of things breaking; a repeated or prolonged crash.
- CRASS, *a.* Gross; thick; coarse.

DÔVE, WOLF, BUCK; RÔLE, BELL; VITIOUS.—CRAKE; CRAW; CRAW; CRAW; CRAW.

CRASSA-MENT, *n.* The red, thick part of blood.

CRASSITUDE, *n.* Grossness; thickness; coarseness.

CRATCHES, *n.* A swelling on a horse's pastern.

CRATE, *n.* A hamper of wicker-work for earthenware.

CRATER, *n.* The mouth or orifice of a volcano.

CRATERIFORM, *a.* Of the form of a crater or cup.

CRAUNCH (kranch), *v. t.* To chew; to crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRA-VAT, *n.* A neckcloth for men.

CRÄVE, *v. t.* To ask earnestly; to long for; sometimes intransitively with *for*.—*SYN.* To beg; beseech; entreat; implore; solicit.

CRÄVEN (kri'vn), *n.* A coward; a spiritless fellow. See **COWARD**.

CRÄVEN, *a.* Cowardly; spiritless; base.

CRÄVING, *n.* Urgent desire for; longing for.

CRÄVING, *a.* Importunate; greatly longing for; demanding gratification.

CRAW, *n.* The crop or first stomach of fowls.

CRAW-FISH, *n.* A crustaceous fish of the same genus with the lobster.

CRAWL, *v. t.* To creep; to move as a worm; to move slowly or feebly; to have the sensation of insects creeping on the body.

CRAW-FISH. See **CRAW-FISH**.

CRAYON, *n.* A coloured pencil used in drawing; a drawing or design in crayon.

CRAYON, *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon.

CRÄZE, *v. t.* To break; to crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

CRÄZINESS, *n.* State of being deranged in intellect; feebleness; derangement.

CRÄZY, *a.* Broken; weak; deranged; mad; insane. See **INSANE**.

CREAK, *v. t.* To make a harsh, grating sound.

CREAKING, *n.* A harsh, grating sound.

CREAM, *n.* The oily part of milk; best part of a thing.

CREAM, *v. t.* To take off cream or the best of a thing.

CREAM, *v. t.* To gather cream; to stiffen like cream.

CREAM-FACED (fäst), *a.* Pale-faced; cowardly.

CREAMY, *a.* Full of cream; rich; like cream.

CREANCE, *n.* A line fastened to a hawk's leash.

CREASE, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark by folding.

CREASE, *n.* A mark made by folding; a groove-like streak.

CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To bring into existence; to cause to exist; to form; to make; to produce; to give new form, character, or qualities.

CRE-ATION, *n.* The act of creating; the act of producing from nothing; the thing created; the universe; creatures; the world.

CRE-ATIVE, *a.* Having power to create; that creates.

CRE-ATOR, *n.* One who creates or gives existence; the Supreme Being.

CREATCRE (49) (krät'yir), *n.* A thing created; a created being; one who owes his rise to another; a dependent; a general term for being or person, as a poor creature; a pretty creature; man; animal.

CRE'DENCE, *n.* Belief; reliance of the mind on testimony; credit; reputation.

CRE'DENT, *a.* Believing; easy of belief; giving or having credit.

CRE-DENTIAL (dän'shal), *a.* Giving title to credit.

CRE-DENTIALS, *n. pl.* Testimonials; warrant of belief; that which gives credit.

CRE-DIBIL-ITY, *n.* Claim to belief; that which renders it reasonable to believe; worthiness of belief.

CRE-DIBLE, *a.* That may be believed; worthy of belief; probable.

CRE-DIBLY, *ad.* In a credible manner; with reason or belief.

CREDIT, *n.* Belief; reputation; esteem of others; trustworthiness; trust; reputation of solvency; the side of an account in which payment is entered; a sum due a person.

CREDIT, *v. t.* To believe; to give faith to; to trust; to set to the credit of.

CREDITABLE, *a.* Reputable; estimable; consistent with credit or reputation.

CREDIT-BLY, *ad.* With reputation; reputationally.

CREDIT-OR, *n.* One who trusts or to whom one is indebted.

CRE-DUL-ITY, *n.* Easiness of belief; readiness to believe on slight evidence.

CRE-DU-LOUS, *a.* Apt to believe on slight evidence.

CREED, *n.* Belief; confession of faith; system, principles, or articles believed.

CREEK, *n.* A small bay or inlet of the sea or of a stream.

CREEKY, *a.* Containing creeks; winding.

CREEP, *v. i.* [pp. **CREPT**, **CREEPT**] To move with the belly on the ground; to move slowly; to grow along, as a vine; to fawn.

CREEP, *n.* A rising of the floor of the gallery of a coal-pit from the pressure of the props.

CREEPER, *n.* One that creeps; that which creeps; a creeping plant; an iron instrument for drawing up things from the bottom of a well or river; a genus of birds.

CREEPING-LY, *ad.* Slowly; in a dull manner; by creeping.

CRE-MATION, *n.* The act of burning.

CREOLE, *n.* A native of the West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European parents.

CREO-SOTE, *n.* An oily, colourless liquid, with a strong smell of smoke, obtained by distilling wood or tar.

CREPITATE, *v. t.* To crackle in burning; to make a crackling noise.

CREPITATION, *n.* Small crackling sounds.

CREPUSCULE (kre-pü'al), *n.* Twilight.

CREPUSCULAR, *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; dim.

CRESCENT, *a.* Increasing; growing.

CRESCENT, *n.* The increasing moon; the form of the new moon; Turkish standard; *v. t.* to form into a crescent. [plants.]

CRESS, *n.* The name of several species of plant.

CRÉSSET, *n.* Literally, a small cross; a light set on a beacon; a lump or torch.

CREST, *n.* A plume of feathers or other ornament on a helmet; the comb of a cock; a tuft; pride; loftiness.

CREST, *v. t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.

CRESTED, *a.* Adorned with a crest.

CREST-FALL-EN (-faw-ln), *a.* Dejected; spiritless; cowed.

CRESTLESS, *a.* Not having a crest or coat-of-arms; not of eminent family.

CRE-TACEOUS (-tä'shus), *a.* Chalky; of the nature of chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRETIN, *n.* A name given to certain idiots among the Alps, afflicted with goitre.

CRETISM, *n.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice.

CRE-VASSE, *n.* A deep crevice; a breach in the embankment of a river.

CREVICE, *n.* A crack, fissure, or opening.

CREW (krü), *n.* A ship's company; a mean company.

CREWEL (krü'el), *n.* A ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted loosely twisted.

CRIB, *n.* A manger; rack; stall; a frame to hold a child's bed.

CRIB, *v. t.* To steal; to cage; to confine.

CRIBBAGE, *n.* A game at cards.

CRIBBLE, *n.* A sifter; a riddle or screen.

CRICK, *n.* A spasmodic affection, as of the back or neck.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CISE, *VIN. LIST.*

CRICKET, *n.* A small insect; a game with ball and bat; a low seat or stool.

CRIER, *n.* One who cries goods, or one who gives notice or makes proclamation.

CRIM. CON. Criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman; adulterous intercourse.

CRIME, *n.* A violation of law or of a rule of authority; public offence. *Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.—*Syn. Sin*; vice.—*Sin* is generic, embracing wickedness of every kind. *Crime* is a violation of law, and springs from our passions; vice from the inordinate indulgence of natural appetites, which in themselves are innocent. Intemperance is a vice, sometimes leading to the crime of murder.

CRIMINAL, *a.* Guilty of a crime; involving a crime; relating to crimes; not innocent.

CRIMINAL, *n.* One who has committed a crime.

CRIMINALITY, *n.* The quality of being criminal; guiltiness.

CRIMINALLY, *ad.* With crime; with guilt; in violation of law.

CRIMINATE, *v. t.* To charge with a crime.

CRIMINATION, *n.* Accusation; charge of crime.

CRIMINATORY, *a.* Accusing; censorious; relating to accusation.

CRIMP, *a.* Easily crumbled; brittle; crisp.

CRIMP, *n.* One who decoys others into the military or naval service; one who decoys for any purpose of deceit.

CRIMP, *v. t.* To pinch or form into plaits or ridges; to decoy; to curl.

CRIMPLE (*krim'pl*), *v. t.* To lay in plaits; to contract; to draw together; to corrugate.

CRIMSON (*krim'sn*), *n.* A deep-red colour; *a.* of a deep-red colour.

CRIMSON (*krim'sn*), *v. t.* To tinge with red; to dye with crimson; *v. i.* to become of a crimson colour; to blush.

CRINGE, *v. t.* To shrink; to contract; *v. i.* to bend with servility; to bow; to fawn; to flatter meanly.

CRINGE, *n.* A low bow; servility.

CRINGLE (*kring'gl*), *n.* A with; a ring in a bolt-rope of a sail.

CRINKLE (*kriŋ'kl*), *v. t.* To bend in turns or flexures; to turn; to wrinkle; *v. i.* to wrinkle; to fold or turn in short bends or flexures; *n.* wrinkle; turn; fold.

CRINO-LINE, *n.* An expansive stiff skirt worn by females; a skirt distended at the lower part by hoops of cane, steel, &c.

CRINOSE, *a.* Hairy.

CRIPPLE (*krip'pl*), *n.* A lame person.

CRIPPLE, *v. t.* To make lame; to disable.

CRISIS, *n.*; pl. *Crises*. A critical time; a turn; time when any thing is at its height and ripe for a change.

CRISP, *v. t.* To curl; to make brittle.

CRISP, } *a.* Curled; brittle; dried so as to
CRISPY, } break short.

CRISPE, } *a.* Having a crisped appearance;

CRISPATED, } rough with waving lines.

CRISPATION, *n.* Act of curling.

CRISPY, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; brittle.

CRISTATE, *a.* Crested; tufted.

CRITERION, *n.*; pl. *Crē-tē-ri-a*. Standard of judging; any rule, principle, or fact, by comparison with which an estimate or judgment is formed; measure; rule.

CRITIC, *n.* A person skilled in judging of the merits of literary works, or of other things; a judge; one who judges with severity.

CRITIC, *a.* Relating to criticism; critical.

CRITIC-AL, *a.* Relating to criticism; discriminating; accurately judging; nicely judicious; inclined to find fault; pertaining to or indicating a crisis; decisive; involving difficulty or danger.—*Syn.* Nice; exact; accurate.

CRITICALLY, *ad.* Exactly; nicely; with nice scrutiny; in a critical condition.

CRITIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being critical; exactness; niceness; accuracy.

CRITICISE, *v. t.* To judge and remark upon with exactness; to point out faults; *v. i.* to act the critic; to notice beauties and faults; to judge.

CRITICISM, *n.* The act or art of judging nicely of any performance or production; a critical remark.

CRITIQUE (*kre-teek'*), *n.* [Fr.] Critical examination; animadversion; science of criticism.

CROAK,

CROAKING, } *n.* A rough sound, as of frogs.

CROAK, *v. i.* To utter a rough sound, as a frog or raven; to forebode evil; to talk despondingly.

CROAKER, *n.* One who croaks or is inclined to forebode evil; a complainer; a grumbler.

CROCHET (*krō'shā*), *n.* [Fr.] Fancy work performed by knitting with a small hook.

CROCCEOUS (*krō'shus*), *a.* Like saffron; yellow.

CROCK, *n.* An earthen pot; black matter or soot.

CROCK, *v. t.* or *i.* To blacken with burnt matter or soot; to soil or black with colouring matter, as of cloth.

CROCKERY, *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of clay and baked; the coarser kinds of earthenware in distinction from porcelain or china.

CROCKY, *a.* Smutty.

CROCODILE, *n.* A large amphibious animal of the lizard kind, like the alligator.

CROCUS, *n.* Saffron; a genus of plants; any mineral calcined to a red or yellow powder.

CROFT, *n.* A field near a house.

CROI-SADE. See *CRUSADE*.

CROISES, *n.* pl. Soldiers in a crusade; pilgrims carrying a cross.

CRO-MORNA, *n.* An organ stop with a sound resembling that of the oboe.

CRONE, *n.* An old ewe; an old woman.

CRONY, *n.* An old intimate companion; a familiar friend.

CRQK, *n.* A bend; curve; shepherd's staff; article; difficulty or trial.

CRQK, *v. t.* To bend; to turn from a straight line; to curve; to pervert; *v. i.* to be bent, to curve; to deviate from a straight line; to wind.

CRQK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not straight; bent from a straight line; curving; perverse.

CRQK'ED-LY, *ad.* With bending; in a crooked manner; perversely.

CRQK'ED-NESS, *n.* Bending form; deviation from straightness or rectitude; perverseness.

CROF, *n.* Produce; farming products in general; the growth gathered off a field; any thing cut off; the first stomach of a fowl.

CROF, *v. t.* To cut, eat, or pluck off; to reap.

CROF-EARED, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

CROF-FUL, *a.* Quite full; crammed; glutted.

CROF-OUT, *v. t.* To ripen to a full crop; in *geology*, to come out at the surface, as the edges of inclined strata.

CROF-SICK, *a.* Sick by excess of eating.

CRO'SIER (*krō'shur*), *n.* A bishop's staff; a pastoral staff; southern cross.

CROSET, *n.* A small cross.

CROSS, *n.* The ensign of the Christian religion; a line drawn through another; a gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either like T or X; any thing in the form of a cross; adversity; sufferings of Christ; any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes.

CROSS, (30), *a.* Athwart; transverse; peevish; difficult; adverse; opposite; interchanged; *prep.* athwart; over.

CROSS, *v. t.* To lay or pass athwart; to pass over; to thwart; to interfere with; to perplex; to cancel; *v. i.* to lie or be athwart; to pass laterally or from place to place.

CROSS-BILL, *n.* A defendant's bill in chancery; a species of bird, the points of whose bill cross each other.

CROSS-BOW (-bō), *n.* A bow placed athwart a stock.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK: RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—CROSS: CRY; CRY: CRY.

CROSS-BREED, *n.* A breed procured by the union of different breeds.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, *n.* The examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS-EXAMINE, *v. t.* To examine by different parties.

CROSS-GRAINED (-grind), *a.* Having the grain crossed or irregular; ill-natured; cross; perverse; untractable.

CROSSING, *n.* A thwarting; a passing across or over; the place of passing; communication from one tract to another.

CROSSLY, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

CROSSNESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-nature.

CROSS-QUESTION, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

CROSS-STAFF, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS-TREES, *n.* Pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and topmasts.

CROSS-WIND, *n.* A side or unfavourable wind.

CROSS-WISE, *ad.* In the form of a cross; across.

CROTCH, *n.* A fork or forking, as of a tree; a forked piece of wood or metal.

CROTCHET, *n.* A note of half a minim; brackets or hooks used in printing, []; a whim; an odd or perverse conceit; a piece of wood forked.

CROTCHET-Y, *a.* Having crotchets or whims; inclined to peculiar conceits.

CROUCH, *v. t.* To stoop low; to bend; to cringe.

CROUP (kroop), *n.* An inflammation of the windpipe, accompanied by a hoarse cough and hard breathing; the buttocks of a horse; the rump of a fowl.

CROUPIER (kroop'eer), *n.* One who sits as assistant chairman at the bottom of the table at a public dinner; one who watches the cards at a gaming table.

CROW, *n.* A black bird of the genus *corvus*; a bar of iron with a crook or claws; the cock's voice.

CROW (krô), *v. t.* [*pret.* CROWED, CRAW; *pp.* CROWED.] To utter the cry of a cock; to exult.

CROWBAR, *n.* A bar of iron used as a lever.

CROWD, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a great number together; the populace; a kind of violin.

CROWD, *v. t.* To press together; to urge; to fill to excess; to encumber by multitudes; to force; to squeeze; *v. i.* to press; to swarm or be numerous.

CROWN, *n.* Top of the head; badge of royalty worn on the head; a garland or wreath; honorary distinction; the top or end; a silver coin.

CROWN, *v. t.* To invest with a crown or with regal power; to honour; to reward; to terminate; to finish.

CROWN-GLASS, *n.* A superior quality of glass differing in composition and fusibility from flint-glass.

CROWNING, *a.* Investing with a crown; finishing; rising slightly above a level; *n.* act of crowning; the finish; in architecture, that which finishes any decoration.

CROWN-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane.

CRUCIAL (krû'shal), *a.* Transverse; running across; in form of a cross; severe; trying.

CRUCIATE (krû'shâte), *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain.

CRUCIATE, *a.* Having the form of a cross; tormented.

CRUCIBLE, *n.* A vessel used for melting metals, or for holding other substances to be subjected to intense heat.

CRUCIFIED (-fide), *n.* The Saviour; *a.* put to death on a cross.

CRUCIFIER, *n.* One who crucifies.

CRUCIFIX (31), *n.* A representation in painting or statuary of our Lord upon the cross.

CRUCIFIXION (-fik'shun), *n.* A nailing to a cross; the act or punishment of putting to death on a cross.

CRUCIFORM, *a.* Being in the form of a cross.

CRUCIFY, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross; in Scripture, to mortify; to subdue.

CRUDE (31), *a.* In a raw or rough state; not matured; not well arranged.—*SYN.* Unripe; undigested; unfinished; immature.

CRUDELTY, *ad.* In a crude manner; with rawness; without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; immaturity.

CRUDITY, *n.* Rawness; undigested matter; something in a crude or immature state.

CRUEL (31), *a.* Pleased with causing pain or suffering; causing pain.—*SYN.* Inhuman; barbarous; unfeeling.

CRUEL-LY, *ad.* In a cruel manner; inhumanly; painfully.

CRUEL-TY, *n.* A barbarous temper; delight in the suffering of others; unnecessary infliction of pain; inhumanity; barbarity.

CRUET, *n.* A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE (krûze), *v. t.* To sail to and fro over a portion of the sea; to rove on the sea.

CRUISE, *n.* A voyage made without settled course; a voyage of search.

CRUISER, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises, usually an armed ship in search of enemies or plunder.

CRULLER, *n.* A kind of crisp cake boiled in fat. See CRULLER.

CRUMB (krûm), *n.* A fragment, as of bread or cake.

CRUMB (krûm) *v. t.* To break or cut into crumbs or small pieces.

CRUMBLE, *v. t.* To break into small pieces; *v. i.* to fall into small pieces; to fall to decay.

CRUMB-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid under the table to keep the floor clean.

CRUMMY, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.

CRUMPET, *n.* A kind of cake.

CRUMPLE (krûm'pl), *v. t.* To make wrinkles; to press into folds; to rumple; *v. i.* to shrink; to contract.

CRUPPER, *n.* A leather passing under a horse's tail to hold a saddle back; the rump or buttocks of a horse.

CRUPPER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

CRURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the leg.

CRUSADE, *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land from infidels; Portuguese coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSADEE, *n.* One who engages in a crusade.

CRUSE, *n.* A small cup or vial.

CRUSET, *n.* A goldsmith's melting-pot.

CRUSH, *v. t.* To bruise or break by pressure; to squeeze together; to overwhelm; to subdue; to ruin; *v. i.* to be forced together or broken down by weight or pressure; to dispirit.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision and bruising; ruin.

CRUST, *n.* A hard covering over bread or other matter; a shell; a scab.

CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a hard case or coat, or with concretions; *v. i.* to gather or concrete into a hard covering; to form into a crust.

CRUSTACEA (-she-a), *n. pl.* A class of articulated animals, having a crust-like covering, including crabs, lobsters, &c.

CRUSTACEOLOGY, *n.* That part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

CRUSTACEOUS (krus-tâ'shus), *a.* Shelly; having soft and jointed shells, as a lobster; pertaining to the crustacea, like crust.

CRUSTILY, *ad.* Peevishly; with surliness.

CRUSTY, *a.* Like crust; hard and dry; snappish; peevish.

CROTCH, *n.* A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm of lame persons.

CROTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches.

CRY, *v. i.* To utter a loud sound; to call; to exclaim; to weep; to implore; *v. t.* to proclaim; to announce publicly; to cry down, to decry; to cry up, to applaud; to raise by proclamation.

DOVE, WOLF, u. qz; RÔLE, B'LL; V'CIUOUS — e as x; ô as j; s as x; ôh as sh; THIS.

CUP, v. t. To bleed by scarification.

CUP-BEAR-ER (bâr-er), n. An officer who serves out liquors at a feast.

CUPBOARD (kub'urd), n. A shelf or closet for cups, &c.

CUPEL, n. A small cup used in refining metals.

CU-PEL-LATION, n. The refining of a metal by a cupel.

CUP-GALL, n. A kind of gall found in the leaves of oak.

CUPIDITY, n. Inordinate desire of wealth, power, &c.; ardent longing.—Syn. HANKERING; CRASPING; covetousness.

CUPOLA, n. A dome; an arched roof.

CUPPER, n. One who applies a cupping glass.

CUPPING, n. A mode of drawing blood by a cupping glass.

CUPPING-GLASS, n. A glass vessel applied to the skin, used in letting blood.

CUPREOUS, a. Of or like copper.

CUPRIFEROUS, a. Producing or affording copper.

CUR, n. A degenerate dog; a snappish fellow.

CURABLE, a. That may be cured or healed.

CURACOA' (ku-ra-sô), n. A cordial flavoured with orange-peel and spices.

CURACY, } n. The office of a curate; a
CURATE SHIP, } benefice.

CURATE, n. The deputy of a rector or vicar.

CURATIVE, a. Relating or tending to healing.

CURATOR, n. One who manages or has the care of any thing; a guardian; trustee.

CURB, v. t. To restrain or keep in subjection; to surround with a curb, as a well.—Syn. To check; bridle; control.

CURB, n. Part of a bridle; restraint; frame round a well.

CURB-STONE, n. A stone at the edge or side of a pavement.

CURCULIO, n. An insect that injures fruits.

CURD, n. Thickened part of milk, of which cheese is made.

CURDLE (kûr'dl), v. i. To coagulate; to change into curd; v. t. to cause to thicken; to coagulate; to concreate.

CURE, v. t. To heal; to restore to health; to salt or dry; to prepare for preservation.

CURE, n. The act of healing; that which heals; a remedy; a spiritual charge.—Syn. Restoration.

CURELESS, a. Incurable; not to be healed or remedied.

CURER, n. A healer; a physician.

CURFEW, n. An eight-o'clock bell, ordered by William the Conqueror as a notice to put out fires and lights and retire to rest; cover for a fire.

CURING, n. A healing; drying; preserving.

CURIOSITY, n. A strong desire to see or learn what is new or unknown; inquisitiveness; an object of curiosity; a rarity.

CURIOSO, n. [It.] A person who loves to see new and rare things; a virtuoso.

CURIOS, a. Solicitous for information; addicted to research; showing great care or nicety; unlike others; singular.—Syn. Inquisitive; prying; careful; nice; ingenious; odd.

CURIOS-LY, ad. Inquisitively; with exactness; with nice care and skill; elegantly.

CURL, n. A ringlet or ornament of hair; a disease in potatoes.

CURL, v. t. To form into ringlets; v. i. to roll over or wreath round, as waves or flames.

CURLEW (kûrlô), n. An aquatic bird with a long bill.

CURLT-NESS, n. State of being curly.

CURLING-IRON, } n. An instrument for curl-
CURLING-TONGS, } ing the hair.

CURLY, a. Having curls; full of ripples.

CUR-MUDGEON (mûdj'un), n. A miser; niggard; churl.

CURRANT, n. A shrub and its fruit.

CURREN-CY, n. Circulation; paper passing for money; general estimation.

CURRENT, a. Literally, running or flowing; hence, passing from one person to another, as current opinion; generally received, as current coin; now passing, as the current year.

CURRENT, n. Literally, a running or flowing; hence, a stream of some fluid, as a current of water or air; a regular flow or onward movement, as the current of events or opinions.—Syn. Course; progress; progression.

CURRENT-LY, ad. In constant motion; hence, with general reception; commonly.

CURRI-CLE (kûr're-kl), n. A chaise of two wheels for two horses; a course.

CURRI-ER, n. A dresser of leather when tanned.

CURRISH, a. Like a cross dog; snappish.

CURRY, n. A stew of fowl; fish or meat eaten with boiled rice; a sauce of red pepper and spices, much used in India.

CURRY, v. t. To dress tanned leather; to rub and clean; to scratch.

CURRY-COMB (kôme), n. A comb to clean horses.

CURSE, v. t. [pret. and pp. CURSED or CURST.] To utter a wish of evil against; to vex; to torment. to excrete; to devote to evil.

CURSE, n. Wish of evil; malediction; execration; torment; condemnation.

CURSED (kûrs'ed), a. Under a curse; worthy of being cursed.—Syn. Execrable; detestable; hateful.

CURSED-LY, ad. Badly; vilely.

CURSER, n. One who utters a curse.

CURSING, n. A state of execration; detestableness; execration.

CURSIVE, a. Running easily; rapid.

CURSO-RI-LY, ad. Hastily; rapidly
CURSOR-Y, a. Literally, running; hence, without close attention; hasty.—Syn. Careless; superficial; slight; inattentive.

CURST, a, pp. of CURSE. Hateful; vexatious; malignant; mischievous.

CURSUS, n. [L.] A course.

CURT, a. Short; uncourteous.

CUR-TAIL, v. t. To cut short; to abridge.—Syn. Abbreviate; shorten; contract.

CURTAIN (kûrt'in), n. A cloth used for hiding something from view, or for ornamenting a bed, a window, &c.; the part of a rampart between the flanks of two bastions.

CURTAIN, v. t. To inclose with a curtain.

CURTAL, a. Curt; brief; abridged.

CURTSEY. See COURTSEY.

CURCLE, a. Belonging to a chariot. Curule chair, the seat of a Roman magistrate.

CURVATED, a. Curved; bent; crooked.

CURVATION, n. Act of bending; a bend.

CURVATURE, n. A curve or bending.

CURVE, n. A bending without angles; a line with no three consecutive points in the same direction.

CURVE, v. t. To form into a curve; to crook; to inflect; to bend.

CURVED (kûrv'd), a. Bent into a curve.—Syn. Crooked; incurvated; awry.

CURVET, n. Leap of a horse so as to raise all his legs at once; a frolic.

CURVILINEAL, } a. Having a curve line;
CURVILINEAR, } bounded by a curve line.

QUSH'AT, n. The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

QUSHTON (kôsh un), n. A pillow or soft pad for a seat or support.

QUSHIONED, a. Furnished with a cushion; seated on a soft seat; laid aside.

QUSP, n. The point or horn of the new moon.

QUSTARD, n. Milk and eggs sweetened and baked or boiled.

QUSTARD-APPLE, n. A soft, pulpy West Indian fruit.

QUSTODIAN, n. One who has the care of a public building.

QUSTODY, n. Guardianship; imprisonment; care; watch; defence.

L, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CBS, *fish*, *fall*, *what*; **THRE, TERN**; **MARINE, BIRD**; **MÖVE**,

CUSTOM, *n.* Habitual practice; usage; use; way; a buying of goods. *See HABIT.*

CUSTOM-A-BLE, *a.* Frequent; common; subject to duties.

CUSTOM-A-RI-LY, *ad.* Habitually; commonly.

CUSTOM-A-RY, *a.* According to usage; in common practice; habitual.

CUSTOM-ER, *n.* One who buys goods, or frequents a place for obtaining what he wants.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where duties are paid, and where vessels enter and clear.

CUSTOMS, *n. pl.* Duties on goods imported or exported.

CUSTOS ROT-U-LO-RUM, *n.* [L.] The keeper of the rolls.

CUT, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **CUT**.] To carve; to hew; to lop; to chop; to crop; to affect deeply; to neglect designedly.

CUT, *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice of meat; a stroke; trench; picture.

CUT, *v. t.* To sever; to pass through; to be severed; to divide.

EUTANE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

EUTE, *a.* Clever; sharp; keen witted.

EUTICLE (*kú'te-kl*), *n.* The outer skin; scarf skin; outer bark.

EUTICULAR, *a.* On the skin; skin-deep.

EUTLASS, *n.* A broad, curving sword; a hanger.

EUTLER, *n.* A maker or seller of knives.

EUTLER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives and other cutting instruments; knives and edged instruments.

EUTLET, *n.* A small or thin slice of meat.

EUT-PURSE, *n.* One who cuts off or out purses; a thief.

EUTTER, *n.* One who cuts; a swift-sailing vessel.

EUT-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a murderous; barbarous.

EUTTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dividing with an edged tool; satirical; severe; pungent; wounding; *n.* a piece cut off for any purpose.

EUTTLE-FISH, *n.* A fish that throws out a black liquor to conceal itself; ink-fish.

EUT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow; the lower part of a pier separating two arches.

EUTWORM, *n.* A caterpillar which eats off corn and young green plants.

CWT, *n.* A sign for a hundred weight.

CE-AN-OM-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the degree of blueness of the sea or sky.

CE-LE, *a.* A circle; round of time.

CE-LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle.

CE-LIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle.

CE-CLOID, *n.* A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; an order of fishes with rounded scales.

CE-CLOID-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a cycloid.

CE-CLO-ME-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring cycles.

CE-CLO-NE, *n.* A rotatory wind advancing on a line.

CE-CLO-PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; terrific; savage. *Cyclopean architecture*, huge stones without cement.

CE-CLO-PED-AL, *n.* A body or circle of sciences.

CE-CLO-PED-IA, *a.* or book containing them.

CE-CLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *fabulous history*, a class of giants with one eye.

CE-GNET, *n.* A young swan.

CYLIN-DE-R, *n.* A long, circular body of uniform diameter.

CYL-INDRIC-AL, *a.* In the form of a cylinder.

CYL-INDRI-FORM, *a.* der.

CY-MAR, *n.* A slight transparent covering; a scarf. *See SIMAR.*

CY-ME-AL, *n.* An instrument of music.

CY-MA, *n.* A waving moulding of a cornice.

CY-MOSE, *a.* In the form of a cyme.

CY-MING, *n.* A squash. [*Local.*]

CYNIC, *n.* A surly, snarling man.

CYNIC, *a.* Surly; snarling; captious.

CYNIC-AL, *a.* Surly; snarling; captious.

CYNIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With surliness; morosely.

CYNIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Surliness; moroseness.

CYNIC-ISM, *n.* A morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life; churlishness.

CYNICS, *n. pl.* Ancient philosophers who prided themselves on their contempt of riches, &c., hence called dogs.

CYNO-SCRE or **CYNO-SURE** (*-shur*), *n.* The constellation of the Little Bear, in whose tail is the Pole-Star, which seamen steer by; that which attracts attention.

CYPHER, *n.* *See CIPHER.*

CYPRESS, *n.* A tree; an evergreen; white cedar; an emblem of mourning.

CYPRIAN, *a.* Belonging to the isle of Cyprus; licentious.

CYPRUS, *n.* A thin stuff, black and transparent.

CYR-E-NÆIC, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene.

CYR-I-O-LOGIC, *a.* Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST, *n.* A bag containing morbid matter.

CYSTOSE, *a.* Containing or like cysts.

CYSTO-TOMY, *n.* The act or practice of opening cysts, especially the operation of cutting the bladder to extract the stone.

CYTH-E-RE-AN, *a.* Belonging to Venus.

CYTH-SUS, *n.* A shrub with yellow flowers.

CZAR (*zár*), *n.* The title of the Emperor of Russia.

CZAR-INA (*zár'-éna*), *n.* Title of the Empress of Russia.

CZARISH (*zár'ish*), *a.* Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

CZAR-O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D is the fourth letter and the third consonant of the alphabet. It is a mute, but is distinguished from the pure mute *t*, to which it is allied, by a slight vocality.

D, A note in music.

D. D. An abbreviation for *Doctor of Divinity*.

D, A numerical letter for five hundred; and with a dash over it for five thousand.

DAB, *v. t.* To strike gently with the hand, or with a soft or moist substance; to slap; to box.

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow; a small lump of any thing moist; something moist or slimy thrown on one, who is very expert; a flat fish.

DABBLE, *v. t.* To dip slightly; to wet by little dips; to sprinkle.

DABBLE, *v. t.* To play in water; to meddle; to touch lightly; to do in a superficial manner.

DABBLER, *n.* One who dips slightly, or meddles.

DABBLING, *n.* The act of lightly dipping into or meddling with any thing.

DABBLING-LY, *ad.* Superficially.

DABCHICK, *n.* A small water-fowl of the grebe kind.

DABSTER, *n.* One who is expert in any thing.

DACE, *n.* A small fish of a silvery colour.

DACTYL, *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables.

DACTYL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables.

DAC-TYLIC, *a.* Pertaining to dactyls; *n.* a line chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DAC-TYL-IST, *n.* A writer of flowing verse.

DAC-TYL-OLO-GY, *n.* The art of expressing ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the science of the history and qualities of finger-rings.

DAD, *n.* A term for father, taken from its *DADDY*, use by infants. Their first articulations are *dental* or *labial*; dental in *dad*, and labial in *papa*, *mamma*.

DE-DALI-AN, *a.* Formed with art; ingenious; intricate; maze-like.

DEO-A-LOUS (*ded'-*), *a.* Bordered with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful texture.

DAF-FO-DIL, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers.

DAFT, *a.* Silly; without sense. [*Scotch.*]

D'VE, W'LF, B'VE; R'LE, B'LL; V'CIOL—C as K; S as J; S as Z; L as SH; THIS.

DAG, *n.* A loose end of a lock of wool; a slip or shred; a hand-gun; dew.

DAGGER, *n.* A short sword; with printers, the mark †.

DAGGER, *v. t.* To stab with a dagger.

DAGGLE (dag'gl), *v. i.* To trail, or be in the dirt.

DAG-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs down and drags in the wet or dew (*dag*), called also tag-lock.

DA-GUERRET-AN (da-gér're-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Daguerre*, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

DA-GUERREO-TYPE (da-gér'reo-type), *n.* A method of taking pictures by means of light thrown by the camera obscura on metallic surfaces covered with the iodid of silver; hence pictures thus taken.

DAL'IA (dal'ya or dal'ya), *n.* The name of a plant bearing a beautiful flower.

DAILY, *a.* Happening or being done every day; diurnal.

DAINTI-LY, *ad.* Nicely; deliciously.

DAINTY, *n.* An article of food which is peculiarly nice.—*SYN.* Delicacy.—A *delicacy* is a nice article of any kind; a *dainty* is an exquisite article of cookery.

DAINTY, *a.* Pleasing to the palate; delicate; soft; fastidious.

DAILY, *n.* The place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese; a milk-farm; the business of making butter and cheese.

DALS, *n.* A raised floor in a dining-room; a canopied seat.

DAILY, *n.* A flower with a yellow disk and white rays tipped with crimson.

DALE, *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

DALLI-ANCE, *n.* Act of fondness; a toying; mutual embrace.

DALLIED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DALLY.

DALLIER, *n.* One who dallies; a fondler.

DALLY, *v. i.* or *t.* Literally, to delay; to sport or trifle with; to fondle. [*water.*]

DAM, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to stop

DAM, *v. t.* To confine by a dam; to check or restrain.—*SYN.* To obstruct; stop.

DAMAGE, *n.* Harm to property or person; injury to an enterprise; value of what is lost.—*SYN.* Hurt; loss; detriment; mischief.

DAMAGE, *v. t.* To injure; to lessen the soundness or value of.—*SYN.* To impair; to hurt.

DAMAGES, *n. pl.* The amount assessed on a defendant, to pay the plaintiff for injury done him.

DAM-ASCENE, *n.* A damson; a plum.

DAMASK, *n.* Silk woven with raised flowers and other figures; a kind of wrought linen; red colour.

DAMASK, *v. t.* To weave into flowered work; to adorn steel with figures.

DAMASK-EEN', *v. t.* To inlay in iron or steel with gold or silver wire, for ornament.

DAMASK-IN, *n.* A sabre manufactured at Damascus.

DAME, *n.* A lady; a woman; a matron; a school-mistress.

DAMES-VIO-LET, *n.* A perennial flower; rocket, or queen's gillyflower.

DAMN (dám), *v. t.* To sentence to eternal punishment; to condemn; to reprobate.

DAMNABLE, *a.* Worthy of damnation, or exposing to it.

DAMNABLY, *ad.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.

DAMNATION, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment in the future world; condemnation.

DAMNATORY, *a.* Tending to condemn.

DAMNED (dámnd), *pp.* Doomed to eternal punishment; condemned; *a.* [in *serious discourse*, pronounced *dáwned*], cursed; exploded; detestable.

DAMNIFY, *v. t.* To injure; to damage; to hurt.

DAMNING, *a.* Exposing to reprobation or damnation.

DAMP, *a.* Moist; humid; watery; depressed; *n.* moisture; chill.

DAMP, *v. t.* To wet; to cast down; to dispirit.

DAMPEN (dám'pn), *v. t.* To make moist.

DAMPER, *n.* A valve to stop air in a furnace; that which checks; in a piano forte, a part covered with soft leather to deaden the sound.

DAMPISH, *a.* Somewhat damp; moist; humid.

DAMPNESS, *n.* Moisture; moderate humidity.

DAMPS, *n. pl.* Noxious exhalations.

DAMSEL, *n.* A young maiden or woman; a girl.

DAMSON (dám'sn), *n.* A small black plum.

DANCE (6), *v. i.* Primarily, to move briskly up and down; to leap; to frisk; to move with measured steps, regulated by music; *v. t.* to dandle.

DANCE, *n.* In a general sense, a leaping and stepping to the sound of music; a frisking about; a tune for dancing.

DANCED (dánst), *pret.* and *pp.* of DANCE.

DANCER, *n.* One that dances.

DANCING, *n.* A moving up and down; the motion of the feet to music.

DANCING-MASTER, *n.* A teacher of dancing.

DANDE-LION, *n.* A plant with a yellow flower on a naked stalk.

DANDI-PEAT, *n.* A little fellow; an urchin.

DANDLE, *v. t.* To shake on the knee; to fondle; to treat like a child.

DANDLER, *n.* One that dandles; a fondler.

DANDRUFF, *n.* A scaly scurf on the head.

DANDY, *n.* A fop in dress; a coxcomb.

DANDY-ISM, *n.* The manners of a dandy.

DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DANGER, *n.* Exposure to evil.—*SYN.* Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy.—*Danger* is generic; *peril* is instant or impending danger, as in *peril* of one's life. *Hazard* (*lit.* a die or throw) arises from something fortuitous or beyond our control, as the hazard of the seas. *Risk* (*lit.* daring) is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily, as to risk an engagement. *Jeopardy* (*literally jeu perdu*, a lost game) is extreme danger.

DANGEROUS, *a.* Full of hazard; exposing to loss; perilous; causing danger or risk.

DANGEROUSLY, *ad.* With hazard; unsafely.

DANGLE (dáng'gl), *v. i.* To hang loose and shaking; to follow; to lag on any one.

DANGLE, *n.* *Cm.* who lasily hangs about women.

DANGLEING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging loose; following.

DANISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes.

DANISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* Moist; wetish; damp.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; damp; wetness.

DANKISH, *a.* Slightly damp; moist.

DAPHNE, *n.* A plant; the mezereon; the laurel.

DAPPER, *a.* Little; active; brisk; neat.

DAPPLE (dáp'pl), *a.* Of various colours; spotted.

DAPPLE, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

DAPPLED (dáp'pld), *pp.* or *a.* Variegated with spots.

DAPPLE-GRAY, *n.* Gray, streaked or spotted with white, &c.

DAR-DANIELLES, *n. pl.* Forts on the Straits of the same name.

DARE (4), *v. i.* [*pret.* DARR.] To have sufficient courage; to be bold enough; to venture.

DARE, *v. t.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy; to terrify or amaze, as in bird-catching.

DARIC, *n.* A gold or silver coin of Darius the Mede.

DARING, *a.* Having or showing great courage.—*SYN.* Fearless; intrepid; bold; defiant; brave.

DARK, *a.* Void of light; wholly or partly black; full of mystery or gloom.—*SYN.* Obscure; mysterious; gloomy; blind.

DARK, *n.* Absence of light; obscurity; gloominess; secrecy.

DARKEN (dár'kn), *v. t.* To make dark; to dim; to perplex; to sully.

A, R, &c., long.—I, R, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THIRE, TARM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

- DARK'EN**, *v. i.* To grow dark; to become less clear.
- DARK'ISH**, *a.* Rather dark; dusky.
- DARK'LING**, *a.* In poetry, being in the dark.
- DARK'LY**, *ad.* Dimly; blindly; not clearly.
- DARKNESS**, *n.* Want of light; ignorance; secrecy or privacy; great trouble; impurity; the kingdom of Satan.—*Syn.* Dimness; obscurity; gloom.—Darkness arises from a total, and dimness from a partial want of light. A thing is obscure when so overclouded or covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or obscurity increases, it deepens into gloom. When taken figuratively, these words have a like use, as the darkness of ignorance—dimness of discernment—obscurity of reasoning—gloom of superstition.
- DARK'SOME** (*dark'sum*), *a.* Void of light; gloomy.
- DAR'LING**, *a.* Dearly beloved; *n.* one greatly beloved; a favourite.
- DARN**, *v. t.* To mend holes or rents in clothes.
- DARN**, *n.* A part mended by darning.
- DAR'NEL**, *n.* A kind of grass of the genus *lolium*; tare.
- DAR'NING**, *n.* Act of mending holes.
- DART**, *n.* A pointed missile weapon.
- DART**, *v. t.* To throw suddenly or rapidly, as a dart.—*Syn.* To emit; shoot; send forth; *v. i.* to fly or shoot as a dart; to start, spring forth, or run rapidly.
- DARTER**, *n.* One who throws a dart; a species of pelican, so called from its mode of seizing fish.
- DASH**, *v. t.* To strike against; to blot out; to mix; to break up; to confuse.
- DASH**, *v. i.* To scatter; to rush violently and break through.
- DASH**, *n.* A stroke; slight infusion; a mark (—) denoting a break in a sentence.
- DASH-BOARD**, *n.* A board on the forepart of a chaise or other vehicle to protect from mud, &c.
- DASHING**, *a.* Rushing; blustering; precipitate; foppish.
- DASTARD**, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger.—*Syn.* A coward; poltroon; caven. See **COWARD**.
- DASTARD**, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.
- DASTARD-IZE**, *v. t.* To make cowardly.
- DASTARD-LY**, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid.
- DATA**, *n. pl.* Things given for finding results.
- DATE**, *n.* The day or time of an event or transaction; the fruit of the date or palm-tree.—*Syn.* Period; era; epoch; occasion.
- DATE**, *v. t.* To note the time of an act or event; *v. i.* to begin; to originate.
- DATELESS**, *a.* Having no date mentioned.
- DATE-TREE**, *n.* The great palm which bears dates.
- DATIVE**, *n.* The third of the six Latin cases; *a.* relating to the dative case; in one's gift.
- DATUM**, *n.*; *pl.* *DATA*. [*L.*] Something given or admitted; a fact given for finding results.
- DAUB**, *v. t.* To smear with mortar, mud, or foul matter; to paint coarsely; to lay on without taste; *v. i.* to practise gross flattery; to flatter.
- DAUB**, *n.* A coarse painting.
- DAUBER**, *n.* One that smears; a poor painter; a low flatterer.
- DAUBING**, *n.* Coarse painting; gross flattery.
- DAUBY**, *a.* Sticky; slimy; glutinous.
- DAUGHTER** (*daughter*), *n.* A female child or offspring; woman. *Daughter-in-law*, a son's wife.
- DAUGHTER-LY**, *a.* Becoming a daughter.
- DAUNT** (*dant*), *v. t.* To check by fear of danger.—*Syn.* To intimidate; terrify; appal; dismay; frighten; discourage. See **DISMAY**.
- DAUNTLESS**, *a.* Fearless; bold; unappalled.
- DAUPHIN**, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France.
- DAUPHIN-ESS**, *n.* The wife or widow of the Dauphin.
- DAVIT**, *n.* A piece of timber or iron, with tackles for hoisting up a boat or anchor.
- DAW**, *n.* The name of a bird; the jackdaw.
- DAW'DLE**, *v. i.* To waste or trifle away time.
- DAWN**, *v. i.* To begin to grow light; to begin to open and give promise, as the understanding of character.
- DAWN**, *n.* The break of day; first appearance beginning light.
- DAWNING**, *a.* Expanding; opening; *n.* first opening or appearance.
- DAY**, *n.* The time from sunrise to sunset; the twenty-four hours; light; period; fixed time of commemorating any event.
- DAY-BOOK**, *n.* A journal of accounts; record for the day.
- DAY'BREAK**, *n.* The first appearance of day.
- DAY' BY DAY**, *ad.* Every day; continually.
- DAY'-DREAM**, *n.* A vision to the waking senses.
- DAY'-LABOUR**, *n.* Labour done or paid for by the day.
- DAY'-LABOUR-ER**, *n.* One who works or is paid by the day.
- DAYLIGHT** (*-lite*), *n.* The light of the sun, while the sun shines.
- DAY or DAYS OF GRACE**, *n.* In theology, the time of mercy for sinners; in commerce or exchange, usually three days for payment of a note after it is due.
- DAYS'MAN**, *n.* An umpire; a mediator.
- DAYS'PRING**, *n.* The beginning of dawn. [*cf.* **DAY-STAR**, **DAY'-WORK**, *n.* Work by the day; the reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours from noon to noon.]
- DAYTIME**, *n.* The time when the sun gives light.
- DAZE**, *v. t.* To dazzle; *n.* a glittering stone.
- DAZZLE**, *v. t.* To overpower with light; *v. i.* to be overpowered with light; to waver.
- DAZZLED** (*daz'zld*), *a.* Overpowered with light; made unsteady.
- DAZZLING-LY**, *ad.* In a dazzling manner.
- DE**, a prefix, denotes from, or separation; hence used to give a negative sense to words.
- DEACON** (*de'kn*), *n.* One of the lower order of clergy; an officer who attends to the secular affairs of the church; the master of an incorporated company.
- DEACON-ESS** (*de'kn-ess*), *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.
- DEACON-RY**, } (*de'kn-*). } *n.* The office, dignity,
- DEACON-SHIP**, } or ministry of a deacon.
- DEAD** (*ded*), *a.* Destitute of life; impotent; motionless; tasteless; without grace; complete, as a dead level.
- DEAD** (*ded*), *n.* The dead; time or depth of stillness or gloom, as dead of night or winter; death.—*Syn.* Stillness; gloom; silence.
- DEAD-BEAT**, *n.* An escapement in a watch or clock that lessens the effect of the wheel on the balance or pendulum.
- DEAD-COLOUR-ING**, *n.* The first layer of colours in a picture; a shade of gray.
- DEADEN** (*ded'dn*), *v. t.* To weaken; to retard; to make tasteless.
- DEAD-EYES**, *n.* Round flattish blocks, with three holes, to receive the lanyard.
- DEAD-LETTER**, *n.* A letter not delivered or called for, and sent back to the General Post Office. [*less* exigency.]
- DEAD-LIFT**, *n.* Lifting at disadvantage; a hoist.
- DEAD-LIGHT** (*ded'-lite*), *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin-window in a storm.
- DEADLY** (*ded'*), *a.* Adapted or designed to kill.—*Syn.* Mortal; fatal; implacable.
- DEADLY**, *ad.* So as to resemble death.
- DEAD-MARCH**, *n.* Solemn music at a burial.
- DEADNESS**, *n.* Want of life or spirit; vapidness; indifference; alienation.
- DEAD-RECKON-ING** (*ded-rek'n-ing*), *n.* An account of the distance a ship has made, or her place by the log, without an observation of the heavenly bodies.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; VITIOUS.—F AS K; Ô AS J; S AS E; CH AS SH; WHIS.

DEAD-WA-TER, *n.* The eddy or little whirlpool that closes behind a ship as she advances.
DEAD-WEIGHT, *n.* A heavy burden; weight of a slaughtered animal.
DEAF (*def*, in *America deaf*), *a.* Not perceiving sounds; wanting the sense of hearing; unwilling to hear or receive.
DEAFEN (*deffen*), *v. t.* To make deaf; to stun with a loud noise; to render a floor or wall impervious to sound by filling in mortar, &c.
DEAFNESS (*de'fness*), *n.* The want of the sense of hearing; unwillingness to hear or notice.
DEAL, *n.* A part; quantity; art or act of dealing cards; boards, &c.
DEAL, *v. t.* [*pret* and *pp.* **DEALT**.] To distribute; to divide; *v. i.* to negotiate; to traffic, followed by *with*.
DEALER, *n.* One who deals; a trader.
DEALING, *n.* Intercourse of business or friendship; distributing of cards.—**SYN.** Conduct; treatment; deportment; traffic; commerce.
DEAN, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignity in cathedral and collegiate churches; the head of a chapter; a college officer.
DEANERY, *n.* The office or mansion of a dean.
DEANSHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.
DEAR, *a.* Costly; of high price; beloved; a person beloved; darling.
DEAR-BUGHT, *a.* Purchased at a high rate.
DEAREST, *a.* A term denoting an object of the tenderest affection; *a.* of the highest price or value; most beloved.
DEARLY, *ad.* At a high price; with fondness.
DEARNESS, *n.* Scarcity; high price; tender affection.
DEARTH (*dérth*), *n.* Great scarcity; barrenness.
DEATH (*déth*), *n.* The extinction of life; mortality; manner of dying; state of the dead; perdition.—**SYN.** Decease; demise; departure; release.—Death applies to every form of existence; the other words only to the human race. *Decease* (*deceassus*) is the term used in law for the removal of a human being out of life; *demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is sometimes used of distinguished men, as the *demise* of Mr. Pitt; *departure*, *release*, *sleep*, and *rest*, are peculiar terms of Christian affection and hope.
DEATH-BED, *n.* The bed or place where one dies; *a.* dying.
DEATHLESS, *a.* Never dying; immortal.
DEATHLIKE, *a.* Resembling death, or a dead body; gloomy.
DEATH-RATTLE, *a.* A noise in the throat of one dying.
DEATH'S-DOOR, *n.* A near approach to death.
DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner.
DEATH-WAR-BANT, *n.* The order for execution of one sentenced to death.
DEATH-WATCH (*déth-watch*), *n.* A small insect, whose noise, like the ticking of a watch, is superstitiously imagined to forebode death.
DEBACLE, *n.* A flood that breaks down barriers and huris forward debris.
DEBACHE, *v. t.* To bar out; to cut off from access or enjoyment.—**SYN.** To exclude; preclude; hinder; deprive of.
DEBARK, *v. t.* To land from a ship or boat; *v. i.* to leave a ship and go to land.
DEBARKATION, *n.* The act of disembarking.
DEBASE, *v. t.* To bring low; to reduce from a higher to a lower state of value.—**SYN.** To vitiate; *degr.de.* adulterate; depress; humble.
DEBASEMENT, *n.* Act of debasing; degradation.
DEBASER, *n.* One who debases or adulterates.
DEBASING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adapted or tending to lower or degrade.
DEBATABLE, *a.* Disputable; that may be controverted; subject to denial.
DEBATE, *v. t.* To contend for in argument; *v. i.* to turn over in the mind; to examine arguments.—**SYN.** To dispute; discuss; argue.

DEBATE, *n.* Public discussion; dispute; strife; the power of being questioned; report of argument, also **DEBATS**.
DEBATER, *n.* One who argues or disputes; a controversialist.
DEBATING SOCIETY, *n.* An association for improvement in public discussion.
DEBAUCH, *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; lewdness; intemperance.
DEBAUCH, *v. t.* To seduce; to corrupt; to vitiate.
DEBAUCHER (*deb-o-sheer*), *n.* A rake; drunkard.
DEBAUCHERY, *n.* A person who debauches.
DEBAUCHERY, *n.* Intemperance; lewdness.
DEBAUCHMENT, *n.* Act of vitiation or debauching; act of seducing from virtue.
DEBENTURE (*de-bent-yur*), *n.* A writing which is evidence of a debt; certificate of drawback.
DEBENTURED (*de-bent-yurd*), *a.* A term applied to goods entitled to a drawback.
DEBILE (*de'bíl*), *a.* Relaxed; feeble; faint.
DEBILITY, *v. t.* To make feeble.—**SYN.** To weaken; enfeeble; relax; enervate; bring low.
DEBILITY, *n.* Weakness of body or mind.—**SYN.** Infirmary; imbecility.—An *infirmary* *beison*, for the most part, to individual members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, &c.; *debility* is more general, and prevents, while it lasts, the ordinary functions of nature; *imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions; we speak of *infirmary* of will, *debility* of intellect, and an *imbecility* which affects the whole man.
DEBIT, *n.* The debtor side of account-books; money due.
DEBIT, *v. t.* To charge with debt; to enter on the debit side of accounts.
DEBONNAIRE, *a.* Elegant; well-bred; gay.
DEBOUCHÉ (*de-boosh'*), *v. i.* To march out of a wood, narrow pass, or defile.
DEBOUCHURE (*dá-boo-shûre*), *n.* The mouth of a river.
DEBRIS (*dá'brée*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Ruins; fragments of rocks; wreck of a routed army.
DEBT (*dét*), *n.* What one owes to another; guilt; crime.
DEBT-EE (*dét-ee*), *n.* One to whom a debt is due.
DEBTLESS, *a.* Free from debt.
DEBTOR, *n.* One who owes another or is bound to do something.
DEBUT (*dá'bú'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A first appearance as an actor or public speaker; a beginning.
DEBUTANT, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who makes his or her first appearance before the public.
DEBUTANTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who makes his or her first appearance before the public.
DECADE, *n.* Pertaining to ten.
DECADE, *n.* The sum or number of ten.
DECADENCY, *n.* State of decay; decline.
DECADENCE, *n.* State of decay; decline.
DECA-GON, *n.* A figure of ten sides and angles.
DECA-GYN, *n.* A plant having ten petals.
DECA-HEDRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.
DECA-HEDRON, *n.* A figure with ten sides.
DECA-LITRE, *n.* A French liquid measure containing ten litres, or about twelve quarts and a half, wine measure.
DECALOGIST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.
DECA-LOGUE (*dék'a-log*), *n.* The ten commandments.
DECA-METRE, *n.* A volume consisting of ten books.
DECA-METRE, *n.* A French measure of length, being ten metres, about thirty-three feet.
DE-CAMP, *v. i.* To remove from a camp; to depart.
DE-CAMPMENT, *n.* Act of shifting a camp; moving off.
DECA-NGU-LAR (*éng'gu-lar*), *a.* Having ten angles.
DE-CANT, *v. t.* To pour off or out a liquid from the sediment.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM. MARINE BIRD; M VF.

DE-CANT-ATION, *n.* The act of decanting.
 DE-CANTER, *n.* A glass vessel for liquors.
 DE-CAP-I-TATE, *v. t.* To cut off the head; to decollate.
 DE-CAP-I-TATION, *n.* The act of beheading.
 DE-CAP-POD, *n.* An animal with ten feet.
 DE-CAR-BON-I-ZATION, *n.* The process of freeing a substance of its carbon.
 DE-CARBON-IZE, *v. t.* To free from carbon.
 DE-CAS-STYLE, *n.* A portico with ten columns in front.
 DE-C-A-SYL-LABIO, *a.* Having ten syllables.
 DE-CAY', *n.* Literally, a falling off; a failure or wasting away, as of health, fortune, &c.—*SYN.* Decline.—Decay is stronger than decline. What is declining leans towards a fall; what is decaying is on the way to destruction.
 DE-CAY', *v. i.* To decline; to wither; to fail; to perish.
 DE-CAYING, *a.* Subject to failure; liable to perish. [DECAT.]
 DE-CEASE', *n.* Departure from life; death.
 DE-CEASE', *v. t.* To depart from life; to die.
 DE-CEASED' (seest'), *a.* Departed from life; dead.
 DE-CEIT' (seet'), *n.* Literally, a catching; hence, the misleading or over-reaching of a person; device intended to mislead.—*SYN.* Duplicity; guile; fraud; artifice. See DECEPTION.
 DE-CEITFUL, *a.* Given to deception; insincere.
 DE-CEITFUL-LY, *ad.* In a deceitful manner.
 DE-CEITFUL-NESS, *n.* Disposition to deceive.
 DE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived.
 DE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To mislead intentionally; to frustrate.—*SYN.* To delude; beguile; cheat; mock; fail.
 DE-CEIVED' (de-seevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Misled; imposed on; cheated.
 DE-CEIVER, *n.* One that deceives or misleads.—*SYN.* Impostor.—A deceiver operates by stealth and in private; an impostor practices his arts on the community at large. The one succeeds by artful falsehood, the other by bold assumption.
 DE-CEMBER, *n.* The last month of the year.
 DE-CEN-T'E-DAL, *a.* Ten feet in length.
 DE-CEN-VIR, *n.*; *pl.* DE-CEN-VI-RI or DE-CEN-VIRI. (One of ten Roman rulers whose authority was absolute for two years.)
 DE-CEN-VI-RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.
 DE-CEN-VI-RATE, *n.* Government by ten rulers.
 DE-CEN-CY, *n.* What is becoming; fitness; propriety; modesty.
 DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* A term of ten years.
 DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* Continuing for or happening every ten years.
 DE-CENT, *a.* Suitable or becoming in words, conduct, dress, behaviour, &c.; in popular language, moderate but competent.—*SYN.* Proper; comely; seemly; fit.
 DE-CENT-LY, *ad.* Fitly; modestly; with propriety.
 DE-CEP-TI-BILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being liable to be deceived.
 DE-CEP-TI-BLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived.
 DE-CEPTION (sep'shun), *n.* Act of deceiving; state of being deceived or misled.—*SYN.* Deceit; fraud; imposition.—Deception usually refers to the act, and deceit to the habit of the mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in deception and addicted to deceit. An imposition is an act of deception practised upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a fraud implies the use of stratagem, with a view to some unlawful gain or advantage.
 DE-CEPTIVE, *a.* Liable or tending to deceive; deceitful; false; treacherous.
 DE-CHARM', *v. t.* To disenchant; to remove a spell.
 DE-CHRISTIAN-IZE (krist'yan-), *v. t.* To turn from Christianity, or Christian belief.
 DE-CLIDE, *v. t.* To fix the event of; to determine by authority; to bring to an end.—*SYN.* To finish; conclude; settle; restore.

FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM. MARINE BIRD; M VF.
 DE-CIDED, *a.* Being decisive; firm; unequivocal.
 DE-CIDED-LY, *ad.* With determination; absolutely; clearly; indisputably.
 DECI-DENCE, *n.* A falling off.
 DE-CIDU-OUS (de-sid'yuu-us), *a.* Falling in autumn, as leaves.
 DE-CIL-LION, *n.* In English, a unit with sixty ciphers; in French, with thirty-three.
 DECI-MAL (des'e-mal), *a.* Numbered by ten; increasing or diminishing by tens; *n.* a tenth.
 DECI-MATE, *v. t.* To take the tenth; a tithe.
 DECI-MATION, *n.* The act of taking the tenth.
 DECI-MO-SEXTO, *n.* A book shaped like a duodecimo, and next smaller in size; originally, it had 16 leaves to a sheet, and hence the name; semi-octavo.
 DE-CIPHER, *v. t.* To explain ciphers; to unfold; to unravel what is intricate.
 DE-CIPHER-EE, *n.* One who finds out or explains what is written in ciphers.
 DE-CIPHER-ING, *n.* The act of explaining or unfolding.
 DE-CLIS-ION (sliz'un), *n.* Determination; promptness or firmness in determining; report of opinions of a court, &c. *SYN.* Resolution; conclusion; judgment sentence. See DETERMINATION.
 DE-CLIS-IVE, *a.* That ends or settles a question.
 DE-CLIS-ORY, *a.* Tending to decide; final.
 DECK, *v. t.* Primarily, to cover; to dress; to adorn; to set off; to furnish with a deck.
 DECK, *n.* The covering or floor of a ship; a pile of cards.
 DECKER, *n.* A person who adorns; of a ship, two or three decker, i. e. having two or three decks.
 DECKING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
 DE-CLAIM', *v. i.* To speak an oration; to speak with inflation of style and manner.
 DE-CLAIM'ANT, } *n.* One who declaims; a speaker
 DE-CLAIM'ER, } in public.
 DE-CLAIMING, *n.* The act of speaking in public; a loud harangue.
 DE-CLAM-ATION, *n.* A speech in public; harangue; discourse addressed to the passions.
 DE-CLAM-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of declamation; rhetorical; without solid sense or argument.
 DE-CLARA-BLE, *a.* That may be made known or asserted.
 DE-CLAR-ATION, *n.* Affirmation; assertion; proclamation; expression of promises, &c.
 DE-CLAR-ATIVE, *a.* That declares or proclaims; making manifestation; explanatory.
 DE-CLAR-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; proclaiming; expressive.
 DE-CLARE' (4), *v. t.* To make plain; to affirm; to say; to tell; to assert; *v. i.* to make known an opinion; to set forth reasons; to show the issue; to decide in favour of.
 DE-CLARED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; explicitly.
 DE-CLENSION, *n.* Act of declining; decay; corruption of morals; inflection of nouns by cases, &c.
 DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined or varied. [earth.]
 DE-CLIN-ATE, *a.* Curving; bending toward.
 DE-CLIN-ATION, *n.* A leaning; declension; decay. In astronomy, distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line north or south.
 DE-CLIN-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to shun; avoiding.
 DE-CLIN-A-TURE, *n.* A declining; act of non-acceptance.
 DE-CLINE', *v. i.* To lean; to deviate; to fall; to decay; *v. t.* to shun; to refuse; to inflect words by cases, &c.
 DE-CLINE', *n.* Literally, a leaning; hence, a falling off; tendency to a lower or worse state.—*SYN.* Decay; consumption.—The first stage of the downward progress is decline; decay follows, tending to ultimate destruction; consumption is steady decay from an inward wasting of strength.
 DE-CLINOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the variations of the magnetic needle.
 DE-CLIV-I-TOUS, *a.* Descending downwards; sloping; not precipitous.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOKE; RÔLE, BILL; VÎCIOUS—*e as x; é as j; s as x; CH as SH; THIS.*

DE-CLIV-ITY, *n.* Inclination downward; gradual descent.

DE-COCT, *v. t.* To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling; to digest.

DE-COCT-IBLE, *a.* That may be boiled.

DE-COCTION (kôk'shun), *n.* Act of boiling; extract obtained by boiling.

DE-COL-LATE, *v. t.* To behead; to decapitate.

DE-COL-OUR, } (-kâl'ur), *v. t.* To deprive of

DE-COL-OUR-IZE, } colour; to bleach.

DE-COL-OR-ANT, *n.* A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

DE-COM-POSE, *v. t.* To separate constituent parts; to dissolve or disunite substances chemically combined.

DE-COM-PO-UTE, *a.* Compounded a second time either of simples or compounds.

DE-COM-PO-SITION (zhâ'hun), *n.* Resolution into constituent parts or forces.

DE-COM-POUND, *v. t.* To compound a second time; to mix again.

DE-COM-POUND, *a.* Compounded again.

DE-COM-POUND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compounded again.

DE-CO-RATE, *v. t.* To beautify by adding attractive qualities.—*Syn.* To adorn; embellish; enrich; ornament. *See* ADORN.

DE-CO-RATION, *n.* Act of adorning; that which decorates or renders attractive.—*Syn.* Embellishment; ornament; garniture.

DE-CO-RATIVE, *a.* Fitted to adorn. [*ishes.*]

DE-CO-RATOR, *n.* One who beautifies or embellishes.

DE-COROUS, *a.* Decent; becoming; suitable.

DE-CORTI-CATE, *v. t.* To bark; to strip off, as bark; to peel.

DE-CORUM, *n.* Propriety of speech or behaviour; good order.—*Syn.* Dignity.—*Decorum* is that which is becoming in outward act or appearance; dignity springs from an inward elevation of soul producing a correspondent effect on the manners.—The decorum of a public assembly; the dignity of the men who compose it. [*mislead.*]

DE-COY, *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net; to

DE-COY, *n.* A lure to catch fowls; the place for catching.

DE-COY-DUCK, *n.* A duck used to lead others into a net, &c.; hence, a person employed to decoy others.

DE-CREASE, *v. t.* To make less; to bring down, as a debt, &c.

DE-CREASE, *v. t.* To grow less; to fall off gradually.—*Syn.* Diminish—Things usually decrease or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some cause which is imperceptible; as the flood decreases; the cold decreases; their affection has decreased. Things commonly diminish or are diminished by an action from without, or one which is apparent; as the army was diminished by disease; his property is diminishing through extravagance; their affection has diminished since their separation. The turn of thought, however, is often such that these words may be interchanged.

DE-CREASE, *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay.

DE-CREE, *v. t.* To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; to make an edict; to fix or appoint.

DE-CREE, *n.* An order or decision made by a court or other competent authority.—*Syn.* Edict; ordinance.

DE-CREMENT, *n.* Decrease; diminution.

DE-CREPIT, *a.* Wasted and worn by age; infirm.

DE-CREPIT-ATE, *v. t.* To roast in a strong heat with crackling; *v. i.* to crackle in the fire, as salts do.

DE-CREPIT-ATION, *n.* The separation of parts with a crackling noise occasioned by heat.

DE-CREPIT-NESS, } *n.* Broken or infirm state of

DE-CREPIT-UDE, } the body from decay and age

DE-CRESCENT, *a.* Decreasing; growing less.

DE-CRETAL, *a.* Containing a decree.

DE-CRETAL, *n.* An authoritative order; a letter of the Pope; book of decrees.

DE-CRETIST, *n.* One who studies or who assumes to know the decretals.

DE-CRETIVE, *a.* Having the force of a decree.

DE-CRE-TOR-RY, *a.* Established by decree; final.

DE-CRI-AL, *a.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DE-CRIED (-kride'), *pp.* or *a.* Cried down; censured.

DE-CRIB, *n.* One who decries or censures.

DE-CRUST-ATION, *n.* The removal of a crust from

DE-CRY, *v. t.* To cry down; to rail at.—*Syn.* Deprecate; detract; disparage.—*Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation in which a thing is held, the former seeking to cry it down, and the latter to run it down in the opinion of others. *Detract* and *disparage* refer to merit or value, which the former assails with cavilling, &c., while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it. Men *decry* their rivals and *depreciate* their measures. The envious *detract* from the merit of a good action, and *disparage* the motives of him who performs it.

DE-CUBATION, *n.* The act of lying down.

DE-CUM-BENCE, } *n.* The act or posture of lying

DE-CUM-BEN-CY, } down.

DE-CUM-BENT, *a.* Lying down; bending down.

DE-C-PLE (dê'yn-pl), *a.* Tenfold; repeated ten times.

DE-C-PLE, *a.* A number repeated ten times; *v. t.* to make tenfold.

DE-CUR-ION, *n.* A commander of ten men.

DE-CUR-ENT, *a.* Extending downward.

DE-CURSION (-kûr'shun), *n.* Act of running down.

DE-CURT, *v. t.* To shorten by cutting off.

DE-CUSS-ATE, *v. t.* To intersect at acute angles.

DE-CUS-SATION, *n.* A crossing at unequal angles; a crossing in the form of an X.

DED'A-LOUS. *See* DEDALOUS.

DE-DE-CO-ROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; shameful; unbecoming.

DEDI-CATE, *v. t.* To set apart solemnly to some use; to inscribe. *See* DEVOTE.

DED-I-CATION, *n.* Consecration; address inscribed.

DEDI-CATOR, *n.* One who dedicates or inscribes.

DEDI-CAT-OR-Y, *a.* Forming a dedication.

DE-DUCE, *v. t.* To draw, as an inference; to conclude from reasoning.

DE-DUCEMENT, *n.* Inference; what is collected from premises; the thing deduced.

DE-DUCI-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred.

DE-DUCIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction; tending to deduce.

DE-DUCT, *v. t.* To subtract; to take from; to separate or remove.

DE-DUCTION, *n.* The act of deducting; an abatement; an inference deduced from premises.—*Syn.* Discount; diminution; conclusion.

DE-DUCTIVE, *a.* That is or may be deduced.

DEED, *n.* That which is done; act; performance; a writing which conveys real estate.—*Syn.* Exploit; achievement; feat.

DEEDLESS, *a.* Without exploits; inactive.

DEEM, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to conclude.

DEEMED (deemd), *pp.* Judged; supposed;

thought; regarded.

DEEP, *a.* Far down; at the bottom; profound; secret; sagacious; intricate; dark; hidden.

DEEP, *n.* The sea; an abyss; still part, as *deep* of night.

DEEPEN (dê'pn), *v. t.* To make more deep; *v. i.* to become or grow deep.

DEEPLY, *ad.* To a low degree; greatly; profoundly.

DEEP-MOUTHED (-mouthd), *a.* Making a loud

horse sound.

I. E. &c., long.—I, E. &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIST: TRARE, TAREM; MARINE, BIRD. MARE.

DEEP-MUS-ING, a. Lost in thought; pensive; sad.

DEEP-READ (deep'rd), a. Profoundly versed.

DEEP-WAIST-ED, a. In a ship, where the quarter-deck and fore-castle are raised four feet or more above the main deck.

DEER, n. sing. and pl. A ruminating quadruped of the genus *cervus*, which sheds its antlers, kept or hunted for venison.

DEER-STALK-ING, n. Lying in wait or under cover, to shoot deer.

DE-FACE, v. t. To disfigure; to erase; to mar.

DE-FACEMENT, n. Injury to the surface; obliteration; rasure; that which mars beauty.

DE-FACER, n. One that mars or spoils.

DE-FAL-CATE, v. t. To lop off; to take away.

DE-FAL-CATION, n. A cutting off; decrease; deficit of funds; that which is cut off.

DE-FAL-MATION, n. The utterance of falsehood against one; detraction; reproach.

DE-FAM'A-TO-RY, a. Calumnious; scandalizing.

DE-FAME, v. t. To speak evil of falsely.—*Syn.* To calumniate; asperse; vilify.

DE-FAM'ER, n. One that slanders.

DE-FALT, n. Failure; omission; defect; non-appearance of a defendant.

DE-FAULT, v. t. To call in court, and record for not appearing; v. i. to fail in a contract.

DE-FAULTER, n. One who fails to pay or to account for public money.

DE-FEAS'ANCE (-f'ance), n. An annulling or making void; a writing which thus annuls.

DE-FEAS'I-BLE, a. That may be annulled.

DE-FEAT, n. Overthrow; loss of battle; successful resistance; frustration.

DE-FEAT, v. t. To overcome, as an army; to resist with success; to render null and void.—*Syn.* To conquer; subdue; overpower; rout; put to flight; frustrate; foil; discomfit; baffle.

DE-FE-ATE, v. t. To purify, as liquors, from foul matter; to refine; to clarify.

DE-FE-ATE, } a. Purified; freed from lees or
DE-FE-CATED, } foulness.

DE-FECT, n. A want or deficiency.—*Syn.* Fault. —*Defect* is negative, denoting the absence of that which is necessary to a thing's completeness or perfection; *fault* is positive, denoting something improper or wrong. The *faults* of a friend are too often palliated into mere *defects*.

DE-FECTION, n. A failure; falling away; revolt.

DE-FECTIVE, a. Wanting in some important respect; imperfect. There is the same difference between *defective* and *faulty* as between *defect* and *fault*.

DE-FECTIVE-LY, ad. Imperfectly.

DE-FENCE, n. Protection from injury; resistance; vindication. *See* DEFENSE.

DE-FEND, v. t. To guard from injury; to maintain uninjured.—*Syn.* To protect.—To *defend* is literally to ward off; to *protect* is to cover over. We *defend* those who are attacked; we *protect* those who are liable to injury or invasion. A fortress is *defended* by its guns, and *protected* by its walls. *See also* VINDICATE.

DE-FEND, v. i. To make opposition.

DE-FEND-A-BLE, a. That may be defended.

DE-FEND'ANT, n. One who defends. *In law*, the party accused or who denies a complaint, demand, or charge; a proper for defence; making defence.

DE-FENDER, n. One who guards or vindicates.

DE-FEN-SATIVE, n. Any thing that serves as a defence; a bandage or plaster for a wound.

DE-FENSE, n. Protection from injury; vindication. [This spelling is preferable to the common one, *defence*, because the *leading* derivatives have *s* and not *c*; as *defenses*, *defensible*, &c.]—*Syn.* Justification; plea; *apology*.

DE-FENSELESS, a. Being without defence; unarmed.

DE-FENSIVE, a. Adapted to protect; that defends; n. that which defends; safeguard.

DE-FER' (13), v. t. To put off; v. i. to yield to another; to submit to one's opinion.—*Syn.* To delay; postpone; adjourn.

DE-FER-ENCE, n. A deferring or yielding to the judgment or wishes of another.—*Syn.* Respect.—*Deference* usually, but not always, implies respect. We may *defer* on some one point to a man who knows better than we do, while we have no general respect for his character.

DE-FER-ENT, n. That which carries or conveys.

DE-FER-ENT, a. Bearing; conveying.

DE-FER-ENTIAL, a. Expressing deference.

DE-FI'ANCE, n. An invitation to combat; contempt of danger.—*Syn.* Challenge; daring; bravery.

DE-FI'CIEN-CY (fish'en-sy), n. A falling short; DE-FI'CIENCE (fish'ense), } imperfection.

DE-FI'CIENT (-fish'ent), a. Falling short.—*Syn.* Wanting; defective; imperfect.

DE-FI-CIT, n. [L.] Want; deficiency.

DE-FIER, n. One who dares another to combat.

DE-FILE, n. A narrow passage, as between hills, as if for a single file.

DE-FILE, v. t. To pollute; to corrupt; v. i. to march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.

DE-FILED' (-filed') a. Polluted; corrupted; violated.

DE-FILEMENT, n. The act or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.

DE-FILER, n. One who pollutes or defiles.

DE-FINE, v. t. Literally, to mark the limits of; to fix the sense of, as to define a word; to explain clearly.—*Syn.* To determine; limit; ascertain; mark out; describe.

DE-FIN'ER, n. He who ascertains, explains, or marks the limits.

DE-FI-NITE, a. Having precise limits; settled with precision.—*Syn.* Certain; determinate; exact; clear; precise.

DE-FI-NITE-LY, ad. With certain limitation; with precision.

DE-FI-NI'TION (-nish'un), n. A brief statement showing the essential properties of a thing or the exact meaning of a word.—*Syn.* Explanation; description.—A *definition* (lit., tracing of limit) is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* (lit., making plain) is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect.

DE-FINI-TIVE, a. Determinate; final.

DE-FINI-TIVE, n. An adjective that explains or limits the signification of words.

DE-FLA'GRA-BLE, a. Combustible.

DE-FLA-GRATE, v. t. To burn; to consume.

DE-FLA-GRATION, n. A consuming by fire; a sudden and sparkling combustion.

DE-FLA-GRATOR, n. A galvanic instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

DE-FLECT, v. t. To turn from or aside; to deviate; v. i. to bend or turn from a right line.

DE-FLECT'ION (-flek'shun), n. A turning from a right line.

DE-FLEX'URE (-flek'shur), n. A turning aside; a bending down; deviation.

DE-FO-LI-ATION, n. Act of depriving of prime beauties; violation of chastity.

DE-FLOUR, } v. t. To take away prime beau-

DE-FLOWER, } ties; to deprive of virtue; to ravish.

DE-FLUXION (-flek'shun), n. A flowing down or off, as of humours.

DE-FE-DATION, n. Act of making filthy.

DE-FO-LI-ATION, n. The falling of leaves; shedding of leaves.

DE-FORCE, v. t. To disseize and hold by wrong.

DE-FORCEMENT, n. The holding of lands by wrong.

DE-FORCIANT (-for'shant), n. He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

DOVE, WOLF, BOON; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIUUS.—EAS X; ÊAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; THIS.

DE-FORM', v. t. To mar; to disfigure; to make ugly; to sully; to disgrace.
DE-FORM-ATION, n. A disfiguring or defacing.
DE-FORMED, a. Disfigured; ill-shaped; bare.
DE-FORM-ITY, n. Unnatural shape; want of symmetry; any thing that destroys beauty or grace.—Syn. Ugliness; distortion; blemish.
DE-FRAUD, v. t. To cheat; to deceive; to wrong in contracts.
DE-FRAUD'ER, n. One who defrauds or cheats.
DE-FRAUDMENT, n. The act of defrauding.
DE-FRAY, v. t. To bear or pay, as expenses.
DE-FRAY'ER, n. One who pays expenses.
DEFT, a. Neat; dextrous; fit; handsome.
DEFTLY, ad. Neatly; dexterously.
DE-FUNCT, a. Deceased.
DE-FUNCT, n. A person dead.
DE-FY, v. t. To invite to a contest; to treat with contempt.—Syn. To dare; challenge; outbrave; contemn; despise.
DE-GEN'ER-A-CY, n. A growing worse; decline in good qualities; poorness; meanness.
DE-GEN'E-RATE, a. Having declined in natural or moral worth; corrupt; base.
DE-GEN'ER-ATE, v. t. To decline in moral qualities.
DE-GEN-ER-ATION, n. A growing worse.
DE-GEN'ER-OUS, a. Having fallen to a worse state; low; vile; mean; unworthy.
DE-GLUTIN-ATE, v. t. To unglue.
DEG-LU-TI'TION (deg-lu-tish'un), n. The act or power of swallowing.
DEG-RA-DATION, n. A depriving of rank, office, or honour; baseness; dishonour; debasement; in geology, a wearing away by the action of water or other causes. See **ABASEMENT**.
DE-GRADE, v. t. To reduce in rank, office, or honour; to lessen the value of; to bring down.—Syn. To depress; humble; debase; lower; sink; dishonour.
DE-GRA'DED, pp. or a. Reduced in rank; lowered; sunk.
DE-GRAD'ING, a. Dishonouring; adapted to disgrace.
DE-GREE, n. A step; class; extent; proportion; the 360th part of a circle; an interval of sound in music; a mark of distinction conferred by a college on students.
DEG-US-TATION, n. A tasting; the sense of tasting.
DE-HISCENCE, n. A gaping; the opening of the capsules of a plant.
DE-HISCENT, a. Opening, as the capsule.
DE-HORT, v. t. To dissuade or advise against.
DE-HORT-ATION, n. Advice against a measure.
DE-HORTA-TO-RY, a. Dissuading.
DE-IF-IC-ATION, n. The act of enrolling among deities.
DE-I-FIED (fide), pp. or a. Made divine; ranked among the gods.
DE-I-FY'ER, n. A person who deifies.
DE-I-FORM, a. Of a godlike form.
DE-I-FY, v. t. To exalt to the rank of a deity; to reverence as a god.
DEIGN (dâne), v. t. To think worthy; to grant or allow.
DEIGN (dâne), v. i. To condescend; to vouchsafe.
DEIGN'ING (dân'ing), n. A regarding some person or thing as worthy; a condescension.
DEI GRATI-A (grâ'she-a), [L.] By the grace of God.
DEIP-NOS'O-PHIST (dipe-nô's-o-phist), n. A philosopher of the sect famed for conversation at meals.
DEISM, n. The creed of a deist.
DEIST, n. One who believes in a God, but denies a revelation from him.
DE-ISTIC, } a. Relating to or containing de-
DE-ISTIC-AL, } ism; embracing deism.
DE-ITY, n. Godhead; divinity; God; a fabulous god or goddess.

DE-JECT, v. t. To cast down; to render sad; to discourage.
DE-JECTED, a. Downcast; dispirited.
DE-JECTED-LY, ad. With discouragement.
DE-JECTION (jek'shun), n. Depression of spirits; melancholy occasioned by grief or misfortune.
DE-LAPSE, v. t. To fall or slide down.
DE-LAY, v. t. To put off; to render slow.—Syn. To defer; detain; protract; retard; withhold.
DE-LAY, n. Hindrance; stop; detention.
DE-LAYER, n. One who hinders or detains.
DE-LE, v. t. [L.] Blot out; efface.
DE-LE-BLE, a. That can be blotted out.
DE-LECTA-BLE, a. Delightful; very pleasing.
DE-LECTA-BLY, ad. With great delight.
DE-LEG-TATION, n. Great pleasure; delight.
DE-LE-GATE, v. t. To send away; to depute; to intrust.
DE-LE-GA-TED, a. Commissioned to act for another.
DE-LE-GATE, n. One deputed to act for another; representative.
DE-L-E-GATION, n. A sending away; giving authority to act for another; the person or persons deputed to act for another; in law, assignment of a debt. See **LEGATION**.
DE-LETE, v. t. To blot out.
DE-LE-TER-I-OU-S, a. Deadly; poisonous; destructive.
DE-LE-TION, n. Act of blotting out or erasing.
DE-LE-TO-RY, n. That which blots out.
DELFT, n. A species of China-ware made at Delft; a mine or quarry.
DE-LIB'ER-ATE, v. t. To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.—Syn. To ponder; counsel; hesitate; demur; v. t. to weigh with care.
DE-LIB'ER-ATE, a. Circumspect; slow; advised.
DE-LIB-ER-ATION, n. Act of weighing in the mind; mutual consultation; cool reflection.—Syn. Thoughtfulness; circumspection; wariness; caution; consultation.
DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, a. That deliberates; acting with deliberation.
DEL-I-CA-CY, n. That which delights the taste; quality of nice feeling or discrimination; minute accuracy; softness of manner; fineness of texture; tenderness of constitution.—Syn. Fineness; nicety; softness; smallness.
DEL-I-CATE, a. Nice; soft; smooth; dainty; tender; fine; feeble.
DEL-I-CATE-LY, ad. With nicety; daintily; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.
DE-LI'CIOUS (de-lish'us), a. Affording great delight.—Syn. Delightful—*Delicious* refers to the pleasure derived from certain of the senses, as delicious food, a delicious fragrance; *delightful* may also refer to most of the senses, but has a higher application to matters of taste, feeling, and sentiment, as a *delightful* abode, conversation, prospect, &c.
DE-LI'CIOUS-LY, ad. Sweetly; delightfully.
DEL-I-GATION, n. Act of binding up or bandaging.
DE-LIGHT (-lite'), n. Great joy or pleasure; that which affords satisfaction.
DE-LIGHT (-lite'), v. t. To give great pleasure to; to receive great pleasure in; v. i. to enjoy greatly; to have great pleasure.
DE-LIGHTED, a. Greatly pleased.
DE-LIGHTFUL, a. Affording great delight—applied equally to the mind and the senses. See **DELICIOUS**.
DE-LIGHTFUL-LY, ad. With much pleasure; charmingly.
DE-LIGHT-LESS, a. With nothing to please or cheer the mind.
DE-LIGHTSOME (-lite'sum), a. Pleasant; very pleasing.
DE-LINE-A-MENT, n. Representation by delineation.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WEAT; THERE, TERM; MACHINE, BIRD; MOVE,

- DE-LINE-ATE**, *v. t.* To draw the outline; to represent in picture; to describe or pourtray in a lively manner.—*SYN.* To depict; sketch; paint.
- DE-LIN-E-ATION**, *n.* The act of drawing the outline or the outlines of a thing; first draught; sketch; description.
- DE-LINE-A-TOR**, *n.* One who delineates.
- DE-LIN-QUEN-CY** (de-link'wen-sy), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; offence; crime.
- DE-LIN-QUENT** (de-link'went), *a.* Failing in duty; faulty.
- DE-LIN'QUENT**, *n.* One who fails to do his duty or commits a crime.
- DEL-I-QUATE**, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; *v. i.* to be melted or dissolved.
- DEL-I-QUESCE** (del-e-kw'ess'), *v. i.* To melt away or become liquid by the attraction and absorption of water in the air.
- DEL-I-QUES-CENCE** (del-e-kw'ess-sence), *n.* A becoming soft or liquid in the air by absorption of water.
- DEL-I-QUES-CENT**, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting and absorbing water from the air.
- DE-LI-QUI-ATE** (lik'we-), *v. i.* To imbibe water from the air and melt.
- DE-LIR-I-OUS**, *a.* Wandering in mind; deranged.
- DE-LIR-I-UM**, *n.* A wandering of the mind; derangement.
- DE-LIR-I-UM TREMENS**, *n.* [L.] A disease of the brain caused by excessive drinking, characterized by frightful visions, and oft proving fatal.
- DE-LIT-I-GATE**, *v. t.* To chide vehemently.
- DE-LIVER**, *v. t.* Literally, to set free; hence the term is extensively applied to cases where a thing is made to pass from a confined state to one of greater freedom or openness.—*SYN.* To give forth; discharge; liberate; pronounce; utter.—One who delivers a package gives it forth; one who delivers a cargo discharges it; one who delivers a captive liberates him; one who delivers a message or a discourse utters or pronounces it; when a platoon of soldiers deliver their fire, they set it free or give it forth.
- DE-LIVER-ANCE**, *n.* Act of freeing; release; rescue.
- DE-LIVER-ER**, *n.* One who sets free or rescues.
- DE-LIVER-Y**, *n.* A giving; release; utterance; mode of speaking; birth of a child.
- DELL**, *n.* A hollow; narrow opening or passage; a little valley.
- DELPHI**. See **DELFO**.
- DELPHI-AN**, } *a.* Pertaining to Delphi in Greece,
DELPHIC, } and the oracle there.
- DELPHINE**, *a.* Referring to the Dauphin of France, or certain classics prepared for his use.
- DELPHINE**, *a.* Belonging to the dolphin.
- DELTA**, *n.* The Greek letter Δ ; a tract of alluvial or other land in a triangular form, near the mouth of a river.
- DELTOID**, *a.* Resembling the Greek Δ ; applied to one of the muscles of the shoulder.
- DE-LUD-A-BLE**, *a.* Liable to be deceived or imposed on.
- DE-LUDE**, *v. t.* To mislead by arts; to impose on.—*SYN.* To cheat; deceive; beguile; lead astray.
- DE-LUD-ER**, *n.* One who deceives or misleads.
- DE-LUD-ING**, *n.* The act of misleading; falsehood.
- DELUGE** (28), *n.* An overflowing with water; the great flood in Noah's time; cataclysm; an overflow; a great exuberance, as of words.
- DELUGE**, *v. t.* To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm, as with an army.
- DE-LU-SION** (de-lu'shun), *n.* Act of deluding; error from false views.—*SYN.* Illusion; fallacy.—An illusion is a false show, a mere cheat on the fancy or senses; a delusion is a false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life; a fallacy is something (like an argument, &c.) having a specious appearance, but destitute of reality and truth. The illusions of youth the delusions of stock-jobbing—a fallacy in reasoning.
- DE-LU-SIVE**, *a.* Tending to deceive; beguiling; vain; empty.
- DELVE**, *v. t.* To dig; to open and pulverize the ground with a spade; *n.* a place dug; a cave; a quantity of coals dug out.
- DELVER**, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.
- DE-MAGNET-IZE**, *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic power or influence.
- DEMA-GOG-ISM**, *n.* The practices of demagogues.
- DEMA-GOGUE**, *n.* A leader of the populace; a man who seeks to cajole the people to his own interests and ambition, by appeals to their selfishness.
- DE-MAIN'** } *n.* A manor-house and
DE-MESNE' (de-méne), } land adjacent; estate in land.
- DE-MAND'** (6), *v. t.* To claim or seek to obtain by right; to inquire; to question.
- DE-MAND'**, *n.* A claim by right; an asking by authority; a desire to obtain or possess that which is claimed.
- DE-MAND'ANT**, *n.* The prosecutor in a real action; the plaintiff in a personal one.
- DE-MAND'ER**, *n.* One who demands.
- DE-MARK-ATION**, *n.* Act of marking or setting the limit; bound ascertained and fixed.
- DE-MEAN'**, *v. t.* To behave or conduct [followed by the reciprocal pronoun], as to demean one's self well.—*SYN.* Degradate.—Demean is properly connected with the noun *mien*, not with the adjective *mean*. Hence it is an error to speak of a man's demeaning [i. e. degrading] himself by improper conduct.
- DE-MEAN'OUR**, *n.* Manner of behaving.—*SYN.* Behaviour; carriage; deportment.
- DE-MENT-ATE**, *v. t.* To deprive of mind; to infatuate.
- DE-MENTED**, *a.* Infatuated; mad; crazy.
- DE-MENT-IA**, *n.* A kind of mental alienation, most common to the aged.
- DE-MEPHI-TIZE** (m'effe-tize), *v. t.* To purify from foul, unwholesome air.
- DE-MERTT**, *n.* Ill desert; crime; guilt.
- DE-MERSE'** (de-mérst'), *a.* Sunk in a liquid; drowned; growing under water.
- DE-MER-SION** (mer'shun), *n.* A plunging into a liquid; state of being covered in water or earth.
- DE-MESNE'**. See **DEM'IN**.
- DEM'**, a prefix, signifying *half*; used only in composition.
- DEM-I-BRI-GADE**, *n.* A half brigade.
- DEM-I-CADENCE**, *n.* An imperfect cadence in music; one not falling on the key-note.
- DEM-I-GOD**, *n.* A fabulous hero, one half divine; born of a god and a mortal.
- DEM-I-JOHN** (jón), *n.* A glass vessel with a large body and a small neck, inclosed in wickerwork.
- DEM-I-LUNE**, *n.* In fortification, an outwork before the curtain with two faces and two flanks.
- DEM-I-QUA-VER**, *n.* A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.
- DE-MISA-BLE**, *a.* That may be leased.
- DE-MISE**, *n.* Literally, release; hence, death; a lease; a bequesting. See **DIATH**.
- DE-MISE**, *v. t.* To lease; to convey; to bequeath by will.
- DEM-I-SEMI-QUA-VER**, *n.* Half a semiquaver.
- DE-MISSION** (mish'un), *n.* Degradation.
- DE-MIT**, *v. t.* To let fall; to depress.
- DEM-I-TINT**, *n.* A gradation of colour midway between positive light and shade.
- DEM-I-TONE**, *n.* Half a tone or semitone.
- DEM-I-URGE**, *n.* In the mythology of Eastern philosophers, an æon or exalted and mysterious agent employed in the creation of the world.
- DEM-I-URGIC**, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge or creative power.
- DEM-I-VOLT**, *n.* A motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.
- DE-MOCRA-CY**, *n.* Government by the people.
- DEM-O-CRAT**, *n.* An adherent to democracy.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BILL; VICIOUS.—C as K; É as J; S as Z; CH as SH; WHS.

DEM-O-CRATIC, *a.* Belonging to government by the people.

DEM-O-GOR-GON, *n.* A supposed mysterious terrific divinity or magician, to whose spell Hades was subject.

DE-MOL-ISH, *v. t.* To throw down; to destroy; to break in pieces; to pull down.—*SYN.* To overturn; overthrow; destroy; dismantle; raze.—That is *overturned* or *overthrown* which had stood upright; that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering, as a vessel of its sails, or a fortress of its bastions, &c.; that is *razed* which is brought down smooth and level to the ground.

DE-MOL-ISH-ER, *n.* One who throws down or lays waste.

DEM-O-LI-TION (dem-o-lish'un), *n.* Act of overthrowing or destroying a pile or structure; ruin.

DE-MON, *n.* A spirit, intermediate between a pagan god and man, good or evil; an evil spirit, or genius allied to the Devil; an angel of the Devil.

DE-MONI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to demons; in-
DEM-O-NI-AC-AL, } fluenced by demons.
DE-MONI-AN, }

DE-MONI-AC, *n.* One possessed by a demon.

DE-MO-NI-A-CI-SM, *n.* The state of being a demoniac; demoniacal practices.

DE-MONI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.

DE-MON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods.

DE-MON-OCRA-CY, *n.* The power or rule of demons.

DE-MON-OL-A-TRY, *n.* The worship of demons or evil spirits.

DE-MON-OL-O-GY, *n.* A discourse or treatise on evil spirits.

DE-MON-O-MY, *n.* The dominion of evil spirits.

DE-MON-STR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated or proved beyond contradiction.

DE-MON-STR-A-BLY, *ad.* Certainly; with full proof.

DE-MON-STRATE or DEM'ON-STRATE, *v. t.* To prove to a certainty or with great clearness; to exhibit the parts when dissected.—*SYN.* To prove; evince; manifest.

DE-MON-STRATION, *n.* Proof to a certainty; indubitable evidence; exhibition. In military affairs, a movement of troops to a given point, as if to attack.

DE-MON-STR-A-TIVE, *a.* Conclusive; certain; having power to prove to a certainty.

DE-MON-STRÁ-TOR, *n.* One who proves beyond dispute; one who exhibits clearly. In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts dissected.

DE-MON-STRÁ-TORY, *a.* Having a tendency to demonstrate or prove beyond a doubt.

DE-MOR-AL-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* Destruction of moral principles; breaking up the moral force of an army, &c., as distinguished from its physical.

DE-MOR-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To corrupt in respect to moral principle; to weaken in respect to moral force, as distinguished from physical, as an army.

DEM-OS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Demosthenes, the celebrated Grecian orator; eloquent; oratorical.

DE-MOTIC, *a.* Popular; a term applied to a current hand or language in popular use in Egypt instead of hieroglyphics.

DE-MUCI-CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the sensitive parts of the body, as gums and other mucilaginous substances.

DE-MUCI-CENT, *a.* Softening; easing; assuaging.

DE-MURE, *v. i.* Literally, to stand long; to have doubts or scruples; to hesitate; to delay. In law, to rest at any point in pleading and await the decision of the court.

DE-MURE, *n.* Suspense; doubt from uncertainty.

DE-MURE, *a.* Very grave; affectedly modest.

DE-MURE'NESS, *n.* Gravity; affected modesty.

DE-MUR-RAGE, *n.* Allowance for detention of a ship.

DE-MUR-BER, *n.* One who demurs. In law, an issue joined on a point of law, resting the case for a decision on that point; a half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DE-MY, *n.* A size of paper next smaller than medium.

DEN, *n.* A cage; cavern; lodge of a beast.

DE-NÁ-RI-US, *n.* An ancient Roman coin value 7½d; a penny.

DEN'A-RY, *a.* Containing ten; *n.* the number ten.

DE-NÁ-TION-AL-IZE (-nash'un-al-ize), *v. t.* To deprive of national rights.

DE-NÁ-TO-RAL-IZE (-nát'yu-ral-ize), *v. t.* To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.

DEN'DRITE, *n.* A mineral in which are the figures of a shrub.

DEN-DRITIC, } *a.* Containing the appear-
DEN-DRITIC-AL, } ances of shrubs or trees.

DEN'DROID, *a.* Resembling a shrub or tree.

DEN'DRO-LITE, *n.* The branch or stem of a petrified tree or shrub; fossil wood.

DEN-DROLO-GY, *n.* Natural history of trees.

DEN-DROM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DEN-DROPHA-GI, *n.* Tree-eaters; insects that live on the bark of trees, &c.

DEN'EB, *n.* The bright star in the tail of the constellation Leo, the Lion.

DEN'GUE (dèng'gá), *n.* A peculiar epidemic rheumatism called also bone-fever.

DE-NI'A-BLE, *a.* That may be denied.

DE-NI'AL, *n.* Affirmation to the contrary; contradiction; refusal to grant; rejection; disowning.—*SYN.* Disavowal; renunciation; dissent; repulse; rebuff. *Self-denial* is a declining of some gratification.

DE-NI'ER, *n.* One who denies, disowns, or refuses.

DE-NIER' (de-neer'), *n.* An old French coin, the twelfth of a sou.

DEN'I-GRATE, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken.

DEN'IMS, *n. pl.* A kind of coarse cotton goods.

DEN-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* The act of making a citizen.

DEN'I-ZEN (den'e-zn), *n.* One not a native, but made a citizen.

DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make a citizen; to admit to residence.

DEN'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a citizen.

DE-NOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be named or denominated.

DE-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to give name to; to style; to designate.

DE-NOM'IN-Á-TION, *n.* A name; a title; a body of individuals united by the same name, as a denomination of Christians.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Conferring a name.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who gives a name; the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the unit has been divided.

DE-NOTA-BLE, *a.* That may be demoted or marked.

DE-NO-TÁ-TION, *n.* The act of marking.

DE-NOTA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DE-NOTE', *v. t.* To be a sign of; to indicate.—*SYN.* To mark; express; betoken; imply; represent; stand for.

DE-NOUEMENT (den-o'o'máng), *n.* [Fr.] The unravelling of the plot in a play; development winding up of an event.

DE-NOUNCE, *v. t.* To accuse publicly; to threaten by word or sign.

DE-NOUNCEMENT, *n.* Declaration of a threat.

DE-NOUNCER, *n.* One who utters a threat; an accuser.

DENSE, *a.* Literally, crowded; having its parts closely pressed together.—*SYN.* Compact; close.

DENSENESS, } *n.* Compactness; closeness of

DENSÍ-TY, } parts; thickness.

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—**CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.
- DENT, n.** A small hollow, caused by the stroke or pressure of a harder on a softer body; an indentation.
- DENT, v. t.** To make a dent or small hollow.
- DENTAL, a.** Pertaining to the teeth.
- DENTATE, } a.** Like teeth; having sharp teeth
- DENTA-TED, } with concave edge.**
- DENTED, a.** Impressed with little hollows.
- DENTI-CLE (dén'te-kl), n.** A point like a small tooth.
- DENT-ICU-LATE, } a.** Having small teeth.
- DENT-ICU-LA-TED, }**
- DENTI-FORM, a.** Shaped like a tooth.
- DENTI-FRICE (dén'te-friss), n.** Something to cleanse teeth; tooth-powder.
- DENTIL, n.** In architecture, small square blocks in cornices, with a resemblance to teeth.
- DENTIST, n.** One who cleans, repairs, replaces, fills, or extracts teeth.
- DENTIST-RY, n.** The art or business of a dentist.
- DENTITION (den-tish'un), n.** The cutting of teeth in infancy; the period of doing it.
- DENTOID, a.** Having the shape of teeth.
- DEN-U-DATION, n.** A stripping to nakedness; in geology, laying rocks bare by washing off superficial deposits by running water.
- DEN-UDE, } v. t.** To strip; to make naked; to
- DEN-UDATE, } remove all covering.**
- DENUNCIATE (-ahát), v. t.** To denounce.
- DENUNCIATION, n.** Declaration of a threat; a public exposure or accusation.
- DENUNCIATOR, n.** One who threatens; an informer.
- DENUNCI-AT-ORY, a.** Threatening; marked with menaces or accusations.
- DEN-Y, v. t.** To declare untrue; to refuse to grant; to refuse to acknowledge; not to gratify.—**SYN.** To contradict; gainsay; reject; disown; ignore.
- DE-OBSTRU-ENT, a.** Removing obstructions; n. a medicine which removes obstructions; an aperient.
- DE-O-DAND, n.** Something forfeited to God, as having occasioned the death of a rational creature, and applied by the royal almoner to pious uses.
- DE-ODOR-IZE, v. t.** To free from bad smells.
- DE-ODOR-IZ-ER, n.** That which frees from bad odours.
- DE-ON-TÓLO-GY, n.** The science which relates to duty or moral obligation.
- DE-OXID-ATE, } v. t.** To deprive of oxygen.
- DE-OXY-GEN-ATE, }**
- DE-OX-ID-ATION, } n.** The act or process of
- DE-OX-ID-I-ZATION, } reducing from the state of an oxide.**
- DE-OXID-IZE, v. t.** To deprive of oxygen.
- DE-PAINT, v. t.** To paint.
- DE-PART, v. i.** Literally, to part from; to go away from a place; to desist from some course; to die.—**SYN.** To move off; forsake; deviate.
- DE-PARTING, n.** Separation; leaving.
- DE-PARTMENT, n.** A separate room, place, or office; a distinct province or station; a branch of civil government.
- DE-PART-MENTAL, a.** Relating to a department.
- DE-PARTURE (-párt'yur), n.** A going away; decrease.—**SYN.** Withdrawal; deviation; abandonment; exit; death, which see.
- DE-PASTURE (-past'yur), v. t.** To feed; to graze.
- DE-PAUPER-ATE, v. t.** To reduce to poverty; to deprive of fertility.
- DE-PEND, v. i.** To hang from; to rely on; to be connected with.
- DE-PENDENCE, } n.** Reliance; trust; connec-
- DE-PEND-EN-CY, } tion; a state of hanging-**
- down from a supporter.**
- DE-PEND-ENT, a.** Hanging from; relying on; subjected to; n. one at the disposal of another, or sustained by him; a retainer.
- DE-PHLEG-MATE (-flég'-), v. t.** To deprive of superfluous water, as by evaporation.
- DE-PHLEG-MATION, n.** The act of rectifying spirits and acids by freeing them from water.
- DE-PHLO-GISTI-CATE, v. t.** To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.
- DE-PICT, v. t.** Originally, to paint; but now to describe vividly.—**SYN.** To portray; sketch; delineate; represent.
- DE-PICTURE (-pikt'yur), v. t.** To paint.
- DEP-I-LATION, n.** The act of depriving of the hair.
- DE-PILA-TO-RY, a.** Adapted to take off the hair.
- DE-FLETION, n.** Act of emptying; bleeding or blood-letting.
- DE-FLETO-RY, a.** Adapted or designed to obviate fullness of habit.
- DE-FLORA-BLE, a.** That is to be deplored.—**SYN.** Lame table.—Literally, the word lamentable denotes mourning aloud, and deplorable, mourning with tears. The last is, therefore, the strongest.
- DE-PLOR-ABLY, ad.** Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.
- DE-PLOR-ABLE, v. t.** To be grieved at; to express grief for.—**SYN.** Mourn; lament; bewail; bemoan.—**MOVE.** is generic; to lament (lit., cry out) denotes an earnest and strong expression of grief; to deplore (lit., weep over) marks a deeper and more prolonged emotion; to bewail and bemoan are appropriate only to cases of poignant distress. A man laments his errors, and deplores the ruin they have brought on his family; mothers bewail or bemoan the loss of their children.
- DE-PLOR-ER, n.** One who laments bitterly.
- DE-PLOY, v. t.** To open or extend, as a body of troops; v. i. to form a more extended line.
- DEP-LU-MATION, n.** The stripping off plumes; a tumour of the eyelids with loss of hair.
- DE-PLUME, v. t.** To deprive of plumes or plumage; to pluck off feathers.
- DE-PO-NENT, a.** Laying down. A deponent verb is one which has an active signification with a passive termination.
- DE-PO-NENT, n.** One who gives written testimony on oath; a verb with a passive form but an active meaning.
- DE-POP-U-LATE, v. t.** To unpeople; to lay waste. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants; v. i. to become depopulated.
- DE-POP-U-LATION, n.** The act of depopulating; destruction of inhabitants.
- DE-POP-U-LATOR, n.** One who kills or expels inhabitants; one who lays waste.
- DE-PORT, v. t.** To behave; to carry away.
- DE-PORT, n.** Behaviour; carriage; conduct.
- DEP-OR-TATION, n.** A carrying away; banishment.
- DE-PORTMENT, n.** Manner of acting toward others; behaviour.—**SYN.** Conduct; carriage; bearing; demeanour.
- DE-POS-A-BLE, a.** That may be deprived of office.
- DE-POS-AL, n.** Act of divesting of office.
- DE-POSE, v. t.** To lay down; to dethrone; to lay aside; to divest of office; to degrade; v. i. to give a written testimony; to bear witness.
- DE-POSED (-de-pôzd'), a.** Thrown down; degraded; testified.
- DE-POSIT, v. t.** To throw down; to trust with; to lay in a place for preservation.
- DE-POSIT, n.** That which is laid down or deposited; a trust; a pledge; a place of depositing; a depository; in geology, matter thrown down, after being suspended in water, to the bottom of the sea, a river, &c.
- DE-POS-IT-ARY, n.** One to whom something is intrusted; a trustee; a guardian.
- DEP-O-SITION (-zish'un), n.** A throwing down; act of dethroning or degrading; written testimony under oath.—**SYN.** Affidavit.—**An affidavit** is simply a declaration under oath; a deposition is the testimony of a witness who is unable to attend

DOVE, WOLF, BUCK; RULE, BULL; VICTUOUS.—GAS X; É AS J; SAS X; CH AS SH; THIS.

on a trial. It must so be taken before a magistrate that both parties have an opportunity to ask questions.
DE-POSIT-O-RY, *n.* A place for depositing goods.
DE-POT (de-pŏ or de'pŏ), *n.* A place of deposit; a warehouse or magazine; a place for military stores or recruits; a railroad station.
DE-RA-VATION, *n.* Act of making worse.
DE-PRÀVE, *v. t.* To make worse; to corrupt.—**SYN.** To vitiate; contaminate; pollute; impair.
DE-PRÀVEU' (-pràv'd'), *a.* Destitute of holiness or good principles; wicked; vile; vicious.
DE-PRÀVEMENT, *n.* A vitiated state.
DE-PRÀVI-TY, *n.* State of sinfulness; perversion of heart.—**SYN.** Depravation; corruption.—**Depravation** is a disposition or settled tendency to evil; **depravation** is the act or process of making depraved, as the **depravation** of morals. **Corruption** applies to any thing which is greatly vitiated, as a corruption of morals, of taste, of language, &c.
DEPRE-CATE, *v. t.* To pray earnestly against; to regret.
DEPRE-CATION, *n.* Act of deprecating; a praying against a present evil, or one in prospect.
DEPRE-CA-TORY, *a.* That serves to deprecate;
DEPRE-CA-TIVE, *a.* tending to remove evil by prayer; having the form of prayer.
DE-PRE-CIATE, *v. t.* To lessen in value; *v. t.* to cry down the worth of; to disparage.—**SYN.** To traduce; decry; understate; lower. See **DECRY**.
DE-PRE-CIATION (-she-á'shun), *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value; the falling or decrease of value.
DEPRE-DATE, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to spoil; to waste.
DEPRE-DATION, *n.* A robbing; a laying waste.
DEPRE-DATOR, *n.* One who plunders or lays waste.
DE-PRESS, *v. t.* Literally, to press down; to sink; to humble; to cast down; to make languid; to impoverish; to lower in value.
DE-PRESSEU' (-prèst'), *a.* Humbled; sad; languid.
DE-PRESSION (-prèsh'un), *n.* Literally, a pressing or being pressed down; the sinking in of a surface; a sinking of spirits, or of strength, or business, &c.; a lowering.—**SYN.** Abasement; reduction; fall; dejection; melancholy. See **ABASEMENT**.
DE-PRESSIVE, *a.* Tending to cast down.
DE-PRIV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deprived.
DE-PRIVATION, *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; loss; deposition.
DE-PRIVE, *v. t.* To take from; to bereave; to divest of orders.
DEPTH, *n.* Measure downward; profundity; a deep place; extent; middle of darkness, stillness, &c., as of night, winter, forest, &c.; abstruseness.
DE-PULSION, *n.* A driving away.
DE-PULSO-RY, *a.* Driving away; removing.
DEPU-RATE, *v. t.* To purify; to free from feculence; a cleansed; not contaminated.
DE-PURIFICATION, *n.* Act of freeing from feculence; cleansing, as of a wound.
DE-PURATION, *n.* The appointing a substitute to act for another; special commission or authority to represent some other; persons sent.
DE-PUTE, *v. t.* To appoint as agent for another; to send as representative; to empower to act.
DE-PUTED, *a.* Authorized; sent.
DE-PUTY, *n.* One appointed to act for another; a representative; a substitute. In compounds it has the force of *in the place of*, or *subordinate to*, as Deputy-collector, marshal, postmaster, sheriff, &c.
DE-RANGE, *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse; to disturb; to disorder the mind.
DE-RANGEU' (de-ránj'), *a.* Out of order; delirious.
DE-RANGEMENT, *n.* State of disorder; delirium; insanity.
DER-E-LICT, *a.* Abandoned; *n.* the state of being abandoned; thing abandoned.

DER-E-LICTION, *n.* An utter forsaking.
DER-IDE, *v. t.* Literally, to laugh at; hence, to treat with gross contempt.—**SYN.** Ridicule; mock; taunt.—A man may ridicule without unkindness of feeling; his object may be to correct. He who derides is actuated by a severe and contemptuous spirit. To mock is stronger, denoting open and scoffing derision; to taunt (lit., pierce with words) is to reproach with bitter insult.
DER-IDER, *n.* One who mocks or ridicules.
DER-ISION (-rízh'un), *n.* Act of treating with gross contempt; an object of laughter.—**SYN.** Scorn; mockery; insult.
DER-ISIVE, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing; containing derision.
DE-RISO-RY, *a.* ing derision.
DE-RIV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be derived; deducible.
DER-IVATION, *n.* A drawing or descending from a source; a tracing a word to its root; the thing derived or deduced.
DE-RIV-A-TIVE, *a.* Derived; deduced.
DE-RIV-A-TIVE, *n.* A word derived from another.
DE-RIVE, *v. t.* To draw from; to deduce; to descend from; to turn from its natural source.
DE-RIVER, *n.* One who draws from a source.
DERM (3), *n.* The true skin which covers animal bodies. [skin]
DERMAL, *a.* Pertaining to skin; composed of
DERMIE, *a.* [Fr.] The last; the only one left.
DERO-GATE, *v. t.* To lessen; *v. t.* to detract; to take from.
DERO-GATION, *n.* A weakening or lessening in value; a detracting; disparagement.
DE-ROGA-TORY, *a.* Detracting; degrading.
DER-ICK, *n.* An upright timber or frame for raising heavy weights by means of pulleys.
DER-VIS, *n.* A Turkish or Persian monk professing great austerity.
DES-CANT, *n.* A song; tune; air; discourse; comment; variation.
DES-CANTU', *v. t.* To sing; to discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks.
DE-SCEND, *v. t.* To move from a higher to a lower place; to sink; to proceed from a source; to pass from general to particular considerations; *v. t.* to go down; to walk downward on a declivity.
DE-SCENDANT, *n.* One who proceeds from; offspring; issue.
DE-SCENDENT, *a.* Falling; sinking; having his origin from an ancestor.
DE-SCENDI-BLE, *a.* That may descend or be passed down.
DE-SCENSION (-sèsh'un), *n.* Act of descending or going downward.
DE-SCENT, *n.* A falling or coming down; degradation; declivity; invasion; a proceeding from; lineage.
DE-SCRIB-A-BLE, *a.* That may be described.
DE-SCRIBE, *v. t.* To represent by words or figures; to draw a plan.—**SYN.** To set forth; delineate; recount; dwell upon; depict; portray.
DE-SCRIBER, *n.* One who represents by words or figures.
DE-SCRIPER, *n.* One who describes, or espies.
DE-SCRIPTION, *n.* Act of describing; qualities specified; the class of persons or things delineated.—**SYN.** Recital; account; relation; detail; narrative; explanation; representation; sort.
DE-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Containing description.
DE-SEY, *v. t.* To discover; to see at a distance.
DE-SEYU', *v. t.* To spy; discern; behold; detect.
DES-E-CRATE, *v. t.* To pervert or destroy what is sacred; to profane, as the Sabbath.
DES-E-CRATED, *a.* Divested of a sacred character.
DES-E-CRATION, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose or from a sacred character.
DE-SERT (3), *n.* A deserving or worthiness of reward or punishment, especially the former.—**SYN.** Merit; excellence; worth; due.
DE-SERT (3), *v. t.* or *t.* To leave in violation of duty.—**SYN.** To forsake; depart from; relinquish; give up; abandon, which see.

A, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CLAS. VIA. LIST. GALL. WH. T. TRARR. TARR. MARINE. HIND. MÖVR.

DES'ERT, *a.* A wilderness; an uncultivated region.
DES'ERT, *a.* Wild; solitary; unsettled.
DE-SERT'ER, *a.* One who forsakes his cause or his post; a soldier who runs away from service.
DE-SERTION (-zér'shun), *n.* Act of abandoning; leaving service or duty; spiritual despondency.
DE-SERVE' (13), *v. t.* To merit, as he deserves well or ill of his neighbour; *v. t.* to merit; to be worthy of; to have a just claim.
DE-SERVED (de-sérvd'), *a.* Merited; earned.
DE-SERVED-LY, *ad.* Worthily; with merit; justly, whether good or ill.
DE-SERVEER, *n.* One who merits.
DE-SERVING, *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; entitled to.
DES-HA-BILLE' (des-ha-bil'), *n.* [Fr.] An undress or morning dress; hence, any home dress.
DE-SIC'ANT, *a.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.
DE-SIC'ATE or **DE-SIC-CATE**, *v. t.* To dry up; to make dry; *v. t.* to become dry.
DE-SIC-CATION, *n.* Act or process of drying.
DE-SIC-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to dry; *n.* an application which dries up the secretion or matter of wounds, ulcers, &c.
DE-SIGN' (-sine' or -sine-), *v. t.* Literally, to stamp or set clearly forth; hence, to form an outline of; to sketch; to frame in the mind; to purpose or intend.—*SYN.* To plan; delineate; project; mean.
DE-SIGN' (-sine' or -sine-), *n.* Literally, a stamp or sketch; a representation or plan, as of a building, &c.; a picture, figure, &c., on paper, &c.; hence, figuratively, a scheme or plan.—*SYN.* Intention; purpose.—*Design* has reference to something aimed at; *intention* (ill., straining after) to the feelings or desires with which it is sought; *purpose* to a settled choice or determination for its attainment. "I had no *design* to injure you" means, it was no part of my aim or object. "I had no *intention* to injure you" means, I had no wish or desire of that kind. "My *purpose* was directly the reverse" makes the case still stronger.
DE-SIGN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being designed.
DE-SIG-NATE, *v. t.* To point out or show; to indicate by visible marks or signs; to distinguish.
DE-SIG-NATION, *n.* Act of pointing out; selection; appointment; import.
DE-SIG-NATIVE, *a.* Serving or employed to design.
DE-SIG-NA-TO-RY, *a.* designate or indicate.
DE-SIGN-ED-LY, *ad.* By design or purpose.
DE-SIGN'ER, *n.* A contriver.
DE-SIGNING (-sine' or -sine-), *a.* Artful; disposed to contrive mischief; insidious; *n.* the art of sketching or delineating objects.
DE-SI-NENT, *a.* Ending; lowermost.
DE-SI-PLENT, *a.* Trifling; foolish; playful.
DE-SIR-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be wished.—*SYN.* Eligible; agreeable; pleasing.
DE-SIRE (-zire), *n.* Eagerness to obtain or enjoy; thing desired.—*SYN.* Wish; longing; craving; hankering; aspiration.
DE-SIRE, *v. t.* To wish for.—*SYN.* To request; covet; wish; solicit; ask.—*To desire* is to feel a wish or want; to *request* is to ask for its gratification. A man *desires* food, and *requests* to have it prepared. *Desire* may be used for *request* when the relations of the parties are such that the expression of a wish is all that is felt to be necessary. A man *desires* his friend to write often; a merchant *desires* his clerk to be more careful in future. In this latter case, *desire* is stronger than *request*; it implies a command or injunction.
DE-SIROUS, *a.* Full of desire; eager to obtain.
DE-SIST (-zist'), *v. t.* To cease; to give over; to discontinue action.
DE-SISTANCE, *n.* Act of desisting or ceasing.
DESK, *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit; a table for the use of writers; figuratively, the clerical profession.
DES'O-LATE, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ravage; to ruin.

DES'O-LATE, *a.* Laid waste; destitute of people; solitary.
DES'O-LA-TED, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants; made a desert; deserted.
DES'O-LATION, *n.* Act of laying waste; destruction; a desolate state; sadness; gloom.
DES'O-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Causing desolation.
DE-SPAIR' (4), *n.* Hopelessness; loss of hope in the mercy of God.
DE-SPAIR, *v. t.* To abandon hope; to be without hope; to give up hope or expectation. [hope.]
DE-SPAIR'ER, *n.* One who gives up or loses all.
DE-SPATCH. See **DISPATCH**.
DES-PE-RA'DO, *n.*; pl. **DES-PE-RI'DOIRS**. A desperate man; a madman; one regardless of safety.
DES'PE-RATE, *a.* Having no hope; rash; furious; fearless.
DES'PE-RATE-LY, *ad.* Without hope, or with scarcely a hope. In a popular sense, extremely; violently; greatly.
DES-PE-RATION, *n.* Abandonment of all hope; total disregard of safety or danger.—*SYN.* Hopelessness; despair; fury; madness.
DES'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* Deserving to be despised.—*SYN.* Contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; pitiful; sordid; degrading. See **CONTEMPTIBLE**.
DES'PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme meanness; vileness; sordidness.
DES'PI-CA-BLY, *ad.* With great meanness.
DE-SPIC'A-BLE, *a.* Meriting contempt; that ought to be despised; despicable. [dain.]
DE-SPISE' *v. t.* To condemn; to scorn; to dis-de-SPISED' (-spizd'), *a.* Contemned; disdained.
DE-SPIS'ER, *n.* One that slight or despises.
DE-SPITE, *n.* Malignity; defiance with contempt; an act of malice or contempt.
DE-SPITEFUL, *a.* Malicious; scornful.
DE-SPITEFUL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; scornfully.
DE-SPOIL, *v. t.* To take from by force or other means.—*SYN.* To spoil; rob; plunder; strip; deprive; bereave; rifle.
DE-SPOIL'ER, *n.* One who strips or plunders.
DE-SPO-LIATION, *n.* The act of despoiling.
DE-SPOILMENT, *n.* The act of despoiling.
DE-SPOND, *v. t.* To lose courage or hope; to be cast down or dejected.
DE-SPONDEN-CY, *n.* Loss of hope or courage; sinking of spirits.
DE-SPONDENT, *a.* Despairing; losing hope.
DE-SPONDENT-LY, *ad.* Without hope; as depressed.
DES'POT, *n.* A sovereign invested with absolute power; hence, a tyrant.
DES-POTIC, *a.* Absolute in authority; arbitrary.
DES-POTIC-AL, *a.* Arbitrary; tyrannical.
DES-POT-ISM, *n.* Absolute power; tyranny.
DES-PU-MATION, *n.* A foaming; frothiness; the formation of scum by the action of some clarifying substance.
DES-QUA-MATION, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone; separation of the skin in scales.
DES'SERT (dez-zér'), *n.* Service of fruits and sweetmeats.
DEST-EM'PER, *n.* A preparation of opaque colours, ground up with size and water, and laid on the walls when they are dry.
DESTI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined.
DESTI-NATED, *a.* Appointed; destined.
DESTI-NATION, *n.* Purpose; place to be reached; destiny; end or ultimate design.
DESTINE, *v. t.* To mark out or appoint to some end, state, or place; to fix unalterably.—*SYN.* To design; intend; devote; doom; consecrate.
DESTINED, *pp.* Marked out; designed beforehand; sure to attain.—*SYN.* Bound.—We may speak of goods as *destined* to a certain port, and of a ship as *bound* thither. We may also speak of a city as *destined* to become a great commercial emporium; but to say it is *bound* to become so, or that a man is *bound* to succeed in life, is a gross abuse of language.

DÖVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÜLE, R'ILL; V'ICIOUS—S AS K; Ó AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

DESTINY, *n.* State predetermined; invincible necessity; ultimate fate; allotment.
DESTITUDE, *a.* Wanting; not possessing; friendless; *n.* one without friends or comfort.
DESTITUTION, *n.* Want; poverty.
DESTROY, *v. t.* To lay waste; to put an end to.—*SYN.* To demolish; ruin; throw down; consume; overthrow; subvert; annihilate; kill; slay; dismantle; raze.
DESTROYER, *n.* One who kills, ruins, or lays waste.
DESTRUCTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.
DESTRUCTIBLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.
DESTRUCTION, *n.* Act of destroying; state of being destroyed; eternal death; ruin.—*SYN.* Demolition; subversion; overthrow; extinction; death; downfall; extermination.
DESTRUCTIVE, *a.* That destroys; tending to death; ruinous.
DESTRUCTIVENESS, *a.* Quality that destroys; tending to murder.
DESUDATION, *n.* Profuse and morbid sweating.
DESUETUDE (dés'we-túde), *n.* Discontinuance of a custom; disuse.
DESULTORILY, *ad.* Without method; loosely.
DESULTORY, *a.* Loose; unconnected; without system; at random; by fits and starts.
DETACH, *v. t.* Literally, to break off; to separate; to send off, as soldiers, or to some service.—*SYN.* To disunite; disengage; sever; disjoin.
DETACHMENT, *n.* A party sent off from the army or fleet, as chosen for special service; in the *fine arts*, parts of a work as distinguished from the whole.
DETAILED, *a.* A minute narration; a selecting; *pl.* **DETAILED**. Particulars or distinct parts. See **ACCOUNT**.
DETAILED, *v. t.* Literally, to cut off; hence, to narrate in particulars; to select for service, as soldiers.
DETAINEE, *v. t.* Literally, to keep back; hence, to withhold, as wages; or to delay, as a traveller; to hold in custody.—*SYN.* To retain; stop; retard; arrest; hinder.
DETAINDER, *n.* *a writ.* See **DETINUE**.
DETAINER, *n.* One that detains; in law, forcible keeping out of possession.
DETECT, *v. t.* Literally, to uncover; to discover; to bring to light; to expose; especially applied to the discovery of crimes.
DETECTOR, *n.* One who detects or lays open.
DETECTION (-shun), *n.* Discovery; act of laying open; exposure.
DETECTIVE, *a.* Employed in detection; *n.* a police officer employed in detecting crime.
DETENT, *n.* A stop to a clock when striking.
DETENTION, *n.* The act of detaining; restraint; necessary delay.
DETER (13), *v. t.* To discourage and stop by fear; to prevent by prohibition or danger.
DETERGE (13), *v. t.* To cleanse; to clean; to wipe off.
DETERGENT, *n.* A medicine that cleanses; *a.* cleansing; purging away.
DETERIORATE, *v. t.* To make worse; to impair; *v. i.* to grow or become worse.
DETERIORATION, *n.* A growing or becoming worse.
DETERMENT (13), *n.* That which deters; act of deterring.
DETERMINABLE, *a.* That may be determined.
DETERMINATE, *v. t.* To fix bounds to; to limit.
DETERMINATE, *a.* Limited; definite; settled; fixed; positive.
DETERMINATELY, *ad.* Decisively; resolutely; with fixed resolve.
DETERMINATION, *n.* A settling or bringing to a point or issue; a strong tendency in one direction; a settled purpose.—*SYN.* Decision; res-

olution. *Decision* is a cutting short, and supposes energy and promptitude; *determination* (bringing to a terminus or end) is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere; *resolution* is a spirit to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations. Luther was distinguished for his prompt decision, steadfast determination, and inflexible resolution.
DETERMINE (13), *v. t.* Literally, to bring to an end; to terminate; to settle finally; to decide or resolve; to give direction to; *v. i.* to come to an end; to form a decision.
DETERMINED, *a.* Having a fixed purpose; resolute; concluded; decided.
DETERSION (-tér'shun), *n.* The act of cleansing.
DETERSIVE, *a.* Cleansing; cleaning.
DETEST, *v. t.* Literally, to call to witness against; hence, to regard with the strongest aversion.—*SYN.* Hate; abhor; abominate; loathe.—*Hate* is generic. We abhor what is repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings; we detest what contradicts our moral principles. What we abominate does equal violence to our religious and moral sentiments; what we loathe is offensive to our nature, and excites unmingled disgust.
DETESTABLE, *a.* Very hateful.—*SYN.* Abominable; odious.
DETESTABLY, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably.
DETESTATION, *n.* Extreme hatred.—*SYN.* Abhorrence; execration; loathing; abomination.
DETESTER, *n.* One who abhors or abominates.
DETHRONE, *v. t.* To drive from the throne; to depose.
DETHRONEMENT, *n.* Act of dethroning; removal from the throne.
DETI-NUE (dét'e-nú), *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.
DETONATE, *v. t.* To cause to explode; to burn with report; *v. i.* to explode.
DETONATING POWDER, *n.* Fulminating mercury, highly explosive when struck or heated.
DETONATION, *n.* Explosion, as of combustible.
DETONIZE, *v. t.* To cause to explode.
DETORT, *v. t.* To wrest from the original or plain meaning; to twist; to pervert.
DEORTION, *n.* A wresting; a turning aside.
DETOUR (dâ-toor'), *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuitous way.
DETRACT, *v. t.* Literally, to draw from; hence, to lessen or derogate from.—*SYN.* To depreciate; withhold; withdraw; defame.
DETRACTION (trák'shun), *n.* Slander; defamation.
DETRACTIVE, } *a.* Containing detraction;
DETRACTIOUS, } tending to lessen reputation.
DETRACTOR, *n.* One who detracts or slanders.
DETRIMENT, *n.* That which injures.—*SYN.* Damage; injury; loss; harm; mischief.
DETRIMENTAL, *a.* Causing loss; injurious.
DETRITAL, *a.* Pertaining to detritus.
DETRITION (-trish'un), *n.* A wearing off.
DETRITUS, *n.* In geology, earthy substance worn off from rocks, &c., and reduced to small portions by rubbing together.
DETRUDE, *v. t.* To thrust or force down.
DETRUNCATE, *v. t.* To shorten by lopping off.
DETRUSION (trú'shun), *n.* Act of thrusting down.
DEUCE (dúse), *n.* Two in cards or dice.
DEUCE (dúse), *n.* An evil spirit; a demon.
DEV
DEUTEROGAMY, *n.* A second marriage.
DEUTERONOMY, *n.* Second giving of the law of Moses; name of fifth book of the Pentateuch.
DEVAPORATION, *n.* Change of vapour into water, as in rain.
DEVASTATE, *v. t.* To lay waste.—*SYN.* To desolate; ravage; waste; destroy; demolish.
DEVASTATION, *n.* A laying waste.—*SYN.* Ravage; desolation; destruction; wasting.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

- DE-VEL'OP, *v. t.* To unfold; to lay open to view; to disclose.
- DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure; the unravelling of a plot.
- DE-VEST, *v. t.* To strip; to take from. *See* DIVERST.
- DE-VEST, *v. t.* In law, to be lost or alienated.
- DE-VEST-I-TY, *n.* A bending down; a sloping.
- DE-VI-ATE, *v. t.* To wander; to depart from rule; to err; to sin; to digress; to stray.
- DE-VI-ATION, *n.* A turning aside from the way; a departure from rule; an error; a wandering from the path of duty; unnecessary departure of a ship from the course of her voyage as insured.
- DE-VICE, *n.* Act of devising; scheme; trick; an emblem or symbolical representation.—*Syn.* Contrivance.—A device implies more of invention; a contrivance more of skill in manipulation. The former word is often used in a bad sense; the latter almost always in a good one, as a crafty device, a useful contrivance.
- DEVIL (dév'il), *n.* The chief of the fallen angels; improperly, an evil spirit, instead of demon.
- DEVIL-ISH (dév'il-ish), *a.* Like the devil; very wicked; diabolical; infernal; malicious.
- DEVIL-ISM, *n.* The state of demons.
- DEVIL-RY, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.
- DE-VI-OUS, *a.* Going astray; erring from the path; out of the common way or track; roving.
- DE-VIS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be contrived, or that may be given by will.
- DE-VISE (de-vîz'), *n.* A gift by will, or the will itself.
- DE-VISE, *v. t.* To contrive; to plan; to bequeath; *v. i.* to consider; to form a plan or scheme.
- DEV-I-SEE, *n.* One to whom a thing is given by will.
- DE-VIS-ER, *n.* One who contrives.
- DE-VIS-OR, *n.* One who bequeaths or wills.
- DE-VOID, *a.* Empty; destitute; free from.
- DE-VOIR (dev-vôir), *n.* [Fr.] Primarily, service or duty; hence, an act of civility or respect.
- DEV-O-LUTION, *n.* An act of devolving; removal from one person to another; a falling by succession.
- DE-VOLVE, *v. t.* To roll down; to deliver over.
- DEVOLVE-MENT, *n.* The act of devolving.
- DEVON-I-AN, *a.* The Old Red Sandstone system is called Devonian, because typically developed in Devonshire.
- DE-VOTE, *v. t.* To give up by a vow or solemnly; to dedicate; to doom to evil.—*Syn.* To consecrate; addict; destine; consign.
- DEVOTED, *a.* Ardent; zealous; strongly attached.
- DEV-O-TEE', *n.* One devoted; a bigot.
- DEVOTEMENT, *n.* Devotedness; dedication.
- DEVOTION, *n.* The state of being solemnly set apart to something; solemn worship; prayer to the Supreme Being; ardent love.—*Syn.* Consecration; devotedness; ardour; attachment; piety; earnestness.
- DEVOTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; suited to worship; used in worship.
- DEVOTION-AL-LY, *ad.* As moved by devotional feelings.
- DEVOUR, *v. t.* To consume; to eat up; to eat greedily; to destroy.
- DEVOUR-ER, *n.* One who devours, destroys, or preys on.
- DEVOUT, *a.* Marked by devotion; given to prayer; expressing very strong interest.—*Syn.* Pious; religious; holy; prayerful; solemn; earnest; sincere.
- DEVOUTLY, *ad.* Piously; with solemn devotion.
- DEVOUTNESS, *n.* Devotion; seriousness; piety.
- DEW (dâ), *n.* Moisture deposited at night in consequence of the abstraction of caloric from the air.
- DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew.
- DEW-BER-RY, *n.* The creeping blackberry.
- DEWDROP (dê'drôp), *n.* A drop or spangle of dew.
- DEWY-NESS, *n.* State of moisture from dew.
- DEWLAP, *n.* The flesh under an ox's throat.
- DEW-POINT, *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to form.
- DEWY (dê'y), *a.* Wet or moist with dew; like dew.
- DEXTER, *a.* [L.] Right as opposed to left.
- DEX-TERTY, *n.* Literally, right-handedness; hence, activity and expertness, either of the hands or the mind.—*Syn.* Adroitness; skill; tact; cleverness; aptitude; address; faculty.
- DEXTER-OUS, *a.* Ready and expert in body or mind.—*Syn.* Adroit; skilful; clever; apt; handy.
- DEXTER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With expertness or activity.
- DEXTRAL, *a.* The right as opposed to left.
- DEY (dâ), *n.* Title of the former governor of Algiers.
- DI, a prefix, contracted from *dis*, denotes from, separation, negation, or two.
- DIA, [Gr.] a prefix, denotes through. [urine.]
- DI-A-BETES (bê'téz), *n.* A morbid discharge of
- DI-A-BETIC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.
- DI-ABLE-RY (de-ablê-ry), *n.* [Fr.] Devilry; conjuration; a diabolical deed.
- DI-A-BOLIC, *a.* Devilish; impious; out-
- DI-A-BOLIC-AL, *a.* Raguously wicked.
- DI-ABO-LISM, *n.* The actions of the devil.
- DI-ACHY-LUM, *n.* [di-ak'y-], *n.* In medicine, a mol-
- DI-ACHY-LON, *n.* A living plaster of hydrated oxide of lead boiled with olive oil.
- DI-A-CO-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon.
- DI-A-COUSTIC, *n. pl.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds.
- DI-A-CRITIC-AL, *a.* Serving to discriminate.
- DI-A-DEM, *n.* A crown; a mark of royalty.
- DI-A-DEMED (di-a-demd), *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; decorated.
- DI-ERE-SIS (di-êrê-sis), *n. pl.* DI-ER-ê-sis, *a.* DI-ER-ê-sis, *n. pl.* DI-ER-ê-sis, *a.* A mark (·) over a diphthong to show that its letters are to be pronounced separately, as *air*.
- DI-AG-NOSIS, *a.* Discrimination of the characteristics of a thing, especially of a disease.
- DI-AG-NOSTIC, *a.* Distinguishing; characteristic.
- DI-AG-NOSTIC, *n.* A sign or symptom by which a disease is known from others.
- DI-AG-O-NAL, *a.* A line from angle to angle of a square, &c.
- DI-AG-O-NAL, *a.* Extending from one angle to another of a geometrical figure, and dividing it into two parts; being in an angular direction.
- DI-AG-O-NAL-LY, *ad.* Across from one corner to the other.
- DI-A-GRAM, *n.* A mathematical figure or scheme drawn for illustration; a plan.
- DI-A-GRAPH (di-a-graf), *n.* An instrument used in perspective drawing.
- DI'AL, *n.* A plate to show the hour by the sun and shadow.
- DI-A-LECT, *n.* Speech; peculiar form of speech.
- DI-A-LECTIC, *a.* Pertaining to dialect;
- DI-A-LECTIC-AL, *a.* Logical.
- DI-A-LEC-TI'CIAN (tish'an), *n.* A logician.
- DI-A-LECTICS, *n. pl.* The practical part of logic which treats of the rules of reasoning.
- DIAL-LING, *n.* The science or art of making dials.
- DIAL-IST, *n.* One skilled in making dials.
- DI-AL-O-GIST, *n.* The speaker or writer of a dialogue.
- DI-AL-O-GISTIC, *a.* Having the form of a
- DI-AL-O-GISTIC-AL, *a.* Dialogue.
- DI-A-LOGUE (-log), *n.* A discourse between two or more; a written composition representing two or more persons as conversing. [exis.]
- DI-AL-Y-SIS, *n.* Separation; exhaustion; a di-
- DI-A-MAG-NETIC, *a.* Applied to substances that, when suspended, place themselves at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BYLL; V'ICIOUS - e as x; é as j; s as z; Ch as sh; whis.

DI-AMETER, *n.* A right line through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the curve, and dividing it into two equal parts.

DI-AMETRAL, *a.* Pertaining to diameter.

DI-A-METRIC-AL, *a.* Describing a diameter; direct; in the direction of the diameter.

DI-A-METRIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Directly.

DI-A-MOND (di'a-mond or di'mond), *n.* A precious stone of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness; crystallized carbon; a cutting instrument used by glaziers; a very small printing type; a figure otherwise called a rhombus; *a.* like a diamond.

DI-A-P'A-SON, *n.* In music, an octave or interval which includes all the tones.

DI-A-PENTÉ, *n.* A fifth in music.

DI-A-PEE, *n.* Figured linen; cloth for towels, &c.

DI-A-PEE, *v. t.* To variegate with figured works, flowers, &c.

DI-A-PHA-NET-ty, *n.* The power of transmitting light; transparency.

DI-A-PHAN-ty (-fán'ik), *a.* Having power to transmit light.

DI-APH'A-NOUS (-áf'a-nus), *a.* Pellucid; transparent; clear.

DI-A-PHON-ICS (-fón'iks), *n.* The doctrine of refracted sound.

DI-A-PHO-RE-SIS, *n.* Augmented perspiration or sweat.

DI-A-PH-RAGM (di'a-fram), *n.* The midriff; a partition or dividing substance.

DI-A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DI-AR-RHEA, } (-rê'a), { *n.* Looseness of the
DI-AR-RHEA, } bowels, with unusual
evacuation.

DI-AR-RHETIC (-rê'tik), *a.* Pertaining to diarrhea or promoting it.

DI-A-RY, *n.* An account of daily events or transactions; a journal.

DI-ASTO-LE, *n.* The dilatation of the heart; a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DI-A-TESSA-RON, *n.* The interval of a fourth; a harmony of the four gospels.

DI-ATH'E-SIS, *n.* A predisposition to particular diseases; certain state of the body.

DI-A-TON'ic, *a.* Ascending or descending by tones or semitones.

DI-A-TRIBE, *n.* A continued or tedious discourse or disputation.

DIB'BLE, *n.* A pointed tool for planting seeds.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble.

DICE, *n.*, pl. of **DIE**. A game with dice.

DICE-BOX, *n.* A box to throw dice from.

DI-CEPH'A-LOUS (-sê'f'a-lus), *a.* Having two heads on one body.

DI'CHRO-ISM (di'kro-izm), *n.* The property of appearing under two distinct colours, according to the direction in which light is transmitted through a body.

DI-CHRO-MATIC, *a.* Having two colours.

DICKER, *n.* The number of ten hides or skins.

DICKY, *n.* A false shirt-front with or without collar; a seat behind a carriage for servants.

DI-CO-TY-LE-DON, *n.* A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

DICTATE, *v. t.* To direct; to impel with authority.—**Syn.** To prescribe; enjoin; command; urge; admonish; *v. i.* to tell something to be written down.

DICTATE, *n.* An authoritative rule or impulse.—**Syn.** Admonition; suggestion.

DIC-TATION, *n.* An order; act of dictating.

DIC-TATOR, *n.* One invested with unlimited power.

DIC-TA-TORI-AL, *a.* Unlimited in power; dogmatical.

DIC-TATOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a dictator.

DIC-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

DIC-TATRIX, *n.* A female who dictates; dictatress.

DICTION (dik'shun), *n.* Form of words in which ideas are expressed.—**Syn.** Style; phraseology.—*Style* relates both to language and thought; *dic-tion* to language only; *phraseology* to the mechanical structure of sentences or the mode in which they are phrased. The style of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his diction was varied and copious; his phraseology, at times, was careless and cumbersome.

DICTION-ARY, *n.* A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; lexicon; word-book.

DICTUM, *n.*, pl. **DICTA**. An authoritative word, saying, or assertion.

DID, *pret.* of **DO**.

DI-DACTIC, } *a.* Giving instruction; pro

DI-DASTIC-AL, } ceptive; doctrinal.

DI-DASTYLOUS, *a.* Having two toes.

DID'DLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to overreach.

DIE (di), *v. i.* To lose life; to expire; to cease; to vanish; to languish; to recede; to perish.

DIE (di), *n.*, pl. **DICES**. A small cube marked on its faces, from one to six, used in gaming; hazard; chance. In architecture, the cubical part of the pedestal between the base and the cornice; dado.

DIE, *n.*, pl. **DIZES** (dize). A stamp used in coining money, &c.

DIE'T, *n.* Manner of living; food; board; a convention of princes, &c.

DIE'T, *v. t.* To feed; to supply with food; *v. i.* to eat by rule; to eat sparingly.

DIE'T-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or to the rules of diet; *n.* rule of diet.

DI-E-TETIC, *a.* Pertaining to diet.

DI-E-TETICS, *n.*, pl. The philosophy or principles of regulating diet; the classification of food, so as to prevent or cure diseases.

DIF-FER, *v. i.* To be unlike; to disagree.—**Syn.** Differ with; differ from.—Differ with is used with questionable propriety, in reference to opinions, as "I differ with my friend on that point." In all other cases, expressing simple unlikeness, differ from is used, as, "These two persons or things differ entirely from each other."

DIF-FER-ENCE, *n.* State of being unlike or distinct; state of contention; ground of controversy.—**Syn.** Diversity; dissimilarity; contrariety; disagreement; variance; dispute; quarrel; controversy.

DIF-FER-ENT, *a.* Unlike; distinct; separate.

DIF-FER-ENTIAL, *a.* Relating to differences.

DIF-FER-ENTIAL CAL-CU-LUS, *n.* That branch of mathematics which explains the methods of finding the differentials of all determinate functions.

DIF-FER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With disagreement.

DIF-FICULT, *a.* Hard to be done; hard to be pleased.

DIF-FICUL-TY, *n.* Hardness to be done; embarrassment; objection; perplexity; obstacle.

DIF-FI-DENCE, *n.* Want of confidence; modest reserve.—**Syn.** Distrust; doubt; fear; timidity.

DIF-FI-DENT, *a.* Distrustful; bashful; timid.

DIF-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing every way; not fixed.

DIF-FRMI-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

DIF-FRACT, *v. t.* To break in pieces, as light.

DIF-FRACTION, *n.* A change in light when passing the edge of an opaque body; it has parallel bands or fringes.

DIF-FRANCHISE (-frán'chiz). See **DISFRANCHISE**.

DIF-FUSE (-fú'se), *v. t.* To pour out; to spread; to disperse; to extend in all directions.

DIF-FUSE (-fú'se), *a.* Widely spread; using or containing many words.—**Syn.** Copious; prolix; verbose; expansive.

DIF-FUSE-LY, *ad.* Widely; copiously; fully.

DIF-FUSE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being diffuse; wanting conciseness.

DIF-FU-SI-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread.

L, &c., long.—I, &c., short.—CLAR, FIA, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD, MOVES.

- DIF-FU-SI BLEM, a.** That may be diffused.
DIF-FU-SION (f'fshun), *n.* A spreading; dispersion; extension.
DIF-FU-SIVE, a. That spreads widely; extensive.
DIG, v. t. [*pret.* and *pp.* **DUG** and **DRO.**] To open, break, or turn up the earth with a spade; to thrust in; *v. i.* to work with a spade; to delve; to excavate; to pierce; to work in search of.
DIG-AM-MA, n. The name of an early Greek letter, nearly resembling F in form.
DIG-EST, n. A collection or body of Roman laws, arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; any collection or summary of laws disposed under proper heads; pandect.
DIG-EST (di-jest), v. t. To dissolve in the stomach; to reduce to method mentally.—**SYN.** To arrange, distribute; dispose.
DIG-EST-ER, n. One who sets in order; that which aids digestion; a strong metallic vessel for dissolving limes, &c.
DIG-EST-IBIL-ITY, n. Capacity of being digested.
DIG-EST-IBLEM (de-jest-ib-ll), *a.* Capable of being digested.
DIG-ESTION (di-jest'yun), *n.* The process of dissolving food in the stomach and preparing it for circulation and nourishment. In chemistry, the operation of exposing bodies to heat or slow action of a solvent, to prepare them for mutual action.
DIG-ESTIVE, a. Causing digestion; dissolving.
DIG-IT-ED, n. The act of digging; the place where gold, &c., is dug.
DIG-IT (dite), v. t. To dress; to adorn.
DIG-IT (digh), n. Three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; an integer below ten.
DIG-IT-AL, a. Relating to a digit or finger.
DIG-IT-AL-ISM, n. The fox-glove.
DIG-IT-ATE, a. Branching into leaflets like fingers.
DIG-IT-ATION (dij-it-eshun), *n.* A finger-like division or process.
DIG-NIFIED (fide), *a.* Invested with dignity; marked with dignity; noble; august; stately.
DIG-NIFY, v. t. To invest with honour; to make illustrious.—**SYN.** To exalt; to elevate; to ennoble.
**DIG-NI-TA-RY, n. A clergyman of superior rank.
DIG-NITY, n. Elevation of mind; high rank; grandeur of mien or deportment. *See* DECORUM.
DIG-RAPH, n. A union of two vowels, one only being sounded, as *oe* in boat.
DIG-RESS, v. t. To turn from the main subject.—**SYN.** To wander; to deviate; to depart.
DIG-RESSION (di-grish'un), *n.* A deviation from the subject; deviation.
DIG-RESSION-AL, a. Pertaining to digression.
DIG-RESSIVE, a. Departing from the main subject.
DIG-JUD-IC-ATE, v. t. To judge; to censure.
DIG-JUD-IC-ATION, n. A judgment between two; judicial decision.
DIKE, n. A ditch; a mound of earth; melted mineral matter bursting through strata and filling the rents.
DI-LAC-ER-ATE, v. t. To tear; to rend.
DI-LAC-ER-ATION (las-er-eshun), *n.* Act of rending asunder.
DI-LA-NI-ATE, v. t. To tear; to lacerate.
DI-LAPI-D-ATE, v. t. To pull down; to destroy; *v. i.* to go to ruin; to suffer to go to ruin.
DI-LAPI-D-ATED, a. Suffered to go to ruin.
DI-LA-P-ATION, n. A destroying; decay; ecclesiastical waste.
DI-LA-TA-BIL-ITY, n. The quality of admitting expansion.
DI-LA-T-ABLE, a. That may be dilated.
DI-LA-T-ATION, n. Act of dilating; expansion.
DI-LA-T-ED, v. t. To spread out in all directions; to speak or relate at great length; *v. i.* to swell out or expand; to dwell upon or speak at great length.—**SYN.** To expand; to extend; to distend.
DIL-A-TO-RI-LY, ad. Slowly; tardily; with delay.**

- DIL-A-TO-RY, a.** Given to delay.—**SYN.** Slow; tardy; sluggish; inactive.
DI-LEM-MA, n. A perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice. In logic, an argument conclusive on either of two contrary suppositions.
DIL-ET-TANTE, n.; pl. **DIL-ET-TANT-IL.** An admirer of the fine arts.
DIL-ET-TANTE-ISM, n. The pursuits and feelings of a dilettante.
DILT-GENCE (dilt-zhance), *n.* [*Fr.*] The name of a kind of stage-coach used in Europe.
DILT-GENCE, n. Steady application to some employment.—**SYN.** Industry.—Industry has the wider sense of the two, implying a habitual devotion to labour for some valuable end, as knowledge, property, &c.; *diligence* (from *diligo*, to prefer or love) denotes earnest application to some specific object or pursuit. A man may be diligent for a time, or in seeking some favourite end, without meriting the title of industrious. Such was the case with Fox, while Burke was eminent not only for diligence, but industry; he was always at work, and always looking out for some new field of mental effort.
DILT-GEN-T, a. Steady in application to business.—**SYN.** Assiduous; industrious; constant; heedful; sedulous. [*Carefully.*]
DILT-GEN-T-LY, ad. With steady application;
DILL, n. An aromatic plant.
DI-LU-CID, a. Clear; not obscure.
DI-LU-CID-ATE, v. t. To clear; to illustrate.
DI-LU-CENT, a. Making thin or weak, as a liquor.
DI-LU-ENT, n. That which reduces strength as of liquors; that which thins or attenuates. In medicine, applied to a liquid that tends to increase the fluids of the body.
DI-LUTE, v. t. To make more thin; to weaken.
DI-LUTE, a. Weakened with water; rendered thin.
DI-LUTED, a. Weakened; reduced.
DI-LUTION (di-lu'shun), *n.* Act of making more thin or weakening.
DI-LU-VI-AL, a. Relating to a flood, especially to **DI-LU-VI-AN**, the deluge in Noah's days.
DI-LU-VI-UM, n. In geology, a surface deposit of clay, sand, gravel, boulders, &c., caused by extraordinary currents of water.
DIM, a. Not seeing clearly, as dim eyes; not clearly seen, as a dim prospect; somewhat dark.—**SYN.** Obscure; dusky; dull; sullied.
DIM, v. t. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; to render dull.
DIME, n. A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.
DI-MEN-SION (de-men'shun), *n.* Extent of a body.—**SYN.** Bulk; size; capacity.
DI-MEN-SION-LESS, a. Without dimensions; boundless.
DI-MID-D-ATE, v. t. To divide into two equal parts.
DI-MIN-ISH, v. t. To make less or smaller; *v. i.* to become less; to appear less.—**SYN.** To lessen; to decrease; to abate; to reduce. *See* DECREASE.
DI-MIN-U-ENDO, in music, directs to lessen the volume of sound.
DI-MIN-U-ENT, a. Lessening; diminishing.
DIM-I-NUTION, n. Act of making smaller; a lessening; state of becoming or appearing less.
DI-MIN-U-TIVE, n. In grammar, a word or ending which lessens the meaning of the original word, on which it is formed, as *gerling*.
DIM-IS-SO-RY, a. Dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.
DIM-ITY, n. A kind of white cotton cloth ribbed.
DIM-LY, ad. Obscurely; with imperfect sight.
DIM-MISH, a. Slightly dim.
DIM-NESS, n. Dullness of sight; want of clearness; faintness; want of brightness; imperfection. *See* DARKNESS.
DI-MOR-PHOUS, a. Having the property of crystallizing with such difference of angles as to render doubtful which of the two forms is the primary one.

DÓVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÓLE, SELL; VÍCIÓUS.—G AS K; É AS J; S AS SH; THIS.

DIMPLE (dim'pl), *n.* A hollow in the cheek or chin.
DIMPLE, *v. t.* To form dimples or hollows; to sink into depressions.

DIN, *n.* Noise; clatter; continued sounds.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued sounds; to stun with noise. [persons.]

DINAR-CHY (din'ar-ky), *n.* Government by two

DINE, *v. t.* To eat a dinner; *v. t.* to give a dinner; to furnish with food.

DING, *v. t.* To thrust or dash violently; to force or urge; *v. t.* to bluster; to make an ado.

DING-DONG, *n.* Words used to express the sound of bells.

DINGINESS, *n.* A dark, dusky hue.

DINGLE (ding'gl), *n.* A hollow or narrow dale between hills.

DINGY, *a.* Dark; dusky; soiled; sullied.

DINNER, *n.* The chief meal of the day.

DINT, *n.* An impression; mark of a blow; force.

DINT, *v. t.* To make a hollow; to indent.

DI-O-CE-SAN (di-ó'se-san or di-o-sé'san), *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

DI-O-CE-SAN (di-ó'se-san or di-o-sé'san), *n.* A bishop; one who holds a diocese, with its jurisdiction.

DI-OC-ESE, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.

DI-O-DON, *n.* A genus of fishes that have the power of inflating the belly, hence called globe-fishes.

DI-OPTRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to dioptrics; as-
DI-OPTRIC-AL, } sisting the sight.

DI-OPTRICS, *n. pl.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media.

DI-O-RAMA, *n.* An exhibition of paintings, in which the shades and colouring are varied by a change of light, thus increasing greatly the optical illusion; a building for such exhibitions.

DI-O-RAMIC, *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

DIP, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. DIPPED or DIPP.] To plunge or immerse; *v. t.* to sink; to incline downward; to enter into slightly. [tal line.]

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward below the horizon.

DIP-PETAL-IOUS, *a.* Having two petals.

DIPH-THYRI-A, *n.* A disease of the throat, characterized by white patches and great prostration of strength.

DIPH-THONG (dip'thong or dif'thong), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.

DIPH-THON-GAL, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of a diphthong. [merit or honour.]

DI-PLÓMA, *n.* A deed of privilege; certificate of

DI-PLÓMA-CY, *n.* Customs and rules of ambassadors and other public ministers; forms of negotiations; whole body of ministers at a foreign court; the agency, art, or management of ministers at a foreign court.

DIP-LO-MATIC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas or public ministers.

DI-PLÓMA-TIST, } *n.* A person employed or skilled
DIPLO-MAT, } in diplomacy.

DIPPER, *n.* One that dips; a vessel for dipping; a ladle; a bird.

DIPPING, *n.* An immersion; act of inclining toward the earth, or downward.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, *n.* A magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth.

DI-RA-DI-ATION, *n.* Rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; horrible.

DI-RECT, *a.* Straight; right; plain; express.

DI-RECT, *v. t.* To order; to regulate; to aim; to address.

DI-RECTION, *n.* Literally, a pointing out; hence, line of motion or aim; superscription of a letter, package, &c.; address; board of managers; order.—*Syn.* Control; command.—Control is negative, denoting power to restrain; command is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; directions are commands containing instructions how to act. A shipmaster commands his vessel; he directs the seamen, and controls the conduct of the passengers.

DI-RECTIVE, *a.* Giving direction; adapted to direct; informing.

DI-RECTLY, *ad.* Literally, in a straight line; without delay; soon.—*Syn.* Immediately; instantly; instantaneously.—“I will do it directly,” means, “I will go straightway about it.”—“I will do it immediately,” means, “I will do it as the very next thing.”—“I will do it instantaneously, or instantaneously,” allows not a particle of delay.

DI-RECTNESS, *n.* Straightness; shortness of way.

DI-RECTOR, *n.* One who orders; a superintendent; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, as the director of a bank.

DI-REC-TÓRI-AL, *a.* Serving for direction; implying command.

DI-RECTOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of director.

DI-RECTOR-Y, *n.* A rule; a guide or book of directions; *a.* tending to direct; enjoining.

DI-RECTRESS, *n.* A female who directs.

DI-RECT TAX, *n.* A tax assessed directly on an object, as distinguished from that involved in the price of an article.

DIREFUL, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; horrible.

DIREFUL-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly.

DIRGE (17), *n.* A funeral song or tune.

DIRK (17), *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.

DIRK, *v. t.* To stab with a dirk or dagger.

DIRT (17), *n.* Earth; mud; filth; any foul substance; *v. t.* to make dirty or foul; to bedaub.

DIRTY-LY, *ad.* Filthily; foully; by low means.

DIETY (17), *a.* Foul with dirt or filth; mean; base; *v. t.* to make foul or filthy; to soil.

DIS, *a.* prefix or inseparable preposition, denoting separation; it has the force of a privative and negative, as in disarm, disagree, and in a few cases it is intensive.

DIS-A-BIL-ITY, *n.* Want of competency or right.—*Syn.* Inability.—Inability is want of power in itself considered; disability arises from some deprivation or loss of the needed competency. One who becomes deranged is under a disability of holding his estate; and one who is made a judge, of deciding in his own case.

DIS-A-BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of strength; to disqualify; to weaken or deprive of adequate means.

DIS-A-BLED, *a.* Deprived of power; disqualified; weakened.

DIS-A-BLE-MENT, *n.* Weakness; legal impediment.

DIS-A-BUSE, *v. t.* To free from mistake, to undeceive.

DIS-A-CÓM-MO-DÁTE, *v. t.* To put to inconvenience.

DIS-A-COM-MO-DÁ-TION, *n.* A state of being unfit or unprepared.

DIS-A-CUS-TÓM, *v. t.* To disuse by neglect of custom; to cease to practise.

DIS-A-KNOWLEDGE (ak-nól'ej), *v. t.* To deny; to disown.

DIS-AD-VÁNTAGE, *n.* Unfavourable state; injury; that which prevents or renders success difficult.

DIS-AD-VAN-TÁGEÓUS (-tá'jus), *a.* Unfavourable to success.

DIS-AD-VAN-TÁGEÓUS-LY, *ad.* With disadvantage.

DIS-AF-FECT, *v. t.* To make less friendly; to alienate affection.

DIS-AF-FECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated.

DIS-AF-FECTION, *n.* Alienation of good will; want of affection; dislike.

DIS-AF-FIRM, *v. t.* To deny; to contradict.

DIS-AF-FIRM-ANCE, *n.* Denial; disproof; judicial annulment.

DIS-AF-FOR-EST, *v. t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

DIS-AG-GRE-GÁTION, *n.* Act of segregating or separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—*CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,*

DIS-A-GREE, *v. t.* To be discordant; to differ in opinion; to be unsuitable.—*SYN.* To vary; dissent; quarrel.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* Unpleasant to the mind or senses.—*SYN.* Offensive; disgusting.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLY, *ad.* Unpleasantly.

DIS-A-GREE'MENT, *n.* Difference in form or essence; contrariety of opinion or feeling.—*SYN.* Diversity; discrepancy; variance; dissent; misunderstanding; jar; discord.

DIS-AL-LOW, *v. t.* To disapprove; to reject; not to permit.

DIS-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be permitted.

DIS-AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* Refusal to permit; disapprobation; prohibition; rejection.

DIS-ANCH'OR (*-ān'kūr*), *v. t.* To force from anchorage.

DIS-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirit.

DIS-AN-NEX, *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.

DIS-AN-NUL. See *ANNUL*.

DIS-A-NOINT, *v. t.* To make anointing invalid.

DIS-AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to undress.

DIS-AP-PEAR, *v. t.* To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view.

DIS-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* A withdrawing from sight.

DIS-AP-POINT, *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or desire; to frustrate; to balk.

DIS-AP-POINTMENT, *n.* A defeat of hopes; failure of expectation or plan.

DIS-AP-PRO-BATION, *n.* A disapproving; dislike; expression of censure.

DIS-AP-PROPRI-ATE, *v. t.* To divert from appropriation; *a.* not appropriated.

DIS-AP-PROVAL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DIS-AP-PROVE (*-proov*), *v. t.* To blame; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to manifest dislike; to reject.

DIS-ARM (*dis-arm*), *v. t.* To deprive of arms or means of attack or defence; to weaken or disable; to strip of.

DIS-AR-RANGE, *v. t.* To put out of order; to unsettle.

DIS-AR-RANGEMENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.

DIS-AR-RAY, *v. t.* To undress; to put out of order; to overthrow.

DIS-AR-RAY, *n.* Want of order; confusion; undress.

DIS-AS-SOCI-ATE, *v. t.* To disunite; to break off from society.

DIS-ASTER (*diz-ās'ter*), *n.* A sudden misfortune.—*SYN.* Mishap; calamity; mischance.

DIS-ASTROUS, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.

DIS-A-VOUCH, *v. t.* To retract; to deny; to disown.

DIS-A-VOW, *v. t.* To deny; to disown; to dissent from.

DIS-A-VOW'AL, *n.* A disowning; denial.

DIS-BAND, *v. t.* To dismiss; to scatter; *v. i.* to retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

DIS-BE-LIEF (*-leef*), *n.* Refusal of belief.—*SYN.* Unbelief.—*Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit; *disbelief* is a positive rejection. One may be an unbeliever in Christianity from ignorance or want of inquiry; a *disbeliever* has the proofs before him, and incurs the guilt of setting them aside.

DIS-BE-LIEVE (*-leev*), *v. t.* Not to believe; to discredit; to deny.

DIS-BE-LIEVER, *n.* One who does not believe, or denies a thing to be true or real; an infidel.

DIS-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the intestines; to eviscerate.

DIS-BUR'DEN (*-būrdn*), *v. t.* To unload; to discharge; *v. i.* to relieve the mind; to be set at ease.

DIS-BURSE, *v. t.* To expend or lay out; to pay out money.

DIS-BURSEMENT, *n.* Laying out; expensiture.

DIS-BURSER, *n.* One who lays out or expends; one who pays out money.

DISC. See *DISC*.

DIS-CARD, *v. t.* To cast off; reject.—*SYN.* Dismiss. To dismiss a servant is simply to send him away; to discard is to cast off or reject him, like useless cards thrown from the hand.

DIS-CARN'ATE, *a.* Stripped of flesh.

DIS-CERN (*is*), *v. t.* To see; to perceive; to judge; *v. i.* to see the difference; to make a discrimination.

DIS-CERN'ER, *n.* One who discerns; an observer.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE, *a.* That may be seen; discoverable.

DIS-CERN'ING, *a.* Able to see or distinguish; knowing; sharp-sighted.

DIS-CERN'ING, *n.* The power of distinguishing.

DIS-CERN'MENT, *n.* Act of discerning; acuteness of judgment.—*SYN.* Penetration; discrimination.

—*Discernment* is accuracy and keenness of mental vision; *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of every thing that intercepts the view; *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions and the nicest shades of thought. A discerning man is not easily misled; one of a penetrating mind sees a multitude of things which escape others; a discriminating judgment detects the slightest differences.

DIS-CERPTION, *n.* Act of pulling to pieces.

DIS-CHARGE, *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to acquit; to fire, as arms; to pay; *v. i.* to break up; to release one's self.

DIS-CHARGE, *n.* An unloading; firing off; dismissal; release; vent; emission; exemption; payment.

DIS-CHARGE'ER, *n.* One that discharges.

DIS-CHARG'ING-ROD, *n.* A wire bent, with knobs on both ends, and a glass handle, to discharge the Leyden jar, without a shock.

DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* A learner; a scholar or follower; supporter; *v. t.* to convert; to proselytize.

DIS-CI-PL'N-SHIP, *n.* State of a disciple.

DIS-CI-PL'N-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of or liable to discipline.

DIS-CI-PL'N-ARI-AN, *n.* One who exercises or teaches rigid discipline.

DIS-CI-PL'N-ARY, *a.* Intended for discipline.

DIS-CI-PL'INE, *n.* Instruction; cultivation and improvement in arts, sciences, morals, manners, or government; regulation of practice; order; correction; punishment.

DIS-CI-PL'INE, *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to educate; to correct; to chasten; to punish.

DIS-CLAIM, *v. t.* To disown; to renounce; to retract a claim to.

DIS-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who disclaims. In law, an express denial or a renouncing of anything before claimed.

DIS-CLAM-MATION, *n.* Act of disclaiming.

DIS-CLOSE (*-kloz*), *v. t.* To lay open to view; to make known.—*SYN.* To uncover; reveal; divulge; unvail; utter. See *DIVULGE*.

DIS-CLOSE'URE (*-klō'zhūr*), *n.* A revealing; discovering.

DIS-COIL, *v. t.* } *a.* Having the form of a discus, disk, or quoit.

DIS-COL'OUR, *v. t.* To alter the colour or appearance; to stain; to change the complexion; to tinge.

DIS-COL-OUR-ATION, *n.* Change of colour; stain.

DIS-COM'FIT, *v. t.* To cause to flee.—*SYN.* To rout; defeat; overthrow; vanquish.

DIS-COM'FIT-CRE (*-kum'fit-yūr*), *n.* Defeat; overthrow; ruin.

DIS-COM'FORT (*-kūm'fūrt*), *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet.

DIS-COM'FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve.

DIS-COM-MEND, *v. t.* To dispraise; to blame.

DIS-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable.

DIS-COM-MODE, *v. t.* To incommode; to put to inconvenience.

DOVE, WOLF, DOG; RILE, BILL; VICIOUS.—G S S K; G S S J; S S S S; CH S S S S; THIS.

DIS-COM-MODI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient.
DIS-COM-MODI-TY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble.
DIS-COM-POSE' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To ruffle; to disturb; to unsettle; to confuse; to agitate.
DIS-COM-POSED' (-pōzd'), *a.* Ruffled; agitated; unsettled; confused.
DIS-COM-PO-SURE (-pōzhur), *n.* Disorder; disturbance.
DIS-CON-CERT, *v. t.* To interrupt order or design; to defeat or frustrate.
DIS-CON-CERT-ED, *a.* Broken up; frustrated; unsettled.
DIS-CON-FORMI-TY, *n.* Want of conformity.
DIS-CON-GRU-I-TY, *n.* Unfitness; ill adaptation.
DIS-CON-NECT, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.
DIS-CON-NECT-ED, *pp. or a.* Freed from union.
DIS-CON-NECTION (-nēk'shun), *n.* A state of separation.
DIS-CON-VO-LATE, *a.* Comfortless; melancholy; cast down; sad.
DIS-CON-VO-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate.
DIS-CON-TENT, *n.* Want of contentment; uneasiness; dissatisfaction; *v. t.* to make uneasy; to disquiet or dissatisfy.
DIS-CON-TENT-ED, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.
DIS-CON-TENT-MENT, *n.* State of being dissatisfied; disquietude.
DIS-CON-TIN-U-ANCE, *n.* Want of continuance; a breaking off.—*Syn.* Cessation; intermission; disjunction; disruption; disunion.
DIS-CON-TIN-CE, *v. t.* To drop; to leave off; to cause to cease; *v. i.* to leave or lose a right; to cease.
DIS-CON-TIN-U-I-TY, *n.* A separation of parts.
DIS-CON-TIN-U-OUS, *a.* Separate; broken off; disjointed.
DIS-CORD, *n.* Disagreement among persons or things; want of order or harmony. In music, disagreement of sounds.—*Syn.* Variance; dissension; strife; contention; dissonance.
DIS-CORD-ANCE, *n.* Want of harmony; disagreement.
DIS-CORD-AN-CY, *n.* agreement.
DIS-CORD-ANT, *a.* Not in union; in a state of opposition.—*Syn.* Unharmonious; incongruous; repugnant; contrary; disharmonious; harsh.
DIS-COUNT, *n.* A sum deducted on account of prompt payment; the deduction of the interest on money at the time of lending; the sum deducted; allowance for credit.
DIS-COUNT or **DIS-COUNT**, *v. t.* To advance money on a note before due for a premium; to deduct; to lend and deduct the interest at the time; *v. i.* to lend or practice lending on interest deducted at the time.
DIS-COUNT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted.
DIS-COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.
DIS-COUNT-E-NANCE, *v. t.* To discourage; to check by cold looks, &c.
DIS-COUNT-E-NANCE, *n.* Disfavour; disapprobation.
DIS-COUR-AGE (-kūr'aj), *v. t.* To weaken or destroy courage; to deprive of confidence; to dishearten; to dissuade.
DIS-COUR-AGE-MENT, *n.* The act of depriving of courage; that which impairs confidence or disheartens.
DIS-COUR-AG-ING, *a.* Tending to depress courage.
DIS-COURSE' (-kōrs'), *n.* Conversation; sermon; treatise.
DIS-COURSE' (-kōrs'), *v. t.* To talk; to speak; to converse; *v. i.* to utter or give forth; to treat of.
DIS-COURTE-OUS (-kūr'te-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude.
DIS-COURTE-SY (kūr'te-sy), *n.* Incivility; rudeness; ill manners.
DIS-COUS, *a.* Broad; flat; disc-like.

DIS-COVER (-kū'vēr), *v. t.* Literally, to uncover; hence, to lay open to view; to make known; to find out; to decry; to exhibit.—*Syn.* Invent.—We discover what existed before but remained unknown; we invent by forming combinations which are either entirely new or which attain their end by means unknown before. Columbus discovered America; Whitney invented the cotton-gin.
DIS-COVER-A-BLE (-kū'vēr-), *a.* That may be discovered.
DIS-COVER-ER (-kū'vēr-), *n.* One who finds out, makes known, or exposes.
DIS-COVER-Y, *n.* A bringing to light; disclosure; first sight of; that which is first seen, found out, or made.
DIS-CREDIT, *n.* Want of credit; some degree of disesteem or disgrace.—*Syn.* Disbelief; disrepute; dishonour.
DIS-CREDIT, *v. t.* Not to credit or believe; to deprive of credibility; to bring into disrepute.
DIS-CREDIT-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious to reputation.
DIS-CREET, *a.* Wise in avoiding errors or evil.—*Syn.* Prudent; judicious; cautious.
DIS-CREETLY, *ad.* Wisely, from nice judgment; cautiously.
DIS-CREET-NESS, *n.* Discretion; prudence; qualities of choosing and doing what is best.
DIS-CREP-ANCE, or **DIS-CREP-ANCE**, *n.* Difference; want of agreement; variance; contrariety.
DIS-CREP-ANT or **DIS-CREP-ANT**, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.
DIS-CRETE, *a.* Distinct; separate; not continuous.
DIS-CRET-I-ON (-krēsh'un), *n.* Prudence; judiciousness; good sense; skill.
DIS-CRET-I-ON-AL, *a.* Left to discretion; according to one's own choice; to be governed by discretion or judgment only.
DIS-CRET-IVE, *a.* Serving to distinguish.
DIS-CRIM-I-NATE, *v. t.* To separate; to select out; to mark with notes of difference.
DIS-CRIM-I-NATE, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish, as in judging of evidence; to note a difference.
DIS-CRIM-I-NATING, *ppr.* Distinguishing; *a.* that discriminates; peculiar.
DIS-CRIM-I-NATION, *n.* A distinguishing between things; the faculty of nicely distinguishing differences. See DIS-CERNMENT.
DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to distinguish.
DIS-CRIM-I-NA-TOR, *n.* One who notes and makes a distinction or difference.
DIS-CUBI-TO-RY, *a.* Leaning; reclining. [case.]
DIS-CUL-PATE, *v. t.* To free from blame; to exonerate.
DIS-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* Act of leaning at meat.
DIS-CUM-BER, *v. t.* To unburden; to disengage; to put off or lay aside anything troublesome or unpleasant.
DIS-CUS-SION (-kūsh'un), *n.* Act of running to and fro.
DIS-CUS-SIVE, *a.* Roving; irregular; argumentative; desultory; reasoning.
DIS-CUSS, *a.* A quoit; a round iron for play.
DIS-CUSS, *v. t.* Literally, to shake asunder (hence the medical sense to scatter); to separate into parts, and hence to examine by disputation; to reason out. In the phrase to discuss a point, &c. we have another mode of separating.—*Syn.* To debate.—To discuss a subject is to pull it to pieces; to debate a point is to battle it out.
DIS-CUS-SION (-kūsh'un), *n.* The treating of a subject by argument.
DIS-CUS-SIVE, *a.* Serving for discussion.
DIS-CUT-TENT (-kūsh'ent), *a.* Discussing; dispersing.
DIS-DAIN, *n.* Scorn of what is mean or low; haughty contempt.
DIS-DAIN, *v. t.* To consider unworthy of notice; to regard with lofty contempt.—*Syn.* To scorn; despise; contemn; which see.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, &c., short.—*CLIM, FIM, LIM, PAL, WHAT, THINE, TAME, MARINE, STAD, MOVA.*

DIS-DAINFUL, *a.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous.

DIS-DAINFUL-LY, *ad.* With haughty contempt.

DIS-EASE (*dis-eaz*), *n.* Any deviation from health of body; a disordered state of the mind. In society, a corrupt state of morals; vices are moral diseases.

—*Syn.* Disorder; distemper; malady.—Disease is the leading medical term. Disorder means the same, though perhaps with some slight reference to an irregularity of the system. Distemper (*dis*, bad temperament) is now used by physicians only of the diseases of animals. Melody (*dis*, a bad condition) is not a medical term, and is less used than formerly in literature.

DIS-EASE (*dis-eer*), *v. t.* To affect with sickness; to impair health; to disorder; to damage.

DIS-EASED (*dis-easd*), *a.* Affected with disease; sick; infected; corrupt.

DIS-EM-BARK, *v. t.* To put on shore; to land; *v. i.* to quit a ship.

DIS-EM-BARK-ATION, *n.* A landing or going ashore.

DIS-EM-BARK-MENT, *n.* To free from perplexity; to extricate.

DIS-EM-BARRASS-MENT, *n.* The act of relieving from perplexity.

DIS-EM-BAY, *v. t.* To clear from a bay.

DIS-EM-BELLISH, *v. t.* To divest of embellishment.

DIS-EM-BITTER, *v. t.* To take away bitterness; to render sweet or pleasant.

DIS-EM-BODIED (*-bôd'id*), *a.* Having no body; without a body.

DIS-EM-BODY, *v. t.* To divest of body; to free from flesh; to discharge from military incorporation.

DIS-EM-BOGUE (*-bôg*), *v. t.* To pour out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge into an ocean or a lake; *v. i.* to flow out at the mouth, as a river; to pass out of a gulf or bay.

DIS-EM-BOGUE-MENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into an ocean or lake, as a river.

DIS-EM-BOU-CHURE (*-bô-shûr*), *n.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.

DIS-EM-BROIL, *v. t.* To free from perplexity.

DIS-EM-PLOY, *v. t.* To dismiss from service.

DIS-EN-ABLE, *v. t.* To deprive of ability; to weaken.

DIS-EN-CHANT, *v. t.* To free from enchantment or spells.

DIS-EN-CHANT-MENT, *n.* The act of freeing from spells or charms.

DIS-EN-CUM-BER, *v. t.* To free from clogs or impediments.

DIS-EN-CUM-BRANCE, *n.* Deliverance from a load, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

DIS-EN-GAGE, *v. t.* To separate or set free from some previous connection or engagement, as the mind from business, the affections from the world, a lady from one to whom she had promised marriage. So gas is *disengaged* by heat.—*Syn.* To detach; release; extricate; disentangle; liberate; withdraw.

DIS-EN-GAGE, *v. t.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw from.

DIS-EN-GAGED, *a.* At leisure; unoccupied; free from attention.

DIS-EN-GAGEMENT, *n.* Release; a setting free; act of detaching or separating.

DIS-EN-NO-BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title.

DIS-EN-ROLL, *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-TANG-LE (*-tâng'gl*), *v. t.* To loose; to free from perplexity; to set clear.

DIS-EN-TANG-LE-MENT, *n.* Act of freeing from difficulty.

DIS-EN-THRAL. See **DIS-ENTHALL**.

DIS-EN-THRONE, *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose.

DIS-EN-TOMB (*-tôom*), *v. t.* To remove from the grave.

DIS-EN-TRANCE, *v. t.* To awaken from a trance; to rouse from a reverie.

DIS-ES-POUSE, *v. t.* To divorce; to separate.

DIS-ES-TEEM, *n.* Want of esteem; disregard.

DIS-ES-TEEM, *v. t.* To disapprove; to dislike; to slight.

DIS-FAVOUR, *n.* Dislike; disesteem; unfavourable regard.

DIS-FAVOUR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withhold support from.

DIS-FIG-U-RATION, *n.* Act of disfiguring; state of being impaired or marred in form.

DIS-FIGURE (*-fig'yûr*), *v. t.* To deform; to maim; to mar; to injure beauty; to disfigure.

DIS-FIGURED (*-fig'yûrd*), *a.* Deformed; deformed; impaired in form or appearance.

DIS-FIGURE-MENT (*-fig'yûr*), *n.* Deformity; deformity.

DIS-FRANCHISE (*-frân'chîz*), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship or of chartered rights and immunities.

DIS-FRANCHISE-MENT, *n.* The act of taking away privileges.

DIS-FURNISH, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture.

DIS-GAR-NISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture or ornaments; to take its guns from a garrison.

DIS-GORGE, *v. t.* To vomit; to pour forth; to give up; to spew.

DIS-GORGE-MENT, *n.* Act of disgorging; a yielding up.

DIS-GRACE, *n.* Want of favour; state of ignominy; cause of shame.—*Syn.* Dishonour; opprobrium; shame.

DIS-GRACE, *v. t.* To bring reproach on; to bring to shame.—*Syn.* To degrade; dishonour; debase.

DIS-GRACED (*-grâst*), *pp.* or *a.* Dishonoured; degraded.

DIS-GRACEFUL, *a.* Shameful; dishonourable; base; causing shame; sinking reputation.

DIS-GRACEFUL-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; basely.

DIS-GRACIOUS, *a.* Unpleasant; uncivil.

DIS-GUISE, *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance; change of manner by drink.

DIS-GUISE, *v. t.* To conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to hide a false appearance; to dissemble; to disguise or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

DIS-GUISED, *a.* Concealed by an assumed habit; intoxicated.

DIS-GUISED-LY, *ad.* So as to be concealed.

DIS-GUISE-MENT, *n.* False appearance.

DIS-GUISER, *n.* One who puts on a false appearance.

DIS-GUST, *n.* Distaste of food or drink; an unpleasant feeling from something offensive in the manner or conduct of others.—*Syn.* Aversion; disrelish; dislike. See **AVERSION**.

DIS-GUST, *v. t.* To give a disrelish; to offend.

DIS-GUSTFUL, *a.* Exciting aversion; nauseous; odious.

DIS-GUSTING, *a.* Causing dislike; hateful.

DIS-GUSTING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to give distaste or cause aversion.

DISH, *n.* A vessel to hold food; meat or provisions in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food.

DISH, *v. t.* To serve up for the table; to deceive.

DIS-HA-BILLE (*dis-a-bil*), *n.* An undress; loose, negligent dress for the morning. See **DE-HABILLE**, the correct orthography.

DISH-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for washing and wiping dishes.

DIS-HEARTEN (*dis-hârt'n*), *v. t.* To deprive of courage; to cast down the spirits.

DIS-HEARTENING (*-hârt'ning*), *a.* Adapted or tending to discourage.

DI-SHEVEL, *v. t.* To spread the hair loosely or in disorder.

DI-SHEVELLED, *a.* Thrown into disorder; flowing loosely.

DISHING, *a.* Concave; hollow like a dish.

DIS-HONEST (*dis-on'est*), *a.* Destitute of good faith; knavish; fraudulent; disgraced; disreputable; dishonest.

DIS-HONEST-LY, *ad.* Knavishly; with fraud.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS—GAS K; GAS J; SAS E; CH AS SH; WHS.

DIS-HON'EST-Y (dis-ôn-es-tî), *n.* Want of integrity; faithlessness; violation of trust; unchastity; deceit; treachery; knavery.
DIS-HON'OUR (dis-ôn-ur), *n.* Reproach; disgrace; shame.
DIS-HON'OUR (dis-ôn-ur), *v. t.* To bring reproach on; to refuse acceptance or payment on a draft; to treat with indignity.—*SYN.* To disgrace; shame; debase; degrade.
DIS-HON'OUR-A-BLE (dis-ôn-ur-), *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; base.
DIS-HON'OUR-A-BLY (dis-ôn-ur-), *ad.* Shamefully; vilely; meanly.
DIS-HON'OUR-A-RY (dis-ôn-ur-), *a.* Tending to disgrace.
DIS-HUMOUR, *n.* Ill humour; peevishness.
DIS-IN-CLINATION, *n.* Want of inclination; unwillingness; aversion.
DIS-IN-CLINE, *v. t.* To excite dislike for; to dis-affect; to alienate from.
DIS-IN-CLOSE, (-kloze), *v. t.* To open what has been inclosed.
DIS-IN-FECT, *v. t.* To cleanse from infection.
DIS-IN-FECTANT, *n.* An agent for removing the causes of infection, as chloride of lime.
DIS-IN-FECT'ION (-fêkshun), *n.* A cleansing from infection.
DIS-IN-GEN'C-IOUS, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty; meanly artful.—*SYN.* Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; dishonest; artful.
DIS-IN-GEN'C-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Not openly; with secret management; meanly.
DIS-IN-GEN'C-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of fairness; want of candour.
DIS-IN-HER'IT, *v. t.* To cut off from heirship; to deprive of a right to inherit.
DIS-INTE-GRA-BLE, *a.* That may be separated into integral parts. [*parts*]
DIS-INTE-GRATE, *v. t.* To separate integral
DIS-IN-TE-GRATE, *n.* The act of separating integral parts or the particles composing a substance.
DIS-IN-TÉL, *v. t.* To take out of a grave; to uncover or bring out to view.
DIS-INTER-EST-ED, *a.* Not moved by selfish interest; impartial; free from bias.
DIS-INTER-EST-ÉD-LY, *ad.* Impartially; without regard to self-interest.
DIS-INTER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from separate personal interest or bias; impartiality.
DIS-IN-TÉRM'ENT, *n.* A taking out of a grave; an unburying.
DIS-IN-THRAL (-thrawl'), *v. t.* To rescue from bondage; to free from oppression.
DIS-IN-THRAL'MENT, *n.* Emancipation from slavery.
DIS-JOIN', } *v. t.* To disunite; to put out of
DIS-JOINT, } joint; to separate at junctures; to break up natural relations; to break in pieces; *v. i.* to fall in pieces.
DIS-JOINED, } *a.* Unconnected; out of joint;
DIS-JOINTED, } inconsistent; dislocated.
DIS-JOINT-ÉD-LY, *ad.* In a divided state.
DIS-JUNCT, *a.* Separate; distinct.
DIS-JUNCT'ION (-junktshun), *n.* A parting; a disjoining.
DIS-JUNCTIVE, *a.* Separating; disjoining; uniting parts of a discourse in construction, but disjoining the sense.
DIS-JUNCTIVE, *n.* A word that disjoins, as *or*, *nor*.
DISK, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, &c.
DIS-LIKE, *n.* A hostile or alienated state of feeling.—*SYN.* Disapprobation; displeasure; distaste; aversion.
DIS-LIKE, *v. t.* To hate; to disapprove.
DIS-LO-CATE, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket.
DIS-LO-CATE, } *a.* Out of joint; displaced.
DIS-LO-CATED, }
DIS-LO-CATE-D, *pp. or a.* Removed from its proper place.

DIS-LO-CATION, *a.* A displacing, as of a joint.
DIS-LODGE, *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station; to remove an army; *v. i.* to go from a place of rest.
DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; wanting fidelity in love or wedlock.—*SYN.* Faithless; treacherous; perfidious.
DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; want of fidelity in love or to marriage vows.
DIS'MAL (dis'mal), *a.* Productive of horror or distress; doleful.—*SYN.* Dreary; direful; calamitous; gloomy.
DIS-MANT'LE (-mânt'l), *v. t.* To strip of dress or furniture; to deprive of equipments, defences, or outworks, as a fortress, a town; to break down.
DIS-MASK, *v. t.* To strip off a mask.
DIS-MAST, *v. t.* To break down or take away a mast or masts.
DIS-MAY, *v. t.* To fill with distressing fear; to deprive of courage and hope.—*SYN.* Daunt; appal.—*Dismay* (*lit.*, loss of strength) denotes a continuous state of gloomy apprehension; to daunt (*lit.*, overpower) supposes something more sudden and startling; to appal (*lit.*, strike pale) is the strongest term, implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties.
DIS-MAY, *n.* Loss of courage and hope.—*SYN.* Fright; fear; terror.
DIS-MEMBER, *v. t.* To cut off a member; to sever.—*SYN.* To mutilate; disjoin; disjoint.
DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* The separation of a limb; a partition; division; mutilation.
DIS-MISS, *v. t.* To send away; to put out of employment, &c., or office. See *DISCARD*.
DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* The act of sending away; dismission.
DIS-MISSION (-mish'un), *n.* A sending away; removal; discharge; an act requiring departure.
DIS-MISSIVE, *a.* Giving leave to go; removing.
DIS-MOUNT, *v. t.* To alight from a horse, &c.; *v. i.* to remove or throw from a carriage, horse, &c.
DIS-O-BEDI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of prohibition; breach of duty.
DIS-O-BED'IENT, *a.* Neglecting commands; refusing to comply. [*spirit*].
DIS-O-BED'IENT-LY, *ad.* With a disobedient
DIS-O-BEY' (-ô-bâ'), *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to do what is commanded; to do what is forbidden; to transgress.
DIS-O-BLI-GATION, *n.* Act of disobliging; offence; cause of disgust.
DIS-O-BLI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Freeding from obligation.
DIS-O-BLIGE, *v. t.* To offend by unkindness or incivility.
DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to displease; unkindly.
DIS-OR'DER' (-ôrbd'), *a.* Thrown out of its orbit.
DIS-OR'DER, *n.* Want of order; disturbance of the public peace; disturbance of the animal functions by disease; discomposure of mind.—*SYN.* Irregularity; confusion; bustle; tumult; malady; distemper. See *DISEASE*.
DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to make sick; to disturb in mind.—*SYN.* To derange; confuse; discompose; ruffle.
DIS-OR'DERED (-ôrderd), *a.* Disorderly; irregular; loose; unrestrained.
DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Confused; irregular; not restrained; lawless; vicious; *ad.* confusedly; irregularly; without law.
DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZATION, *n.* Act of disorganizing; state of being subverted.
DIS-OR-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To derange; break up or destroy an organized body.
DIS-OR-GAN-IZED (-ôr-gân-izd), *a.* Broken up; dissolved; reduced to disorder; without system.
DIS-OR-GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who breaks or destroys order, &c.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLIM, FLY, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVA,

DIS-OXT-DATE, v. t. See DROXIDATE.

DIS-OWN, v. t. To deny; to renounce.

DIS-PARAGE, v. t. To decry unduly; to injure by depreciating comparisons. [The word originally meant to pair or match a woman below her rank. This will show clearly its present force.]—SYN. To undervalue; underrate; detract from. See DECRY.

DIS-PARAGE-MENT, n. Unjust depreciation; undervaluing from improper motives.—SYN. Detraction; derogation; decrying.

DIS-PARAG-ER, n. One who decrys unjustly.

DIS-PARAG-ING, a. Undervaluing; depreciative.

DIS-PART-TY, n. Inequality; difference.

DIS-PART, v. t. or i. To part asunder; to separate.

DIS-PASSION (-pash'un), n. Freedom from passion; apathy.

DIS-PASSION-ATE, a. Cool; calm; composed; impartial.

DIS-PASSION-ATE-LY, ad. With coolness of temper; without passion; calmly.

DIS-PATCH, v. t. To send away, as letters, messengers, &c.; to execute rapidly; to put to death.—SYN. To expedite; hasten; perform.

DIS-PATCH, n. Speedy performance; due diligence; promptitude; a letter of moment to be sent with expedition.

DIS-PATCHFUL, a. Indicating haste; intent on speedy action.

DIS-PAUPER, v. t. To deprive of alms as a pauper to public support; to raise from pauperism.

DIS-PEL, v. t. To drive away; to disperse.

DIS-PEND, v. t. To lay out; to expend.

DIS-PENSA-BLE, a. That may be dispensed with.

DIS-PENSA-RY, n. A place for giving out medicines or furnishing medical advice to the poor.

DIS-PEN-SATION, n. Distribution; the dealing of God with his creatures; system of principles and rules, &c.; the granting of a license; that which is bestowed; permission.

DIS-PEN-SATIVE, a. Granting dispensation.

DIS-PEN-SA-TO-RY, a. Having power to grant dispensation; n. a book of directions for compounding medicines.

DIS-PENSE, v. t. To divide out in portions; to administer; to excuse from; to give up any thing convenient or agreeable.

DIS-PENSER, n. One who distributes, or one who allows a thing not to be done.

DIS-PEOPLE (-pe'pl), v. t. To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

DI-SPERM-IOUS, a. Containing but two seeds.

DIS-PERSE (13), v. t. To scatter; to spread about; to drive asunder.

DIS-PERSION, n. Act of scattering, or state of being separated into remote parts, especially the scattering or separation of the human family at the building of Babel; the separation of different coloured rays of light in refraction; the removal of inflammation and restoration to a natural state.

DIS-PERSIVE, a. Tending to scatter or dissipate.

DIS-PIET, v. t. To deprive of hope and courage; to dishearten.—SYN. To discourage; depress; cast down; intimidate; damnt.

DIS-PLACE, v. t. To put out of place; to remove from office.—SYN. To disarrange; derange; dismis; discard.

DIS-PLACEMENT, n. The act of removing from the usual place.

DIS-PLA'CEN-CY, n. That which displeases; in-dignity.

DIS-PLANT, v. t. To remove a plant or nation.

DIS-PLANT-ATION, n. The removal of a plant; the removal of inhabitants or resident people.

DIS-PLAY, v. t. Literally, to unfold or spread out; hence, to set forth to view; to show clearly or strikingly.—SYN. To exhibit; manifest; parade.

DIS-PLAY, n. A setting forth to view; exhibition; show; ostentation.

DIS-PLEASE, v. t. To give offence to; to make angry.—SYN. To offend; disgust; vex; chafe.

DIS-PLEASING, a. Offensive; disagreeable.

DIS-PLEASURE (dis-plézh'ur), n. Slight anger or irritation.—SYN. Disapprobation; dislike.

DIS-PLÓDE, v. t. or i. To explode; to burst with violence.

DIS-PLÓSION (-pló'zhun), n. A bursting with loud noise.

DIS-PLÓSIVE, a. Noting dislocation.

DIS-PLUME, v. t. To strip of plumes.

DIS-PORT, n. Play; sport; pastime.

DIS-PORT, v. t. or i. To sport; to play; to wanton.

DIS-PORTMENT, n. Act of sporting; play.

DIS-POS'A-BLE (-pó'z'a-bl), a. That may be disposed of; not before engaged or employed; free to use.

DIS-POS'AL, n. The act of disposing; regulation; power of ordering; power or right of bestowing.—SYN. Management; arrangement; dispensation.

DIS-POSE (-pó'se'), v. t. To place; to prepare; to incline; to sell; to regulate; to form for any purpose; with of, to give away; to use; to put away.

DIS-POSER, n. One who arranges or disposes; a director; a bestower.

DIS-PO-SITION (-zish'un), n. Act of disposing; mode of settling or arranging; habitual frame of mind; order; method; alienation.—SYN. Inclination; tendency.—A man's disposition is the prevailing spirit or governing purpose of his mind; his inclinations (his leanings) are excited states of desire or appetite; tendency (dis-straining) is a strong determination or proclivity toward some particular mode of action. A man's inclinations are variable; his natural tendencies are apt ultimately to prevail; but a disposition formed and sustained on the side of virtue will give him the control of both.

DIS-POS-SESS, v. t. To put out of possession.

DIS-POS-SESS-ION (-sesh'un), n. Act of depriving of possession.

DIS-PRÁISE (-prá'ze'), n. Imputation of something wrong or improper; censure; blame; reproach; dishonour.

DIS-PRÁISE, v. t. To blame; to censure; to condemn.

DIS-PREAD, v. t. To spread in different ways.

DIS-PRISON, v. t. To set free; to liberate.

DIS-PROOF, n. Refutation; a proving to be false.

DIS-PRO-PORTION, n. Want of proportion or symmetry; inequality.

DIS-PRO-PORTION, v. t. To make unsuitable.

DIS-PRO-PORTION-A-BLE, } a. Unequal; un-

DIS-PRO-PORTION-AL, } suitable; want-

DIS-PRO-PORTION-ATE, } ing symmetry;

inadequate.

DIS-PROV'A-BLE, a. That may be refuted.

DIS-PROVE (-proov'), v. t. To prove to be false.

—SYN. To refute; confute.

DIS-PEN-ISH-A-BLE, a. Free from penal restraint.

DISPU-TA-BLE, a. That may be called in question.

DISPU-TANT, n. One who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a engaged in controversy.

DIS-PU-TATION, n. Act of disputing; controversy in words; debate.

DIS-PU-TATIOUS (-tá'shús), a. Given to dispute.

DIS-PÚTE, v. t. To attempt to disprove by argument or statements; to strive or contend for; to call in question; to strive to maintain; v. i. to debate; to contend; reason or argue against.—SYN. To controvert; contest; argue; debate.

DIS-PÚTE, n. Contest in words; controversy.—SYN. Debate; altercation; disagreement; quarrel.

DIS-PÚTER, n. One who controverts or debates.

DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CATION, n. The act of disqualifying; the want of qualification.

DIS-QUAL-I-FY (-kwó'f'e-fy), v. t. To make unfit; to disable.

DIS-QUIET, v. t. To make uneasy.

DIS-QUIET, n. Want of tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness.—SYN. To disturb; vex; fret.

DIS-QUIET-ING, a. Tending to disturb the mind.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOKE; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—G AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

DIS-QUI-ET-UDE, *n.* Restlessness; anxiety; uneasiness.

DIS-QUI-SI-TION (dis-kwe-sish'un), *n.* A formal or systematic inquiry by arguments, or discussion of facts or circumstances.

DIS-RE-GARD, *n.* Slight; neglect; omission of notice.

DIS-RE-GÂRD, *v. t.* To slight as unworthy of notice.—*SYN.* To neglect; overlook; despise.

DIS-RE-GÂRDFUL, *a.* Negligent; heedless.

DIS-REL-TSH, *n.* Distaste; aversion.

DIS-REL-TSH, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; to feel a disgust of.

DIS-RE-PAIR' (4), *n.* A state of not being in good condition.

DIS-RE-P'U-TABLE, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming; mean.

DIS-RE-P'U-TATION, *n.* Want of reputation; disrepute; dishonour; disgrace.

DIS-RE-P'UTE, *n.* Want of reputation or esteem.—*SYN.* Discredit; disesteem; disgrace.

DIS-RE-SPECT, *n.* Want of respect or reverence; insolence; rudeness.

DIS-RE-SPECTFUL, *a.* Uncivil; rude; irreverent.

DIS-RE-SPECTFUL-LY, *ad.* With incivility.

DIS-ROBE, *v. t.* To undress; to uncover; to strip.

DIS-ROOT, *v. t.* To extirpate; to root up.

DIS-RUPT, *v. t.* To break asunder; severed by breaking.

DIS-RUPTION (dis-ru-shun), *n.* A breaking asunder; breach; a rent; act of bursting and separating.

DIS-RUPTURE (dis-rupt-yur), *v. t.* To rend; to tear asunder.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC-TION, *n.* Discontent; dislike.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC-TO-RY, *a.* Not giving content.

DIS-SATIS-FY, *v. t.* To displease; to make uneasy or discontented.

DIS-SECT, *v. t.* To cut apart; to divide an animal body; to cut in pieces or lay open an animal or vegetable to discover the structure and use of the several parts, or to ascertain the cause of death, &c.; to separate into constituent parts.

DIS-SECTI-BLE, *a.* That may be dissected.

DIS-SECTION (dis-ek-shun), *n.* The act of dissecting a body, or separating into parts or elements.

DIS-SECTOR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DIS-SEIZE' (-seer'), *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully.

DIS-SEIZ-EE', *n.* One wrongfully deprived of possession.

DIS-SEIZIN' (-se'zin), *n.* An unlawful dispossessing.

DIS-SEIZOR (-se'zur), *n.* One who ejects from rightful possession.

DIS-SEM-BLANCE, *n.* Want of resemblance.

DIS-SEM-BLE, *v. t.* To conceal real motives or facts by some false pretence; to hide under a false appearance; *v. t.* to conceal facts, motives, &c., by some false pretence.

DIS-SEMBLER, *n.* One who hides his real character, intentions, &c., under some false pretence.

—*SYN.* Hypocrite.—A dissembler conceals what he is; a hypocrite feigns to be what he is not.

DIS-SEMI-NATE, *v. t.* Literally, to sow; to scatter for growth and propagation, as opinions, &c.; to spread abroad.—*SYN.* To diffuse; propagate.

DIS-SEMI-NATION, *n.* Act of scattering and propagating, as seed; act of spreading.

DIS-SEMI-NATOR, *n.* One who propagates or spreads abroad.

DIS-SEN-SION (dis-sen-shun), *n.* Contention; disagreement; breach of union or friendship.

DIS-SEN-SIOUS (-sen-shus), *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

DIS-SENT, *v. t.* To disagree; to differ in opinion.

DIS-SENT, *n.* Disagreement from an opinion or measure; separation from a church.

DIS-SENTER, *n.* One who dissents; one who separates from the service of any established church, as that of England, or Scotland.

DIS-SENTIENT (-sen'shent), *a.* Dissenting; not agreeing; *n.* one declaring his dissent.

DIS-SER-TATION, *n.* A discourse; an essay.

DIS-SERVE' (13), *v. t.* To injure; to do harm to.

DIS-SERVICE, *n.* Injury done; harm; mischief.

DIS-SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SERVE, *v. t.* To part in two.—*SYN.* To divide; to sunder.

DIS-SERVE-ANCE, *n.* The act of separating.

DIS-SI-DENT (dis-se-dent), *a.* Not agreeing; varying; dissenting.

DIS-SILT-ENCE, *n.* The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DIS-SIMI-LAR, *a.* Unlike; different.

DIS-SIM-ILAR-ITY, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

DIS-SIM-IL-I-TUDE, *n.* Resemblance.

DIS-SIM-U-LATION, *n.* The act of dissembling; a hiding under false appearances; hypocrisy.

DIS-SI-PATE, *v. t.* To drive asunder; to scatter.—*SYN.* To disperse; waste; squander; consume.

DIS-SI-PATED, *a.* Loose in manners; devoted to pleasure; vicious; profligate.

DIS-SI-PATION, *n.* Waste of property or substance; loss or waste; diversion of the mind; looseness; licentious course of life.

DIS-SOCIA-BLE (-s'cha-bl), *a.* Not well associated or assorted; ill matched.

DIS-SOCIAL (-s'chal), *a.* Contracted; selfish.

DIS-SOCIATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.

DIS-SO-CIATION (-she'shun), *n.* Act of disuniting; disunion.

DIS-SO-LU-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved.

DIS-SO-LUTE, *a.* Loose in morals; devoted to pleasure.—*SYN.* Wild; wanton; debauched; vicious; disorderly; luxurious.

DIS-SO-LUTE-LY, *ad.* As given to vice; in dissipation and pleasure; without restraint.

DIS-SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Looseness of behaviour.

DIS-SO-LUTION, *n.* The act of liquefying; a melting; the reduction of a body to its smallest parts; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction; the breaking up of an assembly; separation of the soul and body; death; destruction.

DIS-SOLV-A-BLE (dis-zolv'), *a.* That may be dissolved.

DIS-SOLVE (dis-zolv'), *v. t.* To melt; to separate; to break up; to loose the ties of any thing; to disunite; *v. t.* to be melted; to melt away; to waste away; to perish.

DIS-SOLVENT (dis-zolv'ent), *a.* That has the quality of dissolving; *n.* that which dissolves or is a solvent.

DIS-SOLVER, *n.* He or that which dissolves.

DIS-SO-NANCE, *n.* Discord; disagreement.

DIS-SO-NANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring.

DIS-SUADE' (dis-swade'), *v. t.* To advise or exhort against.—*SYN.* Discourage; deter; dispirit.

DIS-SUADER, *n.* One that attempts to divert from an act or a measure, &c.

DIS-SUA'SION (-swa'shun), *n.* Act of dissuading; advice in opposition to something.

DIS-SUA-SIVE (-swa'siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade; *n.* reason employed to deter.

DIS-SUA-SIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to dissuade.

DIS-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

DIS-SYL-LA-BLE, *a.* A word of two syllables.

DIS-STAFF, *n.* A staff for the flax in spinning; feminine industry.

DIS-TAIN', *v. t.* To stain; to blot; to tarnish; to tinge with another colour than the proper one.

DISTANCE, *n.* Space between bodies; space of time; respect; reserve; coldness.

DISTANCE, *v. t.* To leave behind in a race, &c.

DISTANT, *a.* Literally, standing apart; hence, remote, whether in place, time, connection, &c.; reserved.—*SYN.* Separate; far; faint; indistinct; shy; cool; haughty.

DISTANT-LY, *ad.* Remotely; with reserve.

DIS-TASTE', *n.* Literally, aversion of palate; figuratively, aversion of feeling.—*SYN.* Disgust; disrelish; disinclination; dislike. [rust]

DIS-TASTE', *v. t.* To disrelish; to loathe; to dis-

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CURE, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TARM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

DIS-TASTE-FUL, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.
DIS-TEM-PER, *a.* Morbid state of the body; disorder; sickness; bad temper, in painting, the mixing of colours with something besides oil or water; *v. t.* to disorder; to affect with disease.
DIS-TEM-PER-A-TURE, *a.* Bad temperature; a noxious state; confusion; slight illness.
DIS-TEMPERED, *a.* Diseased; ruffled in feeling.
DIS-TEND, *v. t.* To stretch or spread in all directions; to swell out.—*SYN.* To expand; dilate; enlarge.
DIS-TEN-SI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* Capacity of distention.
DIS-TEN-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be dilated or extended.
DIS-TEN-TION (*-tén'shun*), *n.* A stretching; extension.
DISTICH (*dis'tik*), *a.* A couplet of verses.
DISTICH-IOUS, *a.* Having two rows or disposed distich, } in two rows.
DISTIL, *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to extract spirit from; to extract the pure part of a fluid; *v. i.* to fall in drops; to flow gently; to use a still, or practise distillation.
DIS-TILL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled.
DIS-TILL-ATION, *a.* Act of distilling or falling in drops; the vaporization and condensation of a liquid by means of a still.
DIS-TILL-ER, *a.* One who distills.
DIS-TILL-ERY, *a.* A building for distillation.
DISTINCT, *a.* Having the difference marked; not the same in number or kind; not confused.—*SYN.* Separate; different; clear; plain.
DISTINCTION (*-tink'tshun*), *n.* A difference; eminence of character; superiority; elevation of rank, &c.
DISTINCTIVE, *a.* Marking distinction; having power to distinguish or discern.
DISTINCTIVE-LY, *ad.* With distinction; clearly.
DISTINCTLY, *ad.* Separately; clearly.
DISTINCTNESS, *a.* Clearness; plainness; precision.
DISTIN-GUISH (*dis-ting'gwish*), *v. t.* To note difference; to separate; to discern critically; to separate from others by some mark of honour; *v. i.* to make a distinction; to find or show a difference.—*SYN.* To mark; discriminate; discern; signalize.
DISTIN-GUISH-A-BLE (*-ting'gwish-*), *a.* Capable of being distinguished; worthy of special regard.
DISTIN-GUISHED (*-ting'gwish-*), *a.* Literally, separated or set apart from others; made the object of general notoriety.—*SYN.* Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious.—A man is eminent when he stands high as compared with those around him; conspicuous when he is so elevated as to be generally seen and observed; distinguished when he has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view; celebrated when he is widely spoken of with honour and respect; illustrious when a splendour is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity.
DISTORT, *v. t.* To twist; to writhe; to pervert.
DISTORTION, *n.* The act of wresting; perversion.
DISTRACT, *v. t.* To draw different ways; to turn or draw from an object; to perplex; to destroy the reason.
DISTRACTED, *a.* Turned forcibly aside; disordered in intellect.—*SYN.* Perplexed; confused; disturbed; harassed; deranged; mad; frantic.
DISTRACTED-LY, *ad.* Wildly; confusedly.
DISTRACTION, *n.* Confusion from a multiplicity of objects; confusion of affairs; state of disordered reason.—*SYN.* Perplexity; disorder; dissension; derangement; madness.
DISTRACTIVE, *a.* Tending to confuse.
DISTRAIN, *v. t.* To seize goods for debt; *v. i.* to make seizure of goods.
DISTRAINT, *n.* A seizure for debt.
DISTRESS, *n.* Extreme suffering; state of great exposure. In law, the act of distraining.—*SYN.*

Pain; agony; misery; calamity; misfortune; adversity; affliction, which see.
DISTRESS, *v. t.* To afflict greatly; to make miserable.—*SYN.* To grieve; harass; pain.
DIS-TRUSS-FUL, *a.* Giving pain or anguish.
DIS-TRUSSING, *a.* Very painful or afflictive; harassing.
DIS-TRIB-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be distributed.
DIS-TRIB-UTE, *v. t.* To divide among a number; to deal out; to separate and replace, as types.—*SYN.* To apportion; assign; allot.
DIS-TRI-BUTION, *n.* The act of dividing among a number; act of giving charity; dispensation; act of separating into distinct parts or classes.
DIS-TRIB-U-TIVE, *a.* That divides and assigns; that deals out.
DISTRICT, *n.* A territory or space within given lines.—*SYN.* Division; quarter; tract; region.
DISTRICT, *v. t.* To divide into districts.
DIST-TRUST, *v. t.* To suspect; not to confide in.
DIST-TRUST, *n.* Suspicion; want of confidence.
DIS-TRUST-FUL, *a.* Wanting confidence; suspicious; doubting.
DISTURB, *v. t.* Literally, to stir greatly; to agitate or trouble; to turn aside; to interrupt.—*SYN.* To disquiet; discompose; molest; hinder; ruffle.
DIS-TUR-BANCE, *n.* Tumult; agitation; confusion; excitement; perturbation; hindrance.
DIS-TUR-BER, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets.
DIS-UNION (*-yun'yun*), *n.* Want of union; separation; breach of concord.
DIS-UNION-IST, *n.* An advocate of disunion.
DIS-U-NITE, *v. t.* To separate; to divide; *v. i.* to fall asunder; to part.
DIS-U-NI-TY, *n.* State of separation.
DIS-U-SAGE, *n.* Cessation of use; neglect of practice, exercise, or use.
DIS-USE, *v. t.* To cease to use or practise; to disuse.
DIS-USE, *n.* Neglect of use or practice.
DIS-VAL-UE (*-val'yü*), *v. t.* To undervalue; to devalue.
DITCH, *n.* A trench in the earth; a moat.
DITCH, *v. t.* or *i.* To make a ditch in; to trench; to drain by a ditch.
DITCH-ER, *n.* One who digs trenches.
DITTHE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods.
DITH-Y-RAMB, } *n.* A song imitating drunken
DITH-Y-RAMBIE, } revelry in honour of Bacchus;
a bold, enthusiastic poem.
DITH-Y-RAMBIE, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.
DITONE, *n.* In music, an interval of two tones.
DITTA-NY, *n.* An aromatic herb.
DITTLED (*dit'tlid*), *a.* Sung; fitted to music.
DITTO, contracted into *do*. In books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from the Latin *dictus*, said. It denotes *said, aforesaid, or the same thing*.
DITTY, *n.* A sonnet; a short musical poem.
DI-U-RESIS, *n.* Excessive flow of urine.
DI-U-RETIC, *a.* Provoking discharge of urine.
DI-UE-NAL, *a.* Daily; performed in a day; quotidian.
DI-U-RNAL, *a.* Being of long continuance.
DI-VAN, *n.* In Turkey, a hall, court, or council of state; a hall of meeting; a council; a coffee or smoking-room; a kind of sofa.
DI-VART-EATE, *v. t.* To part into two; to fork; *v. i.* to divide into two branches.
DIVE, *v. t.* To plunge under water; to go deep.
DIVER, *n.* One who dives; a water-fowl.
DIVERGE (*div'erg*), *v. i.* Literally, to verge off; to turn aside; to tend various ways from one point.—*SYN.* To branch off; radiate; wander; scatter.
DIVER-GE-NCE, *n.* Departure from a point.
DIVER-GE-NT, *a.* Going further asunder; radiating.
DIVER-GE-NT, *a.* Going continually further apart.
DIVERSE (*div'ers*), *a.* Several; sundry; many.
DIVERSE, *a.* Literally, turned aside; hence, varied.—*SYN.* Different; unlike; multiform.

DÔVE, WOLF, BORK; RÔLE, BULL; VÎCTOIR.—E S S K; Ô A S J; S A S Z; CH A S SH; THIS.

DI-VER-SI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of making various; variety of forms: alteration.
DI-VER-SI-FORM, *a.* Of different forms.
DI-VER-SI-FY, *v. t.* To make various or different; to give diversity to; to enlarge by a change of form, new ideas, &c.; to variegate.
DI-VER-SION (13), *n.* A turning aside; that which turns aside or diverts; hence, an amusement. In war, a feint intended to draw away the enemy's troops from the real point of attack.—**SYN.** Pastime; entertainment; recreation; sport.
DI-VER-SI-TY, *n.* A state of being diverse or multiform.—**SYN.** Difference; unlikeness; variety.
DI-VERSELY, *ad.* Differently; variously.
DI-VERT (13), *v. t.* Literally, to turn aside; to turn the mind from care or business; hence, to amuse; to draw off, as the forces of an enemy.—**SYN.** To please; gratify; entertain; amuse, which see. [diverts.]
DI-VERTER, *n.* He or that which turns aside or diverts.
DI-VERTING, *a.* Serving to amuse; pleasing.
DI-VERTISE-MENT, *n.* Diversion; recreation.
DI-VERSIVE, *a.* Tending to divert.
DI-VEST, *v. t.* Literally, to strip of clothes; hence, to strip of any thing possessed or enjoyed.—**SYN.** To dispossess; deprive of.
DI-VESTURE (de-vêst'yur), *n.* The act of stripping or depriving.
DI-VIDE, *v. t.* To part or separate a whole; to keep apart, as by a line or partition; to give out in portions.—**SYN.** To sever; sunder; cleave; deal out; distribute; share.
DIVI-DEND, *n.* A portion allotted in dividing; the number divided.
DIVIDER, *n.* He or that which divides.
DI-VIDERS, *n. pl.* Mathematical compasses.
DIVI-NATION, *n.* Prediction; a foretelling.
DIVINE, *a.* Pertaining to God.—**SYN.** Godlike; heavenly; extraordinary; superhuman; sacred.
DI-VINE, *n.* A minister of the Gospel; a man skilled in theology; a theologian.
DI-VINE, *v. t.* To foretell; to foreknow; *v. i.* to practise divination; to utter presages, &c.
DI-VINELY, *ad.* In a godlike manner; excellently.
DIVINER, *n.* One who predicts; a soothsayer.
DIVING-BELL, *n.* An apparatus in which to go down into the water to examine the bottom.
DI-VIN-LTY, *n.* Divine nature; Deity; science of divine things; theology.
DI-VI-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality or capacity of being divided.
DI-VIS-I-BLE (de-vîz'e-bl), *a.* That may be divided.
DI-VISION (-vîzh'un), *n.* A separation into parts; the parts thus separated; that which separates; a partition; disunion; part of an army commanded by a general.—**SYN.** Compartment; section; difference; variance; discord.
DI-VISION-AL (-vîzh'un-al), *a.* Dividing; noting division.
DI-VISIVE, *a.* Creating division or discord.
DI-VISOR, *n.* The number that divides.
DI-VORCE, *n.* Dissolution of the marriage contract; separation; disunion.
DI-VORCEMENT, *n.* Marriage contract; separation; disunion.
DI-VORCE, *v. t.* To separate married persons; to disunite.
DI-VORCE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be divorced.
DI-VORCER, *n.* One who divorces.
DI-VORCIVE, *a.* Having power to divorce.
DI-VULGE, *v. t.* To make public what was before secret.
DI-VULGER, *a.* He that reveals.
DI-VULSION, *n.* The act of plucking off or rending apart.
DI-VULSIVE, *a.* That rends or plucks off or sunder.
DIZEN (dîz'n), *v. t.* To dress gaily; to set off.
DIZZI-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; whirling in the head.
DIZZY, *a.* Giddy; having a whirl in the head; causing giddiness, as a dizzy height.
DÔ, the first musical syllable in *solfeggio*, or the Italian mode of reading music.

DO (doo), *v. i.* To act or behave in any manner; to be fit; to fare well or ill.
DÔ, *v. t.* [*pret.* DIB, *pp.* DOWE (dûn).] To act; to perform; to exert power; to deal with; to succeed; to answer the purpose; to achieve.
DO-CI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Teachableness; docility.
DO-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Readiness to learn.
DO-CI-BLE (dôs'ebl or dô'se-bl), *a.* Teachable; easily taught.
DO-CILE (dôs'sil or dô'sil), *a.* Teachable; ready to learn.
DO-CIL-I-TY, *n.* Willingness to be taught.
DOC-I-MASTIË (dos-e-mâst'ik), *a.* Assaying; proving by assay.
DOCK, *n.* A place for ships; a plant; the standing-place of a criminal in court; the tail of a beast cut short, or the stump. A dry dock has gates to admit or exclude the tide. Wet docks have none, but ships may be repaired in them when the tide is out. [curtail.]
DOCK, *v. t.* To cut short; to place in a dock; to dock.
DOCK-AGE, *n.* Pay for using a dock.
DOCK-ET, *n.* A direction tied to goods; a list of cases or parties in court.
DOCK-ET, *v. t.* To mark; to set in a list; to make an abstract or a summary of the heads of writings; to mark the contents on the backs of files of papers, &c.
DOCKING, *n.* The act of drawing a ship into a dock; a cutting off the tail of an animal.
DOCK-YARD, *n.* A yard for naval stores.
DOE-TOR, *n.* A title in divinity, medicine, law, &c. a teacher; a physician.
DOE-TOR, *v. t.* To administer medicine; to practise physic.
DOE-TOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a doctor's degree.
DOE-TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor.
DOE-TOR-ATE, *v. t.* To create a doctor.
DOE-TRESS, *n.* A female physician.
DOE-TRESS, *n.* A female physician.
DOE-TOR'S-COMMONS, *n.* The college of civilians in London; the place where wills are proved and administrators appointed.
DOE-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of doctor; the highest academical degree.
DOE-TRI-NAL, *a.* Consisting of doctrine.
DOE-TRI-NAL, *n.* A doctrine or principle.
DOE-TRI-NAL-LY, *ad.* By way of doctrine.
DOE-TRINE, *n.* Something taught or recommended to the belief of others; a principle; dogma; tenet.—**SYN.** Precept.—A doctrine is something to be believed, a precept something to be obeyed.
DOE-C-MENT, *n.* Written instruction; official paper or publication; evidence; proof.
DOE-C-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with written proof or instructions.
DOE-C-MENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to documents.
DOE-C-MENTA-RY, *n.* Documents; relating to official papers or publications; consisting of written instructions.
DODDER, *a.* A creeping, parasitical, leafless plant, with thread-shaped stems.
DO-DECA-GON, *n.* A figure having twelve sides.
DO-DECA-HE'DRON, *n.* Angles and twelve equal sides.
DO-DECA-HE'DRAL, *a.* Consisting of twelve equal sides.
DODGE, *v. t.* To start aside; to evade by a sudden start; *v. i.* to escape by starting aside; to quibble.
DODGE, *n.* A starting aside; an evasion.
DODGER, *n.* One guilty of deceit or mean tricks.
DÔDO, *n.* A large uncouth bird now considered extinct.
DOE (dô), *n.* The female of the deer, and rabbit.
DÔER (dô'er), *n.* One who performs.
DÔE-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a female deer; a close-twilled thick cloth for pantaloons.
DÔFF (do off), *v. t.* To put off, as dress; to strip.
DOG, *n.* A domestic animal well known; a lump of iron; a term of reproach; an andiron; a constellation.

A, 2, 3c., long—1, 2, 3c., short—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, THEN; RAALIN, SEND; MOVE.

DOG, *v. t.* To follow continually; to worry; to hunt.

DOGGATE, *n.* The office of dogs.

DOG-CHAMP, *n.* Champ as dog's meat or offal; very cheap.

DOG-DAY, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, the dog-star, rises and sets with the sun.

DON, *n.* Formerly the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DON-FISH, *n.* A fish of the shark-kind, of several species.

DONGED (*dogged*), *a.* Morose; stubborn; surly.

DONGED-LY, *ad.* Stubbornly; morosely.

DONKEE, *n.* A kind of Dutch fishing vessel.

DONKEE-EL, *n.* Irregular, mean poetry; *a.* sorry; contemptible; vile.

DONKEY, *a.* Like a *don*; snappish; churlish.

DON-KEN-NEL, *n.* A little hut for dogs.

DONMA, *n.*; *pl.* *DONMAS* or *DONMA-TA*. Originally, a doctrinal truth; hence, a doctrine urged authoritatively on the faith of others.—*SYN.* Tenet.—*A test* is an article of faith which is firmly held.

Dogmas has now a somewhat odious sense, from its carrying with it the idea of authority or undue assumption, as in its derivative *dogmatism*.

DON-MATTE, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma;

DON-MATTE-AL, *ad.* hence, positive; arrogant.

DON-MATTE-AL-LY, *ad.* Positively; arrogantly.

DON-MATTE-S, *n. pl.* Doctrinal theory.

DONMA-TISM, *n.* Magisterial assertion.

DONMA-TIST, *n.* A positive teacher; a confidant.

DONMA-TIZE-ER, *n.* A dogmatizer.

DONMA-TIZE, *v. t.* To lay down positions magisterially.

DONNOR, *n.* The wild bird that bears the hip.

DONN-EAR, *n.* The corner of the leaf of a book turned down.

DON-STAR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.

DON-TE/T, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DON-WATCH (*-watch*), *n.* At sea, a watch of two hours, there being two such between 4 and 8 o'clock, *v. m.*

DONLY, *n.* A small napkin used with fruit and wine.

DONINGS (*doonings*), *n. pl.* Actions; performances; behaviour.

DONN, *n.* A small piece of money; a trifle.

DOUCE (*dou'chai*), *n.* [It.] In music, **DOUCE-MENTE** (*-cha-men'ta*), *a.* a direction to sing or play softly and sweetly.

DOLLE, *n.* A share dealt out; a gift; a pittance; also mourning.

DOLLE, *v. t.* To deal out sparingly.

DOL-FUL, *a.* Expressing grief; causing grief. deeply sad.—*SYN.* Mournful; sorrowful; piteous; melancholy; gloomy.

DOL-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.

DOL-E-SOME, (*dole'sam*), *a.* Sorrowful; dismal; gloomy.

DOLL, *n.* A girl's puppet or toy-baby.

DOLLAR, *n.* A coin in the United States, value 100 cents; in Europe of different, but less values.

DOLLO-MITE, *n.* A crystalline magnesians limestone.

DOLLOUR, *n.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation; pain.

DOLLO-RIFIC, *a.* Causing sorrow or pain;

DOLLO-RIFIC-AL, *ad.* showing pain or grief.

DOLLO-RISO, [It.] In music, pathetic.

DOLLO-ROUS, *a.* Full of grief.—*SYN.* Doleful; dismal; sorrowful.

DOLLO-ROUS-LY, *ad.* With pain; mournfully.

DOLPHIN, *n.* Two kinds of fish bear this name, one, of the whale species, about 10 feet long; the other, so called by seamen and poets, about 5, distinguished for its surprising changes of colour when dying.

DOLT (*du*), *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

DOLTISH, *a.* Dull of intellect; stupid; blockish; foolish.

DOLTISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness of intellect.

DO-MAIN, *n.* Extent of territory or sway.—*SYN.* Empire; dominion; possession; estate.

DOM, *n.* A building; a cathedral; a spherical or arched roof; a cupola.

DOMESTIC, *a.* Belonging to the house or home; remaining much at home; living near the abodes of men; tame; made in one's own house or country.

DOMESTIC, *n.* A person hired and employed in the house.

DOMESTICATE, *v. t.* To tame.

DOMESTICATION, *n.* Act of taming.

DOMESTICITY (*-ti'se-ty*), *n.* State of being domestic.

DOMT-CILE (*-cil*), *n.* A mansion; a permanent dwelling.

DOMT-CILE, *v. t.* To establish a fixed residence.

DOMT-CIL-ATE, *ad.* hence.

DOMT-CIL-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to a private residence; intruding into such a residence.

DOMT-CIL-IATION, *n.* Permanent inhabitation.

DOMT-NANT, *n.* In music, the fifth from the tonic.

DOMT-NANT, *a.* Having the rule or ascendancy.

—*SYN.* Ruling; governing; prevailing; predominant.

DOMT-NATE, *v. t.* To rule over; to prevail.

DOMT-NATION, *n.* Ruling power; arbitrary authority; tyranny.

DOMT-NE, *n.* [L.] A schoolmaster; a title given by the Dutch to a preacher.

DOMT-NEER, *v. t.* To rule with insolence.

DOMT-NEER-AL, *a.* Denoting the Lord's day.

DOMT-NEER-CAN, *n. pl.* An order of monks.

DOMT-NION (*-mion*), *n.* Supreme authority; territory governed; right of governing.—*SYN.* Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; government; region.

DOMT-NO, *n.*; *pl.* *DONT-NOS*. A kind of hood; dress; a kind of game.

DON, *n.* Spanish title of a gentleman.

DON, *v. t.* (*do on*) To invest with; to put on.

DONABLE, *a.* That may be given.

DONATION, *n.* That which is given or bestowed.—*SYN.* Gift; present.—*Gift* is generic; a present is a gift intended as a compliment or expression of kindness; a donation is a word of more dignity, denoting a gift to some public object, and usually large in amount.

DONATIVE, *n.* A gift; a largess.

DON-EE, *n.* One to whom a gift is made of land, &c.

DONJON (*dunjun*), *n.* The keep of an ancient castle; a place of refuge in case of necessity.

DONKEY, *n.*; *pl.* *DONKEYS*. An ass, particularly for the maddle.

DONOR, *n.* One who gives or bestows.

DOOM, *v. t.* To sentence; to condemn; to fix the fate of.

DOOM, *n.* Sentence given; judgment; fate; ruin.

DOOMSDAY (*dooms'da*), *n.* The day of judgment.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *n.* A register of all the lands of England, made by William the Conqueror with a view to their being adjudged (doomed) for taxation.

DOOR, *n.* An opening to pass into or out of a building or room, or the frame of boards, &c., that closes it; avenue; access.

DOOR-KEEPER, *n.* One who attends at the door.

DO-RADO, *n.* A Southern constellation; a sword-fish, or large fish like a dolphin.

DORÉE, *n.* See *JOHN DORR*.

DORIC, *a.* An order of architecture.

DORICISM, *n.* A phrase in the Doric dialect.

DOR-MAN-CY, *n.* Quiescence; sleep.

DOR-MANT, *a.* Sleeping; private; neglected.

Dormant partner, one who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but shares in the profit or loss.

DORMER, *n.* A window in the roof.

DOR-MER-WINDOW, *n.* of a house.

DOR-MITIVE, *n.* A medicine to promote sleep.

DOVE WOLF, DOOK; RYLE, BYLL; VTCIOUS—S as K; & as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

DORMI-TO-RY, *n.* A place to sleep in.
 DORMOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* DORMICES. An animal allied to the mouse, which sleeps most of the winter.
 DORSAL, *a.* Appertaining to the back.
 DOSE, *n.* As much medicine as is taken at once.
 DOSE, *v. t.* To form into doses; to give in doses; to give any thing nauseous.
 DOSSEY, *n.* A basket borne on the back.
 DOSIL, *n.* A pledget of lint used in surgery.
 DOT, *n.* A point used in writing and printing; a speck.
 DOT, *v. t.* To mark with dots.
 DOTAGE, *n.* Feebleness of mind in old age.
 DOTAL, *a.* Pertaining to dower or marriage portion; constituting or comprised in dower.
 DOTARD, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age.
 DO-TATION, *n.* Endowment; act of endowing.
 DOTE, *v. i.* To be or become silly; to dote on, to love to excess.
 DOTEY, *n.* One who is foolishly fond.
 DOTING-LY, *ad.* With silly fondness.
 DOTTER-EL, *n.* A silly bird of the plover kind, caught while it watches and imitates the fowler's actions.
 DOU'AY B'BLE (doo'ā) [from Douay, in France], *n.* An English translation of the Bible, with notes, authorized by the Roman Catholic Church.
 DOUBLE (dub'bl), *a.* Two-fold; twice as much; having the same repeated or added twice; deceitful; acting two parts.
 DOUBLE (dub'bl), *v. t.* To make two-fold; to pass round; to increase by an equal sum or value; to contain twice as much; to add one to another; *v. i.* to increase to twice the sum; to turn back or wind in running, as a hare.
 DOUBLE (dub'bl), *n.* Twice the quantity or number; that which exactly corresponds to something else.
 DOUBLE, *ad.* To twice the quantity or degree.
 DOUBLE-BASE, *n.* The lowest toned violincello; contra-basso.
 DOUBLE-DEALER, *n.* One who acts two parts; a deceitful, trickish person.
 DOUBLE-DEALING, *n.* The practice of duplicity.
 DOUBLE-EN-TENDRE, (dub'bl-en-tān'dr) *n.* [Fr.] A phrase with a double, often indelicate meaning.
 DOUBLE-ENTRY, *n.* Book-keeping by entries in two books and forms.
 DOUBLE-FACED (dub'bl-fāstē), *a.* Hypocritical; having or showing two faces.
 DOUBLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; wavering; unsettled.
 DOUBLE-NESS (dub'bl-ness), *n.* State of being double; duplicity; hypocrisy.
 DOUBLER, *n.* He or that which doubles; an instrument for increasing a small quantity of electricity.
 DOUBLET, *n.* A thing doubled; a pair; a man's under garment; a counterfeit stone; a contrivance in a microscope for rendering an object clearer and more distinct.
 DOUBLE-TONGUED (dub'bl-tungd), *a.* Speaking differently at different times; deceitful.
 DOUBLETS (dub'blets), *n. pl.* A game on dice; the same number of both dice.
 DOUBLING (dub'bling), *n.* A fold; plait; artifice.
 DOUB-LOON' (dub-loon'), *n.* A Spanish gold coin equal to two pistoles, and worth about £3 6s.
 DOUBLY (dub'bly), *ad.* With twice the quantity; twice.
 DOUBT (dout), *v. i.* To hesitate; to suspect; to fear; *v. t.* to question; to distrust.
 DOUBT, *n.* Uncertainty of mind; difficulty as to belief.—*Syn.* Hesitation.—*Doubt* belongs to the understanding, and *hesitation* to the will. While there are serious doubts in the mind, there must be a painful hesitation as to the course to be pursued.
 DOUBT-A-BLE (dout'), *a.* That may be doubted.

DOUBTER (dout'), *n.* One whose opinion is unsettled.
 DOUBTFUL (dout'), *a.* Uncertain; not determined; not confident.
 DOUBTFUL-LY (dout'), *ad.* With doubt; ambiguously.
 DOUBTFUL-NESS (dout'), *n.* Uncertainty; dubiousness; uncertainty of event or issue.
 DOUBTLESS, } *ad.* Beyond doubt; unquestionably.
 DOUBTLESS-LY, }
 DOU-CEUR (doo-sūr), *n.* [Fr.] A present; gift; bribe.
 DOUCHE (doosh), *n.* [Fr.] A jet or current of water thrown on some diseased part of the body.
 DOUGH (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste, as of bread.
 DOUGH-FACE, *n.* One who is flexible and easily moulded.
 DOUGH-NUT, *n.* A small, roundish cake of flour, sweetened and boiled in lard.
 DOUGHTI-NESS (dow'), *n.* Bravery; valour.
 DOUGHTY (dow'ty), *a.* Brave; illustrious.
 DOUGHTY (dō'y), *a.* Soft or plastic, like dough or paste; pale.
 DOUSE (dowse), *v. t.* To plunge into water; to lower in haste; *v. i.* to fall suddenly into the water.
 DOVE (dūv), *n.* A domesticated pigeon; emblem of love and peace; term of endearment.
 DOVE-COT, } *n.* A house or shelter
 DOVE-HOUSE, } for pigeons.
 DOVE-LIKE, *a.* Gentle; harmless; innocent.
 DOVER'S-POWDER, *n.* A sedative and sudorific composed of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash.
 DOVE-TAIL (dūv'), *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail spread; *v. t.* to unite with a dovetail joint.
 DOW-A-BLE (dow'a-bl), *a.* That may be endowed.
 DOW-A-GER, *n.* A widow with a jointure; a title of widows of rank.
 DOW'DY, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.
 DOW'DY, *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; slovenly.
 DOW'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy.
 DOWEL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins inserted into the edges.
 DOWEL, *n.* A pin of wood or iron used to join the edges of boards, &c.
 DOWER, *n.* The portion of a married woman or a widow.
 DOWER-LESS, *a.* Being without a dower.
 DOWN, *prep.* Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; *ad.* in a descending direction; on the ground; below the horizon; into disrepute or disgrace. Used also in various ways, as *down*, *i. e.* throw, pull, cast, bring down any one, &c.
 DOWN, *n.* Downcast; dejected.
 DOWN, *n.* An open plain; bank of sand; soft plumage of fowls, particularly of the duck; fine hairy substance of seeds or plants, &c.
 DOWN-CAST, *a.* Bent or cast down; dejected.
 DOWN-FALL, *n.* A fall; ruin; overthrow.
 DOWN-HAUL, *n.* A rope passing up a stay and fastened to the stay-sail to pull it down.
 DOWN-HILL, *n.* Declivity; slope of a hill; *a.* descending; sloping.
 DOWN-LOOK-ING, *a.* Downcast; dejected; sullen; gloomy.
 DOWN-RIGHT, *a.* Open; undisguised; to the point; *ad.* plainly; frankly.
 DOWNS, *n. pl.* Ridges of hilly poor land. The Downs, a well-known road for shipping near Deal.
 DOWN-ITTING, *n.* A sitting down; repose; a resting.
 DOWN-TROD, } *a.* Trampled on;
 DOWN-TROD-DEN (-trōd-dn), } trodden down.
 DOWN-WARD, *a.* Descending; tending to a lower place; *ad.* from a higher to a lower place.
 DOWN'Y, *a.* Covered with, made of or like down; soft.
 DOWRY, *n.* See DOWER, the proper word.
 DOX-O-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.
 DOX-O-LOGY, *n.* A hymn or form of giving glory to God.

DRAFTIG, *a.* Powerful; efficacious.
DRAUGHT (*draŭt*), *n.* Act of drawing; that which is drawn at once; delineation; a sketch; the quantity of fish caught on one haul; the depth to which a ship sinks when laden; a current of air; a sink.
DRAUGHT-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing.
DRAFTS (*draŭts*), *n. pl.* A game resembling chess. A mustard plaster for raising blisters.
DRAFTSMAN, *n.* One who draws writings or designs; a tippler.
DRAW, *v. t.* [*pret.* Draw; *pp.* Drawn.] To pull along, up, out; to suck or inhale; to attract; to describe; to sketch; to derive, receive, or gain; to sink into water, as a ship, &c.; *a. t.* to pull; to practise drawing.
DRAW-ABLE, *a.* That may be drawn.
DRAWBACK, *n.* Duty refunded to an importer on exported goods; any loss of advantage.
DRAW-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge to be raised, let down, or drawn aside.
DRAW-EE, *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn; the payer.
DRAWER, *n.* One who draws a bill; one who draws water or other liquor; a sliding box.
DRAWINGS, *n. pl.* A garment worn under trousers.
DRAWING, *n.* The act of pulling or attracting; a delineation; sketch.
DRAWING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.
DRAWING-ROOM, *n.* A room for receiving company.
DRAWL, *v. t.* To lengthen words in speaking.
DRAWN, *a.* Equal; moved aside; in a melted state.
DRAWN-BATTLE, *n.* A fight in which neither party can claim the victory.
DRAW-PLATE, *n.* A steel plate with conical holes of various diameters, through which wire is drawn to be made finer.
DRAW (*dra*), *n.* A low cart or carriage on **DRAW-CART**, *n.* wheels.
DRAW-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in a dray.
DRAW-MAN, *n.* A man that drives a dray.
DRAZEL (*draŭ-zel*), *n.* A low, dirty woman.
DREAD (*drəd*), *n.* Great fear; cause of fear.
DREAD (*drəd*), *v. t.* To fear in a great degree; *v. i.* to be greatly alarmed.
DREAD (*drəd*), *a.* Awful; inspiring dread; terrible.
DREADFUL (*drəd'fŭl*), *a.* Inspiring dread; impressing with great fear.—*Syn.* Terrible; shocking.—*Terrible* is stronger and more vivid than *dreadful*; *shocking* (*lit.*, shaking or agitating) strikes with all its force on the moral feelings. A *dreadful* accident; a *terrible* catastrophe; a *shocking* exhibition of wickedness.
DREADFUL-LY (*drəd'fŭl-lŭ*), *ad.* Terribly; frightfully.
DREADFULNESS (*drəd'fŭl-nəs*), *n.* Awfulness; fearfulness; terribleness.
DREADLESS (*drəd'ŭl*), *a.* Fearless; bold; intrepid.
DREAD-NAUGHT (*drəd'nawt*), *n.* A thick cloth with long pile to keep out cold; a garment of such cloth.
DREAM, *n.* Thoughts in sleep; vain fancy; groundless suspicion.
DREAM, *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **DREAMED**, **DREAMT**.] To think in sleep; to fancy; to think idly; *v. t.* to see in a dream.
DREAMER, *n.* One who dreams; a visionary; a schemer; sluggard.
DREAMFUL, *a.* Full of dreams; wont to dream.
DREAMLESS, *a.* Free from dreams.
DREAMY, *a.* Full of dreams; visionary.
DREAR, *a.* Dismal; gloomy with solitude;
DREARY, *s.* mournful.
DREARY-LY, *ad.* Gloomily; dismally.
DREARINESS, *n.* Gloominess; dismal solitude.
DREDGE, *n.* An oyster net; oats and barley sown together.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; BÖLE, BÜLL; V'CIÖUS.—É AS K; É AS J; SAS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

DREDGE, *v. t.* To sprinkle flour, as on meat; to catch or gather with a dredge; to remove mud for deepening rivers, &c.

DREDGER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge.

DREDGING-BOX, *n.* A box for sprinkling flour.

DREDGING-MACHINE, *n.* An engine for taking up mud and gravel from the bottom of rivers, &c.

DREGGINESS, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; feculence; foulness.

DREGGY, *a.* Containing dregs; foul.

DREGS, *n. pl.* Sediment of liquors; lees; refuse.

DRENCH, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly; to soak; to purge violently; *n.* a dose for a beast; swell.

DRESS, *n.* Covering or ornament for the body; a suit of clothes; a lady's gown; splendid clothes; attire; skill in adjusting clothes or wearing them.

DRESS, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* DRESSED or DREST.] to clothe; to deck; to cook; to trim; to cover a wound; to make straight; to adjust; to put in order; to prepare, as food; *v. i.* to arrange in a line; to use care in putting on or wearing clothes.

DRESSER, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table.

DRESSING, *n.* Act of decking; act of clothing; a trimming; a covering with manure; application to a wound; a whipping.

DRESSING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment to dress in.

DRESS-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of gowns, &c.; a mantua-maker.

DRESSY, *a.* Dressing much; showy in dress.

DRECL (*drüle*), *v. i.* To let saliva flow from the mouth. *See* DROOL.

DRIABLE, *v. t.* To drop slowly or in small drops; to slaver; to drivel.

DRIABLET, *n.* A small part or piece; a small sum.

DRIER, *n.* That which has the quality of drying. *See* DRYER.

DRIFT, *n.* In geology, a term applied to the loose rocks and other materials drifted by water and deposited on the earth's surface beneath; also called diluvium.

DRIFT, *n.* Design; scope; aim; a passage between shafts in a mine; pile of snow or sand.

DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps; to urge; *v. i.* to float; to accumulate in heaps by the force of wind.

DRIFT-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

DRILL, *n.* A pointed tool for boring; a small furrow.

DRILL, *v. t.* To bore, as iron; to exercise much; *v. i.* to sow in furrows; to flow gently.

DRILL-BOX, *n.* A box for sowing seed in drills.

DRILL-HARROW, *n.* A small harrow used in drill-husbandry.

DRILL-HUSBANDRY, *n.* Sowing land by a machine in furrows.

DRILLING, *n.* A linen or cotton cloth used for trousers; the act of boxing; sowing in rows.

DRILL-PLOW, } *n.* A plow for making the

DRILL-PLOUGH, } holes or furrows, or for sowing and covering the seed at once.

DRINK, *n.* A liquor to be swallowed.

DRINK, *v. t.* [*pret.* DRANK, *pp.* DRANK, DRUNK.] To swallow; to absorb; to inhale; *v. i.* to swallow liquor; to take spirituous liquors to excess.

DRINKABLE, *a.* That is fit to be drunk.

DRINKER, *n.* One who drinks; a drunkard.

DRINKING, *n.* Act of swallowing liquors.

DRINKING-HORN, *n.* A cup made of horn used anciently at feasts.

DRIP, *v. t.* To fall in drops; *v. i.* to let fall in drops.

DRIP, *n.* That which falls in drops; the eaves of a house; a cornice from which water drops.

DRIPPING, *n.* The fat that drops from meat while roasting.

DRIPPING-PAN, *n.* A pan for the fat of roast meat.

DRIP-STONE, *n.* A slab of stone above the door or window to protect it from rain.

DRIVE, *n.* An excursion in a carriage for exercise or pleasure. *See* RIDE.

DRIVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* DROVE (formerly Draw); *pp.* DRIVEN.] To impel or urge forward by physical force, or by motives addressed to the will; to chase; to guide; *v. i.* to be forced along; to urge to a point; to rush; to direct horses.

DRIV'EL (driv'vl), *v. t.* To slaver; to drop; to be silly.

DRIV'EL, *n.* Slaver; spittle; a fool.

DRIV'EL-LEER (driv'vl-ler), *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a slaver.

DRIV'EL-LING, *n.* Slavering; an involuntary flow of saliva; conduct contemptible for its weakness.

DRIV'ER, *n.* One who drives; one who directs a carriage; in machinery, a wheel that communicates power.

DRIZ'ZLE (driz'zl), *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles; *v. i.* to rain in small drops.

DRIZ'ZLE, *n.* A rain in very fine drops.

DRIZ'ZLY (driz'zly), *a.* Raining in small drops; misty.

DROIT (drwä), *n.* [Fr.] Right; title; fee; privilege; *a.* straight; right.

DROLL, *n.* One whose practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks.

DROLL, *a.* Causing laughter by something queer or odd.—*Syn.* Laughable; comical.—*Laughable* is generic, denoting any thing calculated to excite laughter; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in comedies; *droll* stands lower in the scale, being derived from the French *drôle*, a buffoon or antic, who excited laughter by queer tricks, &c.

DROLL'ER-Y, *n.* The use of odd gestures, expressions, &c., to create laughter; a laughable show.

—*Syn.* Archness; buffoonery; mummery.

DROLL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DEOMTE-DA-RY (drum'-), *n.* A camel with one hump; the Arabian camel.

DEONE, *n.* The male bee; a sluggard; hum; *v. i.* to live in idleness.

DEON'ISH, *a.* Sluggish; heavy; dull.

DEOOL, *v. t.* To drivel or drop saliva as a babe. *See* DROOL.

DROOP, *v. t.* Literally, to drop; to sink down, as from weakness; to grow weak; to pine from grief.

—*Syn.* To bend; flag; languish.

DROOPING-LY, *ad.* With languor or weakness, as if faint.

DROF, *n.* A small portion of a fluid falling at once, or a globe about to fall; an ear-ring; part of a gallows that is let fall.

DROF, *v. t.* To let fall in small particles; to let go; to dismiss; to leave; to utter slightly; to sprinkle with drops; *v. i.* to distil or fall in small particles; to fall; to sink out of notice; to die; to be deep in extent.

DROF'LET, *n.* A little drop.

DROPPING, *n.* That which drops; a falling.

DROPS, *n. pl.* A dose of medicine measured by drops.

DROPS'ENE, *n.* The curtain in front of the stage in a theatre.

DROF-SE-BENE', *n.* A disease of the eye; amaurosis.

DROPSI-CAL, *a.* Afflicted with dropsy.

DROPSI-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being dropsical.

DROPSIED (drop'sid), *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

DROPSY, *n.* A morbid collection of Serum or watery matter in some parts of the body.

DROSKY, *n.* A Russian four-wheeled carriage, without top, in which persons ride on a long, narrow bench, with their feet almost to the ground.

DRO-SOME-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring dew.

DROSS, *n.* The scum of metals; rust; refuse.

DROSS'Y, *a.* A drossy state; foulness.

DROSSY, *a.* Full of dross; like dross; impure.

DROUGHT, } *n.* Dryness; want of rain. [Drowth

DROUTH, } was once common, and is yet used, particularly in Scotland.]

l, 2, &c., long.—l, 2, &c., short.—cure, vlt, list, fall, what; tress, fern; manse, hind; move.

DROUGHTY (drou'ty), *a.* Arid; thirsty; wanting rain.

DROVE, *n.* A number of cattle, fishes, or other animals driven in a body; a crowd of people in motion.

DROVER, *n.* One who drives cattle, &c., to market.

DROWN, *v. t.* To be suffocated or perish in water; *v. t.* to overwhelm with water; to destroy life in water.

DROWSE (drowse), *v. t.* To sleep unsoundly; to slumber; to look or be heavy or dull; *v. t.* to make heavy with sleep; to produce dulness.

DROWSLY (drowse-), *ad.* Sleepily; heavily; sluggishly.

DROWSENESS (drowse-), *n.* Sleepiness; unsound sleep.

DROWSY (drowsey), *a.* Sleepy; heavy; dull; lulling.

DRUB, *n.* A thump; a blow; a knock.

DRUB, *v. t.* To beat heartily.—*Syn.* To thrash; pound; bang; thump.

DRUBBING, *n.* A sound beating; cudgelling.

DRUDGE, *v. t.* To labour with much fatigue or in menial offices; to toil; to slave.

DRUDGE, *n.* One who toils hard; a laborious servant.

DRUDGERY, *n.* Hard work; toil; servile occupation.

DRUG, *n.* Any substance used as a medicine; a thing slow of sale; poison, as a deadly drug.

DRUG, *v. t.* To administer drugs; to season with drugs; to dose to excess.

DRUGGED (drugd), *a.* Dosed with medicines, &c.

DRUGGET, *n.* A slight woollen cloth used over carpets.

DRUGGIST, *n.* One who deals in drugs.

DRUID, *n.* An ancient Celtic priest.

DRUIDESS, *n.* A female Druid.

DRUIDIC, *a.* Pertaining to the druids.

DRUIDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the druids.

DRUIDISM, *n.* The religion, rites, and ceremonies of the druids.

DRUM, *n.* A martial instrument of music; membrane or barrel of the ear; a short cylinder revolving on an axis for turning wheels by straps around it; any thing packed in a drum-like box, as a drum of figs; a drum-shaped box of sheet-iron to be heated by a stove; the solid part or base of a column.

DRUM, *v. t.* To beat a drum; to beat with successive strokes; *v. t.* to expel with beat of drum.

DRUM-MAJOR, *n.* The chief drummer.

DRUMMER, *n.* One who beats a drum.

DRUMMOND-LIGHT, *n.* An intense light caused by a stream of ignited oxygen and hydrogen gas thrown at once on a ball of lime.

DRUM-STICK, *n.* A stick with a knobbed end for beating drums.

DRUNK, *a.* Overcome; stupefied or inflamed by ardent spirits; drenched with liquor.

DRUNKARD, *n.* One given to excessive drinking; habitually drunk.

DRUNKEN (drunk'n), *a.* Intoxicated; addicted to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication; drenched.

DRUNKENNESS (drunk'n-), *n.* State of being overpowered by spirituous liquors.—*Syn.* Intoxication; inebriation.—*Drunkness* refers more to the habit of excessive drinking; *intoxication* and *inebriation* to specific acts.

DRUPACEOUS (-p'ahus), *a.* Producing drupes.

DRUPE, *n.* In botany, a pulpy covering or fruit, containing a stone, with a kernel, as a plum.

DRUSE, *n.* A small hollow in a rock, studded inside with crystals or filled with water.

DRY, *a.* Having no moisture; not juicy; thirsty; barren; sarcastic.

DRY, *v. t.* To free from moisture by any means, as by draining, wiping, or evaporation; *v. t.* to grow dry; to lose moisture; to evaporate.

DEYAD, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the woods and trees.

DEYER, *n.* That which absorbs moisture; that which dries.

DEYGOODS, *n. pl.* Cloths, silks, &c., in distinction from groceries.

DEYING-OIL, *n.* Linseed or other oil heated with oxide of lead to harden.

DEYLY, *ad.* Coldly; severely; sarcastically.

DEYNESS, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drought; want of ornament, ardour, or feeling.

DEY-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who does not suckle.

DEYROT, *n.* A decay by which timber turns to powder, which comes out of tubular cavities resembling worm-holes, and probably results from fermentation.

DEY-SALTER, *n.* One who deals in dried or salted meats, &c.; also, one who deals in chemical salts.

DEYSHOD, *n.* Having the feet dry.

DEYAD, *n.* Union of two.

DEYAL, *n.* Expressing the number two.

DEYALISM, *n.* The doctrine of two gods or principles, good and evil.

DEYALIST, *n.* One who holds to dualism.

DEYALISTIC, *a.* Consisting of two.

DEYALITY, *n.* The state of being two.

DEY, *v. t.* To strike; to confer a title; *v. t.* to make a quick noise by repeats; *n.* a blow; one of repeated strokes.

DEYBIOUS (dy), *a.* Wavering in opinion; not clear or plain, of uncertain issue.—*Syn.* Doubting; unsettled; doubtful; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain; precarious.

DEYBIOUSLY, *ad.* Doubtfully; with uncertainty.

DEYBIOUSNESS, *n.* Doubtfulness; state of wavering; indecision.

DEYBINATION, *n.* The act of doubting; doubt.

DEYBATIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt.

DEYAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DEYAT, *n.* A coin of various values, struck in the dominions of a duke.

DEYATOON, *n.* A silver coin between 2s. and 5s.

DEYCHESS, *n.* The wife of a duke; the female sovereign of a duchy.

DEYCHY, *n.* The territory of a duke.

DEYCK, *n.* A water-fowl; a species of canvas.

DEYCK, *v. t.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; *v. t.* to plunge the head under water.

DEYCK-BILL, *n.* The Ornithorynchus of New Holland.

DEYCKER, *n.* A plunger; a diver.

DEYCKING, *n.* Act of plunging under the water; a sousing.

DEYCKING-STOOL, *n.* A stool for ducking scolds.

DEYCK-LEGGED (-legd), *a.* Having short, thick legs, like a duck.

DEYCKLING, *n.* A young duck.

DEYCT, *n.* A tube; canal; passage.

DEYCTILE (dey'til), *a.* Easily led or drawn; pliable; that may be drawn out or extended.

DEYCTILENESS, *n.* The quality of being easily drawn out or extended; pliability; ready compliance.

DEYGEON (dey'jun), *n.* Anger; ill will; sullenness; a small dagger.

DEYDS, *n. pl.* Old clothes.

DEY, *ad.* Directly; exactly, as a due east course; *a.* literally, that is owed; that ought to be paid or done; hence, appropriate; becoming; owing, as the mail is due.

DEY (28), *n.* That which is owed; that which law or custom requires.—*Syn.* Debt; claim; right; just title.

DEYEL, *n.* A fight between two persons.

DEYEL, *v. t.* or *t.* To attack or fight singly; to fight in single combat.

DEYEL-LING, *n.* The art or practice of fighting in single combat.

DEYEL-LIST or **DEYEL-LEER**, *n.* One who fights in single combat.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BULL; VINCIOUS—GASK; GASJ; GASZ; CHASSE; THIS.

DU-ENNA, n.; pl. DU-EN'NAS. An old woman or governess.

DU-ET, n. A tune in two parts, vocal or instrumental.

DUPPEL, n. A coarse woollen cloth with a nap.

DUG, n. The pap or test of a beast.

DUKE, n. One of the highest order of nobility; in foreign countries, a sovereign prince; a chief.

DUKE/DOM, n. The estate of a duke.

DUL/CET, a. Sweet; melodious; harmonious.

DUL-CI-FI-CATION, n. Act of sweetening; freeing from acidity, &c.

DUL-CI-FY, v. t. To sweeten; to free from acids.

DUL-CI-MER, n. An ancient instrument of music; a modern one with brazen strings, struck with sticks.

DULL, a. Slow of understanding; without life or animation; slow in motion, hearing, sensibility, &c.; not bright or clear; obtuse or blunt; not pleasing.—*SYN.* Stupid; sluggish; inert; stolid; doltish; prosy; dim; sad.

DULL, v. t. To blunt; to make stupid or sad.

DULLARD, n. A stupid person; a dunce.

DULL-HEAD (-hed), n. A dolt; a blockhead.

DULLNESS, n. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; drowsiness; sluggishness; bluntness; want of brightness or vividness.

DULY, ad. Fitly; properly; justly.

DUMB (düm), a. Unable to utter words; silent. To strike dumb, to astonish, &c.

DUMB-BELLS (düm'belz), n. pl. Weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMBLY (düm'ly), ad. Without using words.

DUMBNESS (düm'ness), n. Inability to speak; muteness.

DUMB-SHOW, n. Gesture without words; pantomime.

DUM-WAITER, n. A frame with shelves for conveying food from the kitchen to the dining-room, if necessary, hung on pulleys.

DUMFOUND, v. t. To strike dumb; to confuse.

DUMMOUS, } a. Beset with bushes and briars.

DUMMOSE, }

DCMP, v. t. To throw or pitch down.

DUMPTISH, a. Dull; stupid; moping.

DUMPTISH-NESS, n. Dullness; a state of moping.

DUMPLING, n. A paste covering; apples boiled.

DUMPS, n. pl. A dull state; heaviness of heart; gloom; a fit of melancholy.

DUMPTY, a. Short and thick.

DUN, a. Of a dun colour; gloomy.

DUN, n. A darkish or dull brown colour; an importunate creditor; his demand for payment; a mound; an eminence.

DUN, v. t. To urge for a debt; to cure fish.

DUNCE, n. A dolt; blockhead; a stupid fellow.

DUNDEE-PATE, n. A dull-head; a blockhead.

DUNE, n. A name given to low hills of moveable sand; a circular building with conical roof.

DUNFISH, n. Codfish cured in a particular manner.

DUNG, n. Animal excrement; v. t. to manure with dung; to cast dung. [prison.]

DUNGEON (dün'jun), n. A deep, dark place; close

DUNG-FORK, n. A fork used to throw dung.

DUNG-HILL, n. A heap of dung; a mean abode or condition; a mean; low; vile.

DUNGY, a. Full of dung; dirty; foul.

DUNGY-YARD, n. A yard where dung is heaped up for manure.

DUNKERS, n. pl. The name of a Christian sect, who practised abstinence and mortification.

DUNNAGE, n. Faggots or loose articles of any kind laid in ships to support goods.

DUNNING, n. A pressing demand for the payment of debt; a peculiar mode of preparing codfish.

DUNT, n. The provincial name of a staggering affection, especially in lambs.

DUO [L.] In music, a tune in two parts; duet.

DUO-DECI-MALS, n. pl. A cross multiplication in which the denominations increase by twelves.

DU-O-DECI-MO (-dë'e-mo), n.; pl. DU-O-DECI-MOS. The size of a book when the sheet is divided into twelve leaves, and hence the name.

DU-O-DECI-MO, a. Pertaining to or having the size of a duodecimo volume.

DU-O-DENUM, n. The first of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

DU-O-LITER-AL, a. Consisting of but two letters.

DÜPE, n. One easily deceived and imposed on.

DÜPE, v. t. To deceive; to mislead; to impose on.

DÜPLE, a. Double.

DÜPLEX, a. [L.] In botany, compound.

DÜPLI-GATE, v. t. To fold; to double.

DÜPLI-GATE, a. Double; containing squares; n. an exact copy.

DU-PLI-CATION, n. Act of doubling; a fold.

DÜPLI-GA-TURE, n. A fold; any thing doubled; in anatomy, the fold of a membrane, &c.

DU-PLI-CITY, (-plis'e-ty), n. Double dealing; deceit.

DU-RA-BIL-ITY, } n. Power of lasting or con-

DUR'A-BLE-NESS, } tinuing in a given state.

DUR'A-BLE, a. Lasting; continuing long.

DUR'A-BLY, ad. With long continuance.

DUR'ANCE, n. Imprisonment; custody.

DU-RATION, n. Continuance; length of time.

DURELESS, n. Not lasting; fading.

DU-RESS, n. Constraint by confinement; unlawful imprisonment or restraint.

DURING. This word was originally an active participle from the verb to dure, or continue; so that "during a week" was the case absolute, denoting for the continuance or space of a week. It is now taken as a preposition, meaning for the space of, for the period of.

DUSK, a. Tending to darkness; obscure.

DUSK, n. Tendency to darkness; slightly dark; twilight.

DUSK-T-LY, } ad. With partial darkness; dark

DUSKISH-LY, } ly; cloudily.

DUSK-T-NESS, n. Slight darkness.

DUSKISH, a. Somewhat dusk or dark.

DUSKY, a. Partially dark; slightly obscure.

DUST, n. Very fine particles of dry earth; the grave; a low condition. [from.]

DUST, v. t. To throw dust upon; to brush dust

DUST-BRUSH, n. A brush for furniture.

DUSTER, n. A utensil for dusting.

DUSTY-NESS, n. A dusty state.

DUST-MAN, n. One who carries away dust.

DUSTY, a. Clouded or covered with dust; of the colour of dust.

DUTCH-ESS, DUTCH'Y. See DUCHESS, &c.

DUTCH-GOLD, n. Bronze leaf to ornament toys, &c.

DUTCH-PINK, n. Whiting made yellow by birch leaves and alum.

DUTCH-TILES, n. pl. Ornamental tiles painted and glazed.

DÜTE-OUS, a. Performing that which is due; obedient.

DÜTE-OUS-NESS, n. Obedience to duty.

DÜTI-A-BLE, } a. Subject to duties or imposts.

DÜTTED, }

DÜTI-FUL, a. Obedient to parents and superiors.

DÜTI-FUL-LY, ad. With performance of duty.

DÜTI-FUL-NESS, n. Obedience; submission.

DÜTY, n. That which is due, or which a person is bound by any obligation to do; obedience; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier or of war; tax or customs.

DU-UM-VI-RATE, n. Government by two men.

DWARF, n. A person or plant below the ordinary size; a very small; low.

DWARF, v. t. To hinder from growing to full size; to keep small.

DWARFISH, a. Below the usual size; small.

DWARFISH-NESS, n. Smallness of stature.

DWELL, v. t. [pret. and pp. DWELLED, DWELT.] To live; to reside; to stay; to continue in fixed attention.

l, 2, &c., long.—l, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THARS, TARN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

DWELL/ER, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant.
DWELL/ING, *n.* A mansion; habitation; abode.
DWELL/ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives; place of residence.
DWIN/DLE, *v. i.* To diminish; to become less; to fall away; to degenerate; *v. t.* to make less; to bring low.
DYE (*di*), *v. t.* [*pp.* **DYED**.] To colour; to stain; to give a new colour, as to cloth, &c.
DYE, *n.* Colouring liquor; deep tinge; colour.
DYE-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which clothes, &c., are dyed.
DYE/ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Colouring; staining; *n.* the practice or art of colouring.
DY/ER, *n.* One whose trade is to colour.
DYE-STUFF, *n.* Materials or drugs for dyeing.
DY/ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expiring; perishing; fading away.
DY/ING, *a.* Mortal; given or manifested at or near the time of death; pertaining to death, or the time of death, as *dying love, dying bed*, &c.
DYKE. See **DIKE**.
DY-NÁM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes.
DYN-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.
DY-NÁM'IC, } *a.* Related to strength or to dy-
DY-NÁM'IC-AL, } namics.
DY-NÁM'ICS, *n. pl.* That branch of mechanics which treats of the force of moving bodies.
DYNÁS-TY, *n.* A race of kings of the same family; sovereignty.
DYS'ERA-SY, *n.* Ill state of the animal fluids.
DYS-EN-TÉRIC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.
DYS-EN-TÉR-Y, *n.* A flux from diseased bowels; bloody flux.
DYS-PEPSY, } *n.* Bad digestion; indigestion or
DYS-PEPSY-A, } difficulty of digestion.
DYS-PEPTIC, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion or pertaining to it.
DYS-PEPTIC, *n.* A person afflicted with bad or disordered digestion.
DYS-PNEA (*dis-pnéa*), *n.* A difficulty of breathing.
DYS-U-RY, *n.* Difficulty of discharging urine.

E

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the alphabet. Its long and natural sound, as in *here, me*, is as the sound of the Italian and French *i*. It has a short sound, as in *met*, and the sound of a open or long, as in *prey*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent, but it lengthens the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *name*; and after *c* and *g*, it indicates that the former is to be pronounced as *e* and the latter as *j*, as in *face, cage*.
EACH (*éch*), *a.* Every; denoting every one separately.
EÁGER (*éger*), *a.* Inflamed with warm desire; ardent; vehement. *STR.* Earnest.—*Eager* (*li*), sharp, keen-set) marks an excited state of desire or passion; *earnest* (*li*), reaching out, yearning) denotes a permanent state of moral sentiment or feeling. A child is *eager* for a plaything; a hungry man is *eager* for food; a covetous man is *eager* for gain. A preacher is *earnest* in his appeals to the conscience; an agent is *earnest* in his solicitations.
EÁGER-LY, *ad.* With ardour; zealously; earnestly.
EÁGER-NESS, *n.* Earnestness; ardent zeal.
EÁGLE (*égl*), *n.* A rapacious bird of the genus *falco*, a gold coin of the value of 10 dollars, U.S.
EÁGLE-EYED (*égl-íde*), *a.* Quick-sighted; of acute sight; of acute intellectual vision.
EÁGLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.
EÁGLET, *n.* A young or diminutive eagle.
EAR, (*eer*), *n.* The organ of hearing; the sense of hearing; attention; heed; any thing resembling an ear; a spike of corn.

EAR, *v. i.* To shoot into ears; *v. t.* to plough.
EAR/INGS, *n.* Ropes to fasten the upper corners of a sail to its yard.
EARL (*13*), *n.* The third British title of nobility.
EAR-LÁP, *n.* The tip of the ear.
EARL/DOM (*ér/dóm*), *n.* The dignity and jurisdiction of an earl.
EAR/LESS, *a.* Having no ears; not inclined to listen.
EAR/LI-NESS, *n.* A state of being beforehand.
EARL-MAR'SHAL, *n.* The eighth officer of state in Great Britain, who superintends military solemnities, &c. It is hereditary in the family of Howard in England, and was in that of Keith in Scotland.
EAR-LOCK, *n.* A curl of hair near the ear.
EARLY (*érly*), *a.* Prior in time; first; bring in good season; *ad.* soon; in good time.
EAR-MÁRK (*eer/márk*), *n.* A mark on the ear.
EARN (*18*), *v. t.* To merit by services; to gain by labour or performance; to acquire.
EARN'EST (*13*), *a.* Ardent in the pursuit of an object; really intent; serious.—*STR.* Warm; zealous; animated; fervent. See **EAGER**.
EARN'EST, *n.* Something in advance, affording promise of more to come; part payment to bind a bargain. To be in *earnest* is to be serious.—*STR.* Pledge.—An *earnest*, like *first fruits*, gives assurance that more is coming of the same kind; a *pledge*, like money deposited, affords security and ground of reliance.
EARN'EST-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; warmly.
EARN'EST-NESS, *n.* Fixed desire; zeal.
EARN'INGS (*érn'ings*), *n. pl.* The rewards of services; wages.
EAR-RING, *n.* A jewel for the ear.
EAR-SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard.
EARTH (*13*), *n.* Mould or fine particles of the surface of the globe; the globe; land; country; the inhabitants of the globe. In *chemistry*, certain insoluble metallic oxides; *things of earth*, carnal, temporary, &c., as opposed to spiritual and heavenly.
EÁTH (*érth*), *v. t.* To cover with mould; to hide or cause to hide in the earth; *v. i.* to retire under ground; to burrow.
EÁTH-BÓARD, *n.* The mould-board of a plough.
EÁTH-BORN, *a.* Born of the earth.
EÁTH-BOUND, } *a.* Low; grovelling; fixed to
EÁTH-BREED, } the earth.
EÁTH/EN (*érthn*), *a.* Made of earth or clay.
EÁTH/LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthly; worldly attachment.
EÁTH/NUT, *n.* Name of certain vegetable productions, as *pea-nuts, pig-nuts*, &c.
EARTHQUAKE, *n.* A violent shaking of the earth; vibration of the ground.
EÁTH-WÓRK, *n.* In *engineering*, cutting embankments, &c.
EÁTH-WÓRM, *n.* The dew-worm; a mean wretch.
EÁRTHY, *a.* Consisting of earth; like earth.
EÁR-TRÓMP'ET, *n.* A tube to aid in hearing.
EÁE-WÁX, *n.* A thick, viscous matter secreted in the ear; the cerumen.
EÁE-WIG, *n.* An insect; a centipede.
EÁE-WITNESS, *n.* One able to testify from his own hearing.
EÁSE (*éz*), *n.* Freedom from pain, difficulty, or labour; freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality.—*STR.* Rest; repose; tranquillity; facility; readiness.
EÁSE, *v. t.* To relieve from pain; to free from anxiety or care; to assuage; to quiet.
EÁSE/FUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.
EÁSE/EL (*ésl*), *n.* An artist's stand for his canvas.
EÁSE/LESS, *a.* Wanting rest or quiet.
EÁSE/MENT (*éaz/ment*), *n.* Relief; refreshment.
EÁ'SI-LY (*éze-ly*), *ad.* With ease; gently; without trouble.
EÁ'SI-NESS (*éze-ness*), *n.* Tranquillity; rest; facility; softness.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BYLL; V'CIQIOUS.—EAS K; Ê AS J; SAS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

EAST, *n.* The quarter where the sun rises.
EAST, *a.* Toward the point where the sun rises.
EASTER, *n.* The festival of Christ's resurrection on the first Sunday after Good Friday.
EASTER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to the east.
EASTERN, *a.* Being in the east or from the east.
EASTWARD, *ad.* Toward the east.
EASY (ézy), *a.* Free from anxiety, care, &c.; causing no pain or labour; not difficult or pressing; not unwilling; not stiff or formal.—**SYN.** Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm; complying.
EAT (eet), *v. t.* [*pret.* ATE; *pp.* EAT, EATEN.] To devour; to corrode; to consume; to feast; *v. i.* to take food.
EATA-BLE (é'ta-bl), *a.* That is fit to be eaten; esculent.
EATA-BLE (é'ta-bl), *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.
EATER (é'ter), *n.* One that eats; a corrosive.
EATING, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing.
EAU DE CO-LOGNE' (ô de ko-lô-ne), *n.* A liquid perfume originally prepared at Cologne.
EAVES (eevz), *n. pl.* The edges of a roof.
EAVES-DROP, *v. t.* To listen under the eaves or secretly.
EAVES-DROP-PEE, *n.* A listener under a window; one who secretly listens.
EBB, *v. i.* To flow back; to decline; to decay.
EBB, *n.* A flowing back; recess of the tide; decline.
EBBING, *a.* Retiring, as the tide; declining; *n.* the recess or reflux of the tide.
EBB-TIDE, *n.* The reflux of a tide.
EBI-ONITES, *n. pl.* Judaizing Christians in the first ages of the Church who rejected portions of the New Testament, and were considered as heretics.
EBONY, *a.* Made of or like ebony.
EBONY, *n.* A species of hard, heavy, durable black wood.
E-BRIE-TY, } *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication;
E-BRI-OSI-TY, } habitual intemperance.
E-BULLIEN-CY, *n.* A boiling over.
E-BULLIENT (bul'yent), *a.* Boiling; boiling over.
EB-UL-LI'TION (lah'un), *n.* Act of boiling; a bubbling.
E-BORNE-AN, *a.* Made of or relating to ivory.
E-BATIC, *a.* In grammar, noting a simple result, opposed to *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose.
EE-CA-LE-O'BION, *n.* A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.
EE-CE HOMO [L.] Behold the man; a painting showing Christ given up by Pilate.
EE-CENTRIC, } *a.* Deviating from the centre;
EE-CENTRIC-AL, } irregular.
EE-CENTRIC, } *n.* A wheel or disc
EE-CENTRIC-WHEEL, } with its axis out of the centre for obtaining alternate motion from a circular one, or *vice versa*.
EE-CEN-TRICI-TY (tris'e-ty), *n.* Deviation from the centre.
EE-CLE-SI-ARCH, *n.* A ruler of the church.
EE-CLE-SI-ASTES (teez), *n.* A preacher; a canonical book of the Old Testament.
EE-CLE-SI-ASTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
EE-CLE-SI-ASTIC-AL, } church.
EE-CLE-SI-ASTIC, *n.* One in orders; a minister of the Gospel.
EE-CLE-SI-O-LÔGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiology.
EE-CLE-SI-O-LÔ-GY, *n.* The science of church building and decoration.
ECH'E-LON (esh'e-lon), [Fr.] The position or movements of an army, in form like the steps of stairs.
ECHT-NATE (ê'e-nate), *a.* Set with prickles like a hedge-hog; bristled.
ECHI-NITE, *n.* A fossil sea-urchin.
E-CHINUS (e-k'nuz), *n.* [L.] A hedge-hog; a sea-urchin.

ECH'O (ê'k'o), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated.
ECH'O (ê'k'o), *v. t.* To send back sound; to reverberate; *v. i.* to resound; to be sounded back.
ECH'O-LESS, *a.* Destitute of an echo.
E-CLAIR-CISE, *v. t.* To clear up or explain.
E-CLAIR-CISSE-MENT (ek-klâr-sis-mang), *n.* [Fr.] A full explanation.
E-CLAT (ê'klâ), *n.* Splendour; renown; applause.
E-LECTIC, *a.* Selecting; choosing.
E-LECTI-CISM, *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems; doctrine of the eclectics.
E-LECTICS, *n. pl.* Philosophers who formed their system by taking parts from the systems of others.
E-CLIP-SARE-ON, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the phenomena of eclipses.
E-CLIPSE, *n.* The obscuration of one heavenly body by the interposition of another.
E-CLIPSE, *v. t.* To hide a luminous body in whole or in part; to darken; to obscure.
E-CLIP-TIC, *n.* A great circle; the apparent path of the sun; *a.* pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; darkened.
E-COLOGUE (ek'log), *n.* A pastoral poem.
E-CO-NOMIE, } *a.* Saving; frugal; pertain-
E-CO-NOMIE-AL, } ing to the science which teaches the management of the general interests of a country.
E-CO-NOMIE-AL-LY, *ad.* Frugally; with saving.
E-CO-NOMIC, *n. pl.* The science which teaches how to manage to the best advantage the general interests of a country.
E-CON'O-MIST, *n.* One frugal in expenses.
E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence or frugality; *v. i.* to be frugal in expenditure.
E-CON'O-MY, *n.* Internal arrangement; system; disposal; the careful and judicious management of money concerns.—**SYN.** Frugality; parsimony.—*Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* cuts off all indulgences, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving; *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. *Economy* is a virtue, and parsimony a vice. *Frugality* may lean to the one or the other, according to the motives from which it springs.
EE'STA-SIED (êk'sta-sid), *a.* Enraptured; transported.
EE'STA-SY, *n.* Literally, a being out of one's self; hence, rapture; overpowering emotion.
EE-STATIC, *a.* Very delightful; ravishing.
EE-U-MENTIC-AL, *a.* General; universal.
E-DA'CIOUS (-dâ'shuz), *a.* Given to eating; greedy; voracious. [*ravenousness.*]
E-DACI-TY (-dâ's'e-ty), *n.* Greediness; voracity.
ED'DA, *n.* A book containing a system of Etnic or Scandinavian mythology.
ED'DY, *n.* A current of water running back; a whirlpool; a circular motion of water. [*pool.*]
ED'DY, *v. t.* To move circuitously, as in a whirl.
E-DEM'A-TOUS, } *a.* Swelling with a serious hu-
E-DEM'A-TOSE, } mour.
ED'EN, *n.* The country and garden in which God placed Adam and Eve.
E-DENTATE, } *a.* Destitute or deprived of in-
E-DENTÂ-TED, } cative teeth.
EDGE (êj), *n.* The extreme border of a thing; the brink; thin cutting part of an instrument; a narrow rising part; sharpness of mind or appetite.—**SYN.** Rim; verge; skirt; margin; keenness.
EDGE (êj), *v. t.* To border; to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to incite; *v. i.* to move sideways; to move gradually.
EDGE-LESS, *a.* Void of edge; blunt.
EDGE-TOOL, *n.* A cutting instrument.
EDGE-WISE, *ad.* In the direction of the edge.
EDGING, *n.* A kind of narrow lace; a border; a trimming.
EDT-ABLE, *a.* Eatable; esculent; good for food.
EDICT, *n.* An ordinance proclaimed by a sovereign power.—**SYN.** Decree; injunction; regulation.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—*clm*, *viz*, *list*, *fall*, *what*; *thm*, *thm*; *mar*, *thm*; *mve*, *mve*.

- ED-I-FI-CATION**, *n.* A building up in faith; instruction.
- ED-I-FICE**, *n.* A building; appropriately, a large structure.—*Syn.* *Domicile*; *house*; *habitation*; *dwelling*.
- ED-I-FIED** (*-fide*), *pp.* or *a.* Built up; instructed.
- ED-I-FI-ER**, *n.* One who edifies by instruction.
- ED-I-FY**, *v. t.* To build up or instruct.
- ED-I-FY-ING**, *a.* Adapted to instruct; improving.
- ED-ILE**, *n.* A Roman magistrate who had care of public buildings, highways, &c.
- ED-ILE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of an edile.
- EDIT**, *v. t.* To superintend publication; to publish.
- ED-IT-ION** (*-dish'un*), *n.* The publication of a book; republication; also, the whole impression of a book published at once.
- ED-I-TOR**, *n.* One who publishes, superintends, or prepares a book, magazine, or a newspaper, &c., for publication.
- ED-I-TOR-I-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to an editor; *n.* an article in a public journal written by the editor or appearing as his.
- ED-I-TOR-SHIP**, *n.* The business of an editor.
- ED-U-CATE**, *v. t.* *Literally*, to draw forth; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind.—*Syn.* *To instruct*; *train*; *teach*; *bring up*.
- ED-U-CA-TED**, *pp.* or *a.* Brought up; instructed; trained.
- ED-U-CATION** (*-ed-yu-kah'un*), *n.* The drawing forth and cultivation of the human faculties, especially among the young.—*Syn.* *Instruction*; *teaching*; *breeding*.—*Education* includes the whole course of training, moral, intellectual, and physical. *Instruction* and *teaching* apply to the communication of knowledge, the latter term being the more familiar of the two. *Breeding* relates to the manners and outward conduct.
- ED-U-CATION-AL** (*-ed-yu-*), *a.* Pertaining to education.
- ED-U-CA-TOR**, *n.* One who educates; an instructor.
- E-DUCE** (*38*), *v. t.* To draw out, as if from concealment.—*Syn.* *Draw forth*; *elicit*; *bring forth*; *extract*.
- E-DUC-ION**, *n.* Act or process of drawing out.
- E-DUC-OR**, *n.* That which brings out.
- E-DUL-CO-RATE**, *v. t.* To purify and sweeten; to render more mild by freeing from acids and salts, &c.
- EEL**, *n.* A genus of soft-finned fish.
- EEL-OIL**, *n.* Oil procured from eels by roasting, used for stiff joints and preventing rust.
- EEL-POT**, *n.* A kind of basket for catching eels.
- EEN**, *ad.* Contracted from *even*.
- E'ER** (*12*) (*are*), *ad.* A contraction of *ever*.
- EFFA-BLE**, *a.* That may be uttered; expressible.
- EF-FACE**, *v. t.* *Literally*, to rub out, so as to render invisible; to destroy an impression on the mind.—*Syn.* *To erase*; *expunge*; *cancel*; *destroy*.
- EF-FACE-MENT**, *n.* The act of effacing; erasure.
- EF-FECT**, *n.* That which is produced by some agent or cause; result; general intent or meaning; reality; to do a thing for effect is to do it for show or to heighten the impression; pl. goods; personal estate. See *CONSEQUENCE*.
- EF-FECT**, *v. t.* To bring to pass; to cause; to accomplish.
- EF-FECT-I-BLE**, *a.* That may be effected.
- EF-FECTION** (*-fakshun*), *n.* Creation or production.
- EF-FECTIVE**, *a.* Suited to produce an effect; adapted to impress, as a speech; ready for action, as troops.—*Syn.* *Efficient*; *efficacious*; *operative*; *forcible*; *active*; *powerful*; *energetic*.
- EF-FECTIVE-LY**, *ad.* With effect; powerfully.
- EF-FECTIVE-NESS**, *n.* An efficient quality.
- EF-FECTOR**, *n.* One who produces or causes; an agent; a maker.
- EF-FECTS**, *n. pl.* Goods; moveables.
- EF-FECTU-AL** (*-ef-fekt'yul*), *a.* That produces the effect; efficacious; able.
- EF-FECTU-AL-LY**, *ad.* With effect; efficaciously.
- EF-FECTU-ATE** (*-fekt'y-ate*), *v. t.* To bring to pass; to achieve; to fulfill.
- EF-FEMT-NA-OY**, *n.* Excessive softness; weakness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures.
- EF-FEMT-NATE**, *a.* Womanish; tender; weak.
- EF-FEMT-NATE**, *v. t.* To unman; to make womanish; to weaken.
- EF-FEMT-NATE-LY**, *ad.* Weakly; softly; by means of a woman.
- EF-FEMT-NATE-NESS**, *n.* Unmanlike softness.
- EF-FEN-DI** (*-ef-fen'dy*), *n.* In Turkish, a master, applied to various officers of rank.
- EF-FER-VESE** (*-ef-far-vese*), *v. t.* To boil gently; to bubble and throw out an elastic gas or fluid.
- EF-FER-VESENCE** (*-ef-far-ves'en-see*), *n.* Natural ebullition or gentle bubbling; throwing off gas, &c.
- EF-FER-VESENT**, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.
- EF-FER-VESEN-CE**, *a.* Capable of effervescence.
- EF-FETE**, *a.* Barren; not capable of producing; worn out.
- EF-FI-CACIOUS** (*-kshus*), *a.* Producing the effect; having power adequate to the purpose.
- EF-FI-CACIOUS-LY**, *ad.* So as to produce the desired consequences.
- EF-FI-CA-OY**, *n.* Power to produce effects; strength.
- EF-FI-CIEN-CE** (*-ef-fish'en-see*), *n.* Power or act.
- EF-FI-CIEN-CY** (*-ef-fish'en-sy*), *n.* of producing effects; effectual agency.
- EF-FI-CIENT** (*-fish'en-t*), *a.* That causes any thing to be what it is; *n.* the agent that causes or produces.
- EF-FI-CIENT-LY**, *ad.* With effect; powerfully.
- EF-FI-GY**, *n.* An image; a portrait or figure in sculpture; on coin, the head of the sovereign who struck the coin. To burn or hang in effigy is to do thus to an image or picture of some person in contempt.
- EF-FLO-RESC** (*-ef-flo-rise*), *v. t.* To form a mealy powder on the surface; to shoot out minute spicular crystals.
- EF-FLO-RESCENCE**, *n.* Time of flowering; formation of crystals on the surface of certain minerals; minute eruptions or redness of skin.
- EF-FLO-RESCENT**, *a.* Shooting into white threads or forming white dust on the surface.
- EF-FLU-ENCE**, *n.* A flowing out; that which issues.
- EF-FLU-ENT**, *a.* Flowing from; issuing out.
- EF-FLU-VI-UM**, *n.*; pl. *EF-FLU-VI-A*. An exhalation from material bodies of minute and invisible particles, causing odours, smells, &c.
- EF-FLUX**, *n.* A flowing out; effusion.
- EF-FLUXION** (*-flukshun*), *n.* Emanation; effluvia.
- EF-FORT**, *n.* Exertion of strength; endeavour, which see.
- EF-FORT-LESS**, *a.* Without trying.
- EF-FRONTER-Y** (*-frunt'-y*), *n.* Excessive assurance; impudence; bold immodesty.
- EF-FUL-GENCE**, *n.* A flood of light; splendour.
- EF-FUL-GENT**, *a.* Shining with a flood of light.
- EF-FUSE** (*-ef-fuse*), *v. t.* To pour out; to spill.
- EF-FUSION** (*-fusshun*), *n.* A pouring out; act of shedding or spilling; that which is poured out; waste. In pathology, extravasation of fluid into a visceral cavity, &c.
- EF-FUSIVE**, *a.* Pouring out; spreading; dispersive.
- EFT**, *n.* A newt; a small lizard.
- E.G.** [*L. exempli gratia.*] For example; for instance.
- EGG**, *n.* The body formed in females which contains the embryo of a bird or other animal of the same species.
- EGG**, *v. t.* See *EGGS*.
- EGG-GUP**, *n.* A cup for holding an egg at table.
- EGG-PLANT**, *n.* A vegetable used in cookery, having an egg-like form.

DÖVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—G AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

EGLAN-TINE (-tine or -tin), *n.* A species of rose; the sweet-brier.

E'GO-ISM, *n.* A passionate love of self; doubt of all existence but that of one's self.

E'GO-IST, *n.* A follower of Descartes, who was uncertain of every thing except his own existence and of his own mind, &c.

E'GO-TISM, *n.* Literally, too frequent a use of the word ego, I; hence, the magnifying of one's self or of one's own importance.—*SYN.* Self-conceit; vanity.—*Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's self; *egotism* is the expression of self-conceit in words or actions; *vanity* is inflation of mind arising from the idea of being thought highly of by others. A man may be vain or *self-conceited* and yet have sense enough to avoid *egotism*.

E'GO-TIST, *n.* One who speaks much of himself.

E-GO-TISTIC, } *a.* Often speaking of himself;

E-GO-TISTIC-AL, } conceited; full of self.

E-GRE'GIOUS (-gré'jus), *a.* Standing out with remarkable prominence [chiefly in a bad sense].

E-GRE'GIOUS-LY, *ad.* Greatly; enormously.

E'GRESS, *n.* The act of going out; liberty to quit any confined place.

E-GRES'SION (-grésh'un), *n.* The act of issuing forth.

E'GRET, *n.* The less white heron; the feathery or hairy crown of seeds.

E-GRETTE, *n.* A tuft of feathers, &c.; an ornament of ribbons.

E-GYPTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt; *n.* a native of Egypt; a gipsy.

EH (*ai*), *ex.* Denoting surprise or desire to hear again.

E'IDER (-ider), } *n.* A species of sea-duck found in

E'IDER-DUCK, } the Shetland Isles, Orkneys, &c.

E'IDER-DOWN, *n.* Very fine soft down from the

elder-duck, much prized.

EIGH (*ai*), *ex.* Expressive of pleasure.

EIGHT (*ait*), *a.* The next number above seven;

one added to seven; twice four.

EIGHTEEN (*aitéen*), *a.* Eight and ten united.

EIGHT-EEN'WO, *n.* A book having eighteen leaves

to the sheet, and hence the name; octo-decimo.

EIGHTEENTH (*aitéenth*), *a.* The next number

ordinal after the seventeenth; eight and ten.

EIGHTFOLD (*aité'föld*), *a.* Taken eight times.

EIGHTH (*aitth*), *a.* Noting the number eight; the

ordinal of eight.

EIGHTH, *n.* In music, an interval of five tones

and two semitones.

EIGHTHLY (*aitth'ly*), *ad.* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH (*aiti-eth*), *a.* Next in order to sev-

enty-ninth; noting the number eighty.

EIGHTSCORE (*aité'*), *a.* Twenty taken eight

times; 160; the same used as a noun.

EIGHTY (*ait'y*), *a.* Eight times ten united; four-

score.

EITHER (*é'ither or i'ther*), *conj.* as, either he will

go or stay.

E'THER (*é'ther or i'ther*), *a.* or *pron.* One or

another of any number; one of two; each.

E-JAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To throw out; to dart; to

utter.

E-JAC'U-LATION, *n.* A sudden throw; a short

prayer.

E-JAC'U-LA-TORY, *a.* Sudden; uttered in short

sentences.

E-JECT, *v. t.* Literally, to cast out from some in-

terior place, as the mouth, &c.; to cast out or ex-

pel, as from an office, building, &c.—*SYN.* To throw

off; thrust out; dispossess; turn out.

E-JECTION, *n.* A casting out; expulsion.

E-JECTIONMENT, *n.* Dispossession; in law, a writ

to deprive of possession.

E-JECTOR, *n.* One who dispossesses another of

his land.

EKE, *v. t.* To increase; to add to; to lengthen; to

prolong.

EKE, *ad.* Also; besides; moreover.

E-LAB'O-RATE, *v. t.* To produce with labour; to

finish with skill or care.

E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* Wrought out with great la-
bour; highly finished.

E-LAB'O-RATE-LY, *ad.* With labour and care.

E-LAB'O-RATION, *n.* A working out; improve-
ment by great labour.

E-LAB'O-RATOR, *n.* One who gives great care,
labour, and finish to his work.

E-LA'IN, *n.* The liquid or oily principle of oils and
fats.

E-LAPSE, *v. t.* To run out; to slip or glide away.
as time.

E-LASTIC, } *a.* Springing back; recovering

E-LASTIC-AL, } its former state.

E-LAS-TIC-ITY (-tis'e-ty), *n.* The property of
bodies to restore themselves after being bent or
pressed out of form or position.

E-LATE, *a.* Flushed with success; haughty.

E-LATE, *v. t.* To make proud.

E-LATE, *n.* A spiral fibre in cryptogamic plants

E-LATION, *n.* Haughtiness; arrogance; pride.

E-LATOR, *n.* He who or that which makes proud.

EL'BOW, *n.* The bend of the arm; an angle.

EL'BOW, *v. t.* To push with the elbow; *v. i. t.* to

jut into an angle; to bend.

EL'BOW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms.

EL'BOW-ROOM, *n.* Room to move the elbows.

ELD, *n.* Old age; old people. [Obsolete.]

ELDER, *n.* A tree of several species.

ELDER, *a.* Having lived longer; having more

years; the comparative degree of *old*, now written

old.

ELDER, *n.* One who is older than another. A
person who, for his age, experience, and wisdom,
is selected for office. In the Presbyterian churches,
the minister and elders compose the Kirk-

session, or lowest Church court.

ELDER-LY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced in years.

ELDER-SHIP, *n.* Seniority; order of elders.

ELDEST, *a. superl.* Oldest; most aged.

EL DO-RÁ'DO, *n.* [Sp.] A fabulous region in the

interior of South America, supposed to be im-

mensely rich in gold, gems, &c.

E-LE-AT'IC, *a.* Applied to certain philosophers,

followers of Xenophanes of Elea, who sought to

confine the thoughts to ideas of God, &c.

EI-E-CAM-PANE, *n.* A plant; a sweetmeat.

E-LECT', *v. t.* To decide in favour of; to choose

for office.—*SYN.* To select; prefer; choose, which

see.

E-LECT', *a.* Chosen; selected; *n.* one chosen or

set apart.

E-LECTED, *pp.* Chosen; taken by choice.

E-LECTI-CISM, *n.* The system of selecting doc-

trines and opinions from other systems. See

ELECTICISM.

E-LECTION, *n.* The act or power of choosing;

the choice of officers; the day on which the pub-

lic choice of officers is made; preference; in the-

ology, divine choice; predestination.

E-LEC-TION-EER', *v. t.* To make interest for

office for one's self or another; to use arts to se-

cure election.

E-LEC-TION-EERING, *a.* Aiming to promote or

secure an election; *n.* use of efforts or arts to se-

cure an election to office. [lection.]

E-LECTIVE, *a.* Depending on choice; using se-

E-LECTIVE AFFINITY, *n.* A tendency in

bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter rather

than others.

E-LECTIVE-LY, *ad.* By choice or preference.

E-LECTOR, *n.* One who has the right of voting at

elections; in Germany, one who had the right of

voting in the election of emperor.

E-LECTOR-AL, *a.* Belonging to an elector.

E-LECTOR-ATE, *n.* The dignity or the territory

of an elector in Germany.

E-LECTRESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector

in Germany.

E-LESTRIC, *n.* A substance that exhibits elec-

tricity by friction; a non-conductor.

E-LESTRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to electricity or

E-LESTRIC-AL, } capable of exhibiting it.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLER, FLR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

- E-LEC-TRI-CIAN** (trish'un), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.
- E-LEC-TRI-CITY**, *n.* A subtle agent usually excited by the friction of glass, but originally of amber (*electron* in Greek), whence its name. It produces shocks of the body, mechanical violence, heat, light, attraction, repulsion, and polarity.
- E-LEC-TRI-FI-A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity.
- E-LEC-TRI-FIED** (-fide), *a.* Charged with electricity.
- E-LEC-TRI-FY**, *v. t.* To charge with electricity or to cause it to pass through; to astonish.
- E-LEC-TRI-FY-ING**, *a.* Conveying electricity; exciting in a high degree, as sudden news.
- E-LEC-TRI-ZATION**, *n.* Act of electrizing.
- E-LEC-TRIZE**, *v. t.* To electrify.
- E-LEC-TRO-CHE-MIS-TRY**, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.
- E-LEC-TRO-MAG-NET-IC**, *a.* Pertaining to electro-magnetism; applied to a *telegraph*, which, by means of a wire conducting electricity, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the speed of lightning.
- E-LEC-TRO-MAG-NET-ISM**, *n.* The agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.
- E-LEC-TRO-ME-TER**, *n.* An apparatus for indicating the presence, or determining the power of electricity; *electroscope*.
- E-LEC-TRO-TYPE**, *v. t.* To plate; to cover with metal deposited from its solution by an electro-chemical process.
- E-LEC-TRO-TYPE**, *n.* A fac-simile taken in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process.
- E-LEC-TRO-TYP-ING**, *n.* The process of plating with metal deposited by an electro-chemical agency.
- E-LECTRUM**, *n.* [L.] Amber; also an alloy of gold and silver.
- E-LECTU-A-RY**, *n.* A medicine composed of powders, conserves, &c.
- EL-EE-MOS-Y-NA-RY**, *a.* Given in charity; pertaining to charity; *n.* one living on charity.
- EL/E-GANCE**, *n.* Literally, selectness; a species of beauty, whether in form, manner, expression, &c., of a peculiarly *select* kind, and opposed to every thing coarse and vulgar; fine polish of deportment, style, &c.—*Syn.* Grace—*Elegance* implies something which is produced by training and art, as *elegance* of manners, composition, handwriting, &c.; *elegant* furniture, an *elegant* house, an *elegant* mansion, &c. *Grace* is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift; the manner of a peasant-girl may be *graceful*, but would hardly be called *elegant*. *Grace* is opposed to awkwardness.
- EL/E-GANT**, *a.* Characterized by elegance.—*Syn.* Polished; refined; symmetrical.
- EL/E-GANT-LY**, *ad.* With elegance or beauty.
- EL-E-GI-AC** or **E-LE-GI-AC**, *a.* Belonging to elegy; plaintive; used in elegies.
- EL-E-GI-AC-AL**, *a.* Belonging to an elegy.
- E-LE-GIT**, *n.* [L.] In law, a writ by which a debtor's goods are taken and appraised.
- EL/E-GY**, *n.* A funeral poem; a plaintive song.
- EL/E-MENT**, *n.* The first or minutest constituent part of a thing; an ingredient. In the plural, the first rules or principles of an art or science. Particularly but erroneously, earth, air, fire, and water.
- EL-E-MENTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to elements.
- EL-E-MENTA-RY**, *a.* Relating to elements; primary; rudimental; uncompounded; simple.
- EL/E-PHANT**, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.
- EL-E-PHAN-TI-A-SIS**, *n.* A disease of the legs and feet, causing swelling to a great size, with roughness of scales on the skin; black leprosy.
- EL-E-PHANTINE**, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge.
- EL-EU-SINT-AN**, *a.* Relating to the mysteries of Ceres at Eleusis, in Greece.
- EL/E-VATE**, *v. t.* To raise from a low point to a higher; to raise morally, or refine and exalt; to make louder or higher, as the voice.—*Syn.* To exalt; lift up; elate; cheer; raise; excite.
- EL-E-VATION**, *n.* Act of raising; exaltation; height; a high place or station; in architecture, a view or perspective of an edifice; front view of a building drawn without regard to perspective.
- EL/E-VA-TOR**, *n.* One that raises, lifts or exalts; in anatomy, a muscle that raises the part to which it is attached; a surgical instrument for raising depressed portions of the skull; an instrument for raising grain to upper floors.
- E-LEVEN**, *a.* Ten with one added.
- E-LEVENTH**, *a.* The next ordinal number to tenth.
- ELF**, *n.*; pl. *Elves*. An imaginary wandering spirit; a fairy.
- ELF**, *v. t.* To entangle intricately.
- ELF-AR-BOW**, *n.* Name of flint arrow-heads.
- ELF-SHOT**, *n.* vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.
- ELFIN**, *a.* Pertaining to elves; resembling
- ELFISH**, *a.* elves or fairies.
- ELFLOCK**, *n.* A knot of hair supposed to be twisted by elves.
- EL/GIN MAR-BLES**, *n.* A collection of ancient reliefs, statues, &c., in the British Museum, brought by Lord Elgin from the Parthenon of Athens.
- E-LICIT** (e-lis'it), *v. t.* To draw forth; to bring to light; to deduce.
- E-LIDE**, *v. t.* To cut off a syllable.
- EL-I-GI-BIL-ITY**, *n.* Capacity of being elected
- EL/I-GI-BLE-NESS**, *n.* to office; fitness or worthiness.
- EL/I-GI-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable; proper. [choice.]
- EL/I-GI-BLY**, *ad.* Suitably; so as to be worthy of
- E-LIM-I-NATE**, *v. t.* To draw out; to set at liberty.
- E-LIM-I-NATION**, *n.* The act of expelling or causing to disappear.
- E-LISION** (-lizhun), *n.* Cutting off a vowel at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel.
- E-LITE** (i-léte), *n.* [Fr.] A select body of persons; the flower of an army.
- E-LIXIR**, *n.* A compound tincture; refined spirit.
- E-LIZ-A-BETH-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.
- ELK**, *n.* A large species of quadruped with pal-mated horns.
- ELL**, *n.* A measure of length. The English ell is a yard and a quarter; the Scottish, 37.2 inches.
- EL-LIPSE**, *n.* An oval figure.
- EL-LIP-SIS**, *n.* In grammar, an omission of one or more words.
- EL-LIPSOID**, *n.* A solid elliptical body.
- EL-LIPTIC**, *a.* Like an ellipse; oval; hav-
- EL-LIPTIC-AL**, *a.* ing a part omitted.
- EL/M**, *n.* A large, gracefully-spreading tree.
- EL/O-CUTION**, *n.* Utterance; delivery of words; manner of delivery. In ancient treatises on oratory, the choice and order of words.
- EL/O-CUTION-ARY**, *a.* Belonging to or containing elocution.
- EL/O-CUTION-IST**, *n.* One versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject. [ideal.]
- E-LOGE** (s-lózhé), *n.* [Fr.] A panegyric on the
- E-LON-GATE** (-Jonggate), *v. t.* To lengthen; to remove farther; *v. i.* to depart from; to recede.
- E-LON-GATION** (-long-gáshun), *n.* A lengthening; distance; departure; in astronomy, recession of a planet from the sun as seen from our earth; in surgery, lengthening of a limb from disease or injury, or in reducing a fractured bone, &c.
- E-LOPE**, *v. t.* To run away secretly, or quit without permission, particularly with a gallant.
- E-LOPEMENT**, *n.* A secret, unallowed departure.
- E-LO-QUENCE**, *n.* Oratory; the expression of strong emotion so as to excite like emotions in the minds of others; forcible language.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; ACLE, BYLL; V'CI'OUS.—S AS X; Ó AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

ELO-QUENT, *a.* Speaking with eloquence; having power to express strong emotion vividly and appropriately; marked by vigour, fluency, and animation.

ELO-QUENT-LY, *ad.* With eloquence; so as to affect and persuade.

ELSE, *a.* or *pron.* Other; one or something beside; *ad.* otherwise; in the other case.

ELSEWHERE (-hwáre), *ad.* In some other place.

E-LU-CI-DATE, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear.

E-LU-CI-DATION, *n.* The art of throwing light on an obscure subject; exposition; illustration.

E-LU-CI-DATIVE, *a.* Making clear.

E-LU-CI-DATOR, *n.* One who explains.

E-LU-CI-DATO-RY, *a.* Tending to throw light on or explain.

E-LUDE (28), *v. t.* To escape or avoid by artifice—*Syn.* To avoid; evade; escape; shun; flee; mock.

E-LUDI-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded.

E-LU-SION (e-lú'shun), *n.* Escape by arts, &c.; evasion.

E-LUSIVE, *a.* Practising elusion; evasive.

E-LUSO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude or deceive; fallacious.

E-LUCRI-ATE, *v. t.* To purify by washing.

ELVES, *n. pl.* See **ELF**.

E-LY-SIAN (e-liz'h-e-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; delicious; blissful.

E-LYSIUM (-lizh'e-um), *n.* Place of delight in ancient mythology for happy souls after death.

ELY-TRON, *n.*; *pl.* **ELY-TRA**. The sheath or wing-case of those insects commonly called beetles.

EM. The letter m, being a square type, is taken by printers as a measure of the amount of matter in a page.

E-MACI-ATE, *v. t.* To loose flesh gradually; to waste away; to decay; *v. t.* To attenuate.

E-MACI-ATED, *a.* Thin; wasted.

E-MACI-ATION (-má-she-'shun), *n.* The act or state of making or becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh, with debility.

EM'A-NANT, *a.* Issuing; flowing from.

EM'A-NATE, *v. t.* To flow or proceed from.

EM-A-NATION, *n.* Act of flowing from; that which flows; product; effluvia.

EM'A-NATIVE, *a.* Tending to flow from.

E-MANCI-PATE, *v. t.* To set free from slavery; to set free from restraint of any kind.

E-MANCI-PATED, *a.* Freed from bondage; set at liberty.

E-MANCI-PATION, *n.* Setting free from slavery or subjection.—*Syn.* Liberation; release; freedom; deliverance.

E-MANCI-PATOR, *n.* One who frees from slavery or liberates from bondage or restraint.

E-MAS-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To castrate; to deprive of manliness; to weaken.

E-MAS-CU-LATED, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigour; weak.

E-MAS-CU-LATION, *n.* Castration; unmanly weakness; effeminacy.

EM-BALE, *v. t.* To pack; to make into packages.

EM-BALM (em-bám'), *v. t.* To fill with aromatics, as a dead body for preservation; to preserve with care and affection from loss or decay.

EM-BALMER, *n.* One who embalms.

EM-BANK, *v. t.* To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, &c.

EM-BANKMENT, *n.* The act of enclosing or defending with a bank; a mound thrown up.

EM-BAR'GO, *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.

EM-BAR'GO, *v. t.* To stop or hinder ships from sailing into or out of port; prohibition.

EM-BARK, *v. t.* To go on board a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage or take a share in any business; *v. t.* to cause to enter on board a ship; to engage in any affair.

EM-BAR-KATION, *n.* A going or putting on board.

EM-BAR'ASS, *v. t.* Literally, to bar up; hence, to disconcert by some sudden check or unpleasant occurrence; to strike with painful confusion of mind.—*Syn.* To puzzle; perplex.—We are puzzled when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand; we are perplexed when our feelings as well as judgment are so affected that we know not how to decide or act; we are embarrassed when there is some bar or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion. A school-boy is puzzled by a difficult sum; a reasoner is perplexed by the subtleties of his opponent; a youth is sometimes so embarrassed by the presence of strangers as to lose his presence of mind.

EM-BAR'ASS-ING, *a.* Perplexing; confounding; tending to perplex or abash.

EM-BAR'ASS-MENT, *n.* Perplexity; distress; state of confusion.

EM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* A public minister of the first rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign; ambassador.

EM-BAS-SA-DORI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an ambassador.

EM'BAS-SY, *n.* A public message or commission to a foreign nation; the persons by whom it is sent or their residence.

EM-BATTLE, *v. t.* To set in order of battle; *v. t.* to be ranged in order of battle.

EM-BAY (em-bá'), *v. t.* To close in a bay or inlet.

EM-BED, *v. t.* To lay as in a bed.

EM-BED'DED, *a.* Deposited; inlaid; sunk in surrounding matter.

EM-BEL-LISH, *v. t.* To adorn; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments. See **ADORN**.

EM-BEL-LISH-MENT, *n.* Ornament; decoration.

EM'BER-DAYS, *n. pl.* Days and weeks in

EM'BER-WEEKS, Episcopal churches especially devoted to fasting and prayer.

EM'BERS, *n. pl.* Hot cinders; ashes with fire.

EM-BEZZLE (-be'z'l), *v. t.* To take another's property intrusted to one's care; to waste.

EM-BEZZLE-MENT, *n.* Unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.

EM-BEZZLER, *a.* One who embezzles.

EM-BITTER. See **IBITTER**.

EM-BLAZE, *v. t.* To adorn with glittering ornaments.

EM-BLA'ZON (em-bla'zn), *v. t.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours; to display.

EM-BLA'ZON-ER, *n.* One who emblazons or adorns.

EM-BLA'ZON-RY, *n.* Display of figures on shields.

EM-BLEM, *n.* A picture imaging forth a truth or lesson by some figure or scene; painted enigma; a type or figure.

EM-BLEM-ATIC, *a.* Consisting in an em-

EM-BLEM-ATIC-AL, *f.* blem; representing by a figure, using emblems.

EM-BLEM-ATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of emblems.

EM-BLEM-A-TIST, *n.* A writer or deviser of emblems.

EM-BLE-MENTS, *n. pl.* The products or fruits of land sown, &c.

EM-BLEM-IZE, *v. t.* To represent by em-

EM-BLEM-TIZE, *f.* blem.

EM-BLOOM, *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EM-BODIED (-bód'id), *pp.* or *a.* Collected or formed into a body; invested with a body.

EM-BODY, *v. t.* To form into a body or collection.

EM-BODY, *v. t.* To unite in a body or collection.

EM-BOLD'EN (-böld'én), *v. t.* To give boldness to; to make daring.

EM-BO-LUS, *a.* [L.] Something inserted or acting in another: a piston or driver.

EM-BON-POINT (ang-bong-pwá'), *n.* [Fr.] Plumpness of body or person.

EM-BOR-DEE, *v. t.* To adorn with a border.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRC, FIB, LIST, FILL, WHAT; THREE, FIRM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

EM-BYSSOM, *v. t.* See **IMBOSOM**.
EM-BOSS, *v. t.* To adorn with raised work; to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relief.
EM-BOSS'ED ('bōst'), *a.* Covered with raised figures; in botany, projecting like a boss.
EM-BOSSMENT, *n.* Raised work; a protuberance.
EM-BOTTLE, *v. t.* To put into or confine in bottles.
EM-BOU-CHURE (āng-boō-shū'), *n.* [Fr.] The mouth of a river, canon, &c.; the mouth of a wind instrument of music.
EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; eviscerate.
EM-BOWER, *v. t.* To lodge in a bower; *v. t.* to cover or surround with a bower; to shelter with trees.
EM-BRACE, *v. t.* To take in the arms; to encircle; to seize eagerly; to adopt.—**SYN.** To clasp; hug; enclose; comprehend; include; comprise; contain; encompass.
EM-BRACE, *n.* Enclosure or clasp with the arms.
EM-BRACEMENT, *n.* Act of embracing; a clasp.
EM-BRACER, *n.* One who embraces.
EM-BRACER-Y, *n.* Attempt to corrupt a jury.
EM-BRA'SURE (em-brā'shūr), *n.* An opening in a wall for cannon; a widening of the aperture of a door or window on the inside.
EM-BRO-CATE, *v. t.* To moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid, as oil, spirits, &c.
EM-BRO-GATION, *n.* A moistening and rubbing with cloth or sponge, &c.; the liquid applied.
EM-BROIDER, *v. t.* To border or adorn with ornamental needle-work or figures.
EM-BROIDER-ER, *n.* One who ornaments with, or works in gold, silver, or silk thread.
EM-BROIDER-Y, *n.* Variegated needle-work.
EM-BROIL, *v. t.* To intermix confusedly; to involve in trouble by connection with something else.—**SYN.** To entangle; perplex; disturb; distract.
EM-BROILMENT, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion.
EM-BRUE. See **IMBRUE**.
EM'BRY-O, } *n.* The rudiments of an animal or
EM'BRY-ON, } plant not distinctly formed; a
pertaining to or noting any thing in its first rudiments.
EM-BRY-OL/O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of things in their embryo state.
EM-MEND-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being amended.
EM-EN-DATION, *n.* Correction of a fault.
EM'EN-DATOR, *n.* One who corrects errors or improves.
EM-MEND-A-TOR-Y, *a.* Contributing to amend.
EM'E-RALD, *n.* A gem of a bright green colour; a kind of printing type between minion and nonpareil.
EM-ERGE ('13), *v. t.* To issue; to rise out of a fluid.
EM-ER-GENCE, } *n.* A rising out of; exigence;
EM-ER-GEN-CY, } pressing necessity.
EM-ER-GENT, *a.* Rising out of; coming in sight; unexpected; urgent.
EM-ER-I-TUS, *n.*; pl. **EM-ER-I-TI**. One who has been honourably discharged from the public service.
EM-E-ROD, *n.* Hemorrhoids; piles.
EM-ER'SION, *n.* Act of rising out of a fluid. In astronomy, reappearance of the moon or a star after an eclipse, or any thing that has been hid by the effulgence of the sun.
EM'ER-Y, *n.* A variety of corundum used in polishing metals, &c.
EM-ETIC, *a.* That provokes vomiting; *n.* medicine that excites vomiting.
EM'EO, *n.* A large bird like the cassowary.
EM-EUTE ('ā-mūt'), *n.* [Fr.] A seditious commotion; a mob.
EM-I-CATION, *n.* A flying off in sparks, as heated iron; a sparkling.

E-MI-CATION, *n.* Discharge of urine; urine.
EMIT-GRANT, *a.* Removing or having removed from one country to another for residence.
EMIT-GRANT, *n.* One who quits his residence in one country to settle in another.
EM'I-GRATE, *v. t.* To leave one country or state to reside in another.
EM-I-GRATION, *n.* The removal of inhabitants from one state or country to another.
EM'I-NENCE, } *n.* A rising ground; distinction;
EM'I-NEN-CY, } notice; title of honour.
EM'I-NENT, *a.* Literally, rising aloft; hence, exaltation in rank; high in public estimation.—**SYN.** Distinguished; conspicuous; celebrated. See **DISTINGUISHED**.
EM'I-NENT-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.
EM'IE, } *n.* A title of dignity among the Turks
E-MEE', } and Mohammedans.
EM'IS-SA-RY, *n.* A secret agent; a spy; one sent on a mission.
E-MISSION ('mish'un), *n.* A sending out; what is sent out.
E-MIT, *v. t.* To send out; to throw out; to issue or put into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.
EM'NET, *n.* A pismire; an ant.
EM-OL-LESCENCE, *n.* That first degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape.
E-MOL/LI-ATE, *v. t.* To soften; to render effeminate.
E-MOLL'IENT ('mōl'yent), *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing solids; *n.* a warm, alleviating application, oily or mucilaginous, &c.
EM-OL-LI'TION ('lāh'un), *n.* A softening or relaxing.
E-MOL'UMENT, *n.* Profit from an office or employment.—**SYN.** Gain; income; advantage.
E-MOL-U-MENTAL, *a.* Producing profit.
E-MOTION, *n.* Literally, a moving of the soul; hence, awakened sensibility; excitement of the mind.—**SYN.** Feeling; agitation.—Feeling is the weaker term, and may be of the body or the mind; emotion is of the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling, as an emotion of pity, terror, &c. Agitation may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions.
E-MOTION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to emotion.
E-MOTIVE, }
EM-PALE, *v. t.* To inclose with pickets or pales; to put to death by fixing on a stake.
EM-PALEMENT, *n.* A fortifying with stakes; the calyx of a flower; a putting to death by thrusting an upright stake into the body.
EM-PAN'NEL, *n.* A list of jurors. See **PANEL**.
EM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* See **IMPANELL**.
EM-PARK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park.
EM'PER-OR, *n.* The sovereign of an empire.
EM'PHA-SIS, *n.*; pl. **EM'PHA-SIS**. Stress of utterance given to a word or part of a discourse intended to be impressed specially on an audience.
EM'PHA-SIZE, *v. t.* To pronounce with a particular force of voice, and so render the meaning more distinct and impressive.
EM-PHATIC, } *a.* Forcible; strong; uttered
EM-PHATIC-AL, } with emphasis.
EM-PHATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With emphasis or force.
EM-PHY-SE'MA, *n.* A puffy tumour.
EM'PIRE, *n.* Supreme power in governing; dominions of an emperor; region under control.—**SYN.** Sway; dominion; rule; sovereignty.
EM'PIR-IC or **EM-PIR'IC**, *n.* A pretended physician; a quack; a charlatan.
EM-PIR'IC, } *a.* Used and applied without
EM-PIR'IC-AL, } science; as applied to philosophy, that of experiment or facts in opposition to merely hypothetical or theoretic.
EM-PIR'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Experimentally; as a quack.
EM-PIR'I-CISM, *n.* Dependence on experience without learning or art; quackery.

DÖVE WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; V'ICIOUS.—E as K; é as J; a as Z; ON as SH; THIE.

EM-PLASTER (6), *v. t.* To cover with plaster.
EM-PLASTIC, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; applied to remedies which adhere to the surface they are laid on.

EM-PLOY, *v. t.* To use; to use as an instrument, means, or materials; to engage in one's service; to devote to an object; to keep at work or busy one's self.

EM-PLOY, *n.* Business; occupation; office; service for another.

EM-PLOY-EE (ang-ploy-ä'), *n.* One who is employed in the service of another.

EM-PLOY-ER, *n.* One who employs, uses or keeps in service.

EM-PLOYMENT, *n.* The act of using; that which engages the head or hands; business; office.

EM-POI'SON (poi'zn), *v. t.* To poison; to destroy by poison; to render noxious; to deprive of sweetness.

EM-PO-RETIC, *a.* Used in market.

EM-PO-RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* **EM-PO-RI-UMS** or **EM-PO-RI-A**. A place of merchandise; a mart.

EM-PO-VER-ISH. See **IMPOVERISH**.

EM-POWER, *v. t.* To authorize; to give legal power to; to enable.

EM-PRESS, *n.* The wife of an emperor, or a female with imperial power.

EM-PRISE, *n.* An undertaking; an enterprise.

EMPTINESS, *n.* State of containing nothing; void space; unsatisfactoriness; want of intellect.

EMPTY, *a.* Void; unfurnished; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; without effect; hungry; waste; barren.

EMPTY, *v. t.* To make void; to exhaust; *v. i.* to pour out or discharge its contents; to become empty.

EMPTY-INGS, *n. pl.* Lees of beer, cider, &c.

EM-PURPLE, *v. t.* To tinge with a purple colour.

EM-PY-RE-AL, *a.* Refined beyond aerial matter;

EM-PY-RE-AN, *f.* formed of pure air and light; heavenly; vital; *n.* the highest heaven, where pure fire was supposed to exist.

EM-PY-REC-MATIC, *f.* *a.* Having the taste

EM-PY-REC-MATIC-AL, *f.* or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.

EM-U-LATE, *v. t.* To vie with; to strive to equal or excel.

EM-U-LATION, *n.* Effort to equal or surpass; desire of superiority.—**SYN.** Competition; rivalry.—**Competition** is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object; emulation is an ardent desire for superiority arising from competition, but not implying, of necessity, any improper feeling; rivalry is a personal contest, and almost, of course, gives rise to envy, resentment, or detraction.

EM-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to contend for superiority.

EM-U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who strives to equal or excel.

E-MUL-GENT, *a.* Milking or draining out; *n.* a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

EM-C-LOUS, *a.* Rivaling; desirous to excel.

EM-C-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With desire to excel.

E-MULSION (mul'shun), *n.* A soft liquid remedy resembling milk, made by mixing oil and water by means of a saccharine or mucilaginous substance.

E-MULSIVE, *a.* Softening; mollifying; milk-like.

EN, *a prefix*, is usually equivalent to in or on, and before b, p, or m, is changed to em, as in embolden, and generally augments the force of the compound.

EN-ABLE, *v. t.* To furnish with power, means, or knowledge; to authorize.

EN-ABLEMENT, *n.* Act of enabling; ability.

EN-ACT, *v. t.* To make or pass, as a law; to decree; to sanction; to represent in action.

EN-ACTIVE, *a.* Having power to establish as a law.

EN-ACTMENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law.

EN-ACTOR, *n.* One who passes a law.

E-NAL/LA-GE (e-nal'la-je), *n.* A figure in grammar by which one gender, case, mood, &c., of the same word is changed for another.

EN-AMEL, *n.* A substance imperfectly vitrified, or like glass, with greater fusibility or opacity; the smooth, hard cover on the visible part of the teeth.

EN-AMEL, *v. t.* To cover or to paint in enamel; to make glossy.

EN-AMEL, *v. i.* To use enamel, or practise the art of laying on enamel.

EN-AMEL-AR, *a.* Like enamel; hard and smooth.

EN-AMEL-LER, *n.* One who lays on enamels or inlays colours.

EN-AMEL-LING, *n.* The act or art of laying on enamel.

EN-AMOUR, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to charm.

EN-CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage.

EN-CAMP, *v. t.* To pitch tents for lodging; *v. i.* to form into a camp.

EN-CAMPMENT, *n.* Act of pitching tents or place where troops lodge; a camp.

EN-CASE. See **INCASE**.

EN-CAUSTIC, *a.* Literally, burned in; noting the process of infixing coloured designs in a surface by strong heat, as encaustic tiles.

EN-CAVE, *n.* To hide in a cave.

EN-CIENTE (ang-sant'), *a.* [Fr.] With child.

EN-CIENTE (ang-sant'), *n.* An inclosure.

EN-CE-PHALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the head.

EN-CHAFE, *v. t.* To chafe; to fret; to irritate.

EN-CHAIN, *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to bind; to fix the attention.

EN-CHAINMENT, *n.* The act of enchaining.

EN-CHANT (6), *v. t.* To affect with sorcery; to delight in the highest degree.—**SYN.** To charm; captivate; fascinate; ravish; enrapture.

EN-CHANTER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

EN-CHANTING-LY, *ad.* In a way to fascinate.

EN-CHANTMENT, *n.* Fascination; magic charms; irresistible influence; extreme delight.—**SYN.** Incantation; sorcery; spell; witchery.

EN-CHANTRESS, *n.* A sorceress; a charming woman.

EN-CHÄSE, *v. t.* To fix in another body; to adorn with embossed work; to cut in for ornament.

EN-CHASED (-chaste'), *a.* Ornamented with figures, scroll-work, &c., in low relief, carved not cast.

EN-CHISEL (-chiz'el), *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.

EN-CIRCULAR, *a.* Popular or common; demotic.

EN-CIRCLE (17), *v. t.* To inclose in a circle; to go circularly around; to gather about in a crowd.—**SYN.** To embrace; to encompass; enclose; environ; surround.

EN-CLASP (6), *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.

EN-CLITIC, *n.* In grammar, a particle which throws the accent upon the end of another, may vary the accent.

EN-CLOSE. See **INCLOSE**.

EN-CLOSURE. See **INCLOSURE**.

EN-COM-MEND, *n.* One who praises another; a panegyrist.

EN-COM-MEND-AT-ION, *a.* Bestowing laudatory praise.

EN-COM-MEND-UM, *n.*; *pl.* **EN-COM-MEND-UMS** or **EN-COM-MEND-UMS**. A high commendation; panegyric; praise. See **EULOGY**.

EN-COM-PASS, *v. t.* To bring within a given circuit or compass; to go around; to shut in and confine.—**SYN.** To encircle; enclose; surround; environ; invest; hem in.

EN-COM-PASS-MENT, *n.* A surrounding.

EN-CORE (ong-köre'), *a.* [Fr.] Again; a call for a repetition of a passage in a play, &c.

EN-CORE, *v. t.* To call for a song or part to be given again.

EN-COUNTER, *n.* A sudden or unexpected meeting; a meeting in combat; a sharp contest in words.—**SYN.** Conflict; fight skirmish.

- EN-DEAVOUR**, *v. t.* To exert strength of body or mind for accomplishing some object; to make effort.—*Syn.* Try; attempt; strive; struggle; labour; *v. t.* to try to effect; to assay.
- EN-DEMI-AL**, *a.* Peculiar to a people or nation.
- EN-DEMIC**, *a.* tional; domestic, as diseases.
- EN-DEMIC-AL**, *a.* which affect particular situations or result from local causes.
- EN-DENT-LEN** (*den'e-zn*), *v. t.* To naturalize; to admit to citizenship.
- ENDING**, *n.* Termination; conclusion; in grammar, the last letter or syllable.
- EN-DITE**. See **LEDITE**.
- EN-ER-GEN**, *a.* Having no end; unlimited; perpetual, seemingly without end.
- EN-ERGEN-LY**, *ad.* Without end; incessantly.
- EN-ERGEN**, *a.* A plant, the wood of whose stem increases by internal growth, with no evident distinction between the bark, the wood, and the pith.
- EN-ERGENOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to endogens.
- EN-ERGEN-SE**, *a.* The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances into a space containing a denser fluid.
- EN-ER-OW**, *v. t.* To furnish with dower or with a fund; to settle a provision on; to enrich with gifts.
- EN-EROWMENT**, *n.* Act of settling dower or of creating a fund; establishment of permanent support; that which is bestowed or settled on; a fund; a gift, quality, or faculty from the Creator.
- EN-ER-OW**. See **LEDITE**.
- EN-ER-ABLE**, *a.* That may be borne or suffered; tolerable.
- EN-ERANCE**, *n.* A bearing without being overcome; continuance.—*Syn.* Sufferance; patience; fortitude; resignation.
- EN-ER-CE**, *v. t.* To support without breaking or yielding; to bear with patience.—*Syn.* To sustain; suffer; undergo; support; tolerate; brook.
- EN-ER-CE**, *v. t.* To last; to abide in the same state without perishing.—*Syn.* To remain; continue.
- END-WISE**, *ad.* On the end; with the end first.
- E-NEID**, *n.* An heroic poem, written by Virgil, of which Eneas is the hero.
- E-NEMA**, *n.* A clyster; injection; lavement.
- EN-EMY**, *n.* One hostile to another; one who is opposed; in war, the opposing force.—*Syn.* Foe; adversary; antagonist; opponent.
- EN-ER-GETIC**, *a.* Operating with vigour and effect.—*Syn.* Powerful; forcible; efficacious; potent; vigorous; effective; active.
- EN-ER-GETIC-AL-LY**, *ad.* With force; powerfully.
- EN-ER-GIZE**, *v. t.* To inspire with force or vigour; *v. t.* to act with force.
- EN-ER-GY**, *n.* Inherent power; power vigorously exerted; force of language or utterance.—*Syn.* Vigour; spirit; resolution; efficiency; strength.
- E-NEH-VATE**, *v. t.* To deprive of vigour; to weaken.
- E-NEH-VATE**, *a.* Enfeebled; having little or no strength.
- E-NEH-VATION**, *n.* Act of reducing strength.
- EN-FEE-BLE**, *v. t.* To take away strength; to reduce vigour; make feeble.
- EN-FEE-BLE-MENT**, *n.* A weakening; weak state.
- EN-FEOFFE** (*en-fef*), *v. t.* To give a fief; to invest with a fief.
- EN-FEOFFMENT** (*-feffment*), *n.* The act of giving a fief simple of an estate; the deed that conveys the fief.
- EN-FI-LADE**, *n.* A straight passage or line.
- EN-FI-LADE**, *v. t.* To pierce, scour, or rake with shot in the direction or through the whole of a line.
- EN-FORCE**, *v. t.* To strengthen; to compel; to put in execution; to urge on.
- EN-FORCEMENT**, *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; that which gives force; enticement.
- EN-FOR-CER**, *n.* One who compels; one who carries into effect.
- EN-FRANCHISE** (*en-fran'chiz*), *v. t.* To set free; to make free of a corporation; to admit to the privilege of a free citizen.
- EN-FRANCHISE-MENT**, *n.* Act of making free or of release.
- EN-GAGE**, *v. t.* To bind; to stake as a pledge; to enlist; to join; to attract and fix; to occupy; to encounter in combat; to enter upon; to promise; *v. t.* to begin to fight; to embark in any business; to bind one's self.

DOVE, WOLF, BUCK; BÖLE, BÜLL; VÍ'CIOUS.—e as k; é as j; s as z; CH as SH; TH.

EN-GAGED, *a.* Earnestly employed; zealous; pledged in marriage.
EN-GAGED-NESS, *n.* Great zeal; animation.
EN-GAGEMENT, *n.* Obligation by agreement; a pledge in marriage; occupation; employment; battle.
EN-GAGING, *a.* Winning; attractive.
EN-GENER, *v. t.* To beget; to produce; *v. i.* to be begotten, caused, or produced.
ENGINE (én'jin), *n.* A machine in which two or more mechanical powers are combined; an instrument of action; means; an agent.
EN-GI-NEER, *n.* One skilled in mechanics, or who takes charge of an engine, or manages cannon; a civil engineer is one who superintends the construction of aqueducts, rail-roads, canals, &c.
EN-GI-NEERING, *n.* The art or profession of an engineer.
ENGIN-RY (én'jin-rí), *a.* Management of artillery and of engines in general.
EN-GIRD, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. ENGIRDED, ENGIRDT.] To encompass; to reach around; to encircle.
ENGLISH (Ing'lish), *a.* From Angles, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain. Pertaining to England or its inhabitants.
ENGLISH, *n.* The people or language of England.
EN-GLOT, *v. t.* To swallow; to fill.
EN-GORGE, *v. t.* To gorge; to swallow greedily; to devour; *v. i.* to feed with eagerness or voracity.
EN-GRAFT. See **INGRAFT**.
EN-GRAIL, *v. t.* To variegate or to spot, as with hail.
EN-GRAILMENT, *n.* The ring of dots around a coin or medal.
EN-GRAIN, *v. t.* To dye in grain or in the raw material.
EN-GRAPPLE, *v. t.* To lay fast hold of; to seize.
EN-GRASP (6), *v. t.* To seize with the hand strongly; to hold fast on; to gripe.
EN-GRAVE, *v. t.* [pret. ENGRAVED; pp. ENGRAVED, ENGRAVEN.] To cut with a chisel or graver; to picture by incisions; to imprint; to impress deeply.
EN-GRAVEMENT, *n.* The act of engraving; engraved work.
EN-GRAV'EN (-grá'vn), *a.* Cut with a chisel; imprinted; strongly impressed.
EN-GRAVE'IT, *n.* One who engraves.
EN-GRAVING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, &c.; that which is engraved; a print.
EN-GROSS, *v. t.* To take in undue quantities or degrees; to seize or buy the whole; to write in a fair hand.—**SYN.** To absorb; swallow up; occupy; seize on; monopolize; forestall.
EN-GROSS'EB, *n.* One who monopolizes; one who writes a fair copy.
EN-GROSSMENT, *n.* Act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.
EN-GULF, *v. t.* To throw or absorb in a gulf or whirlpool.
EN-HANCE (6), *v. t.* To raise to a higher point; to advance; to increase.
EN-HANCEMENT, *n.* Raising to a higher point; increase; aggravation.
EN-HAR-MONIC, *a.* Advancing by intervals less than semitones.
EN-IGMA, *n.* A riddle; obscure expression.
EN-IG-MATIC, } *a.* Containing a riddle; ob-
EN-IG-MATIC-AL, } scure; ambiguous.
EN-IG-MATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; in a sense different from common acceptation.
EN-IGMA-TIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas.
EN-IGMA-TIZE, *v. t.* To deal in riddles.
EN-JOIN, *v. t.* To command; to order; to urge upon; *in law*, to require judicially.
EN-JOINMENT, *n.* Direction; command.
EN-JOY, *v. t.* To feel pleasure; to possess and use with satisfaction.
EN-JOY-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

EN-JOYMENT, *n.* Agreeable sensations; possession of any thing to be desired.
EN-KINDLE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to inflame; to rouse to action.
EN-LARGE, *v. t.* To make greater; to expand; to set at liberty; to increase.
EN-LARGE', *v. t.* To grow large; to expatiate.
EN-LARGEMENT, *n.* Increase; extension; expansion; release; diffusiveness.
EN-LIGHTEN (en-lí'tn), *v. t.* To make or shed light; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct.
EN-LIGHTEN-ER (-lí'tn-er), *n.* He who or that which gives light to the eye or clearer views to the mind.
EN-LIGHTEN-MENT (-lí'tn-), *n.* Act of enlightening or state of being enlightened.
EN-LINK, *v. t.* To bind together; to chain to.
EN-LIST, *v. t.* To register a name; to unite firmly in a cause; *v. i.* to engage in public service; to devote one's self to an object.
EN-LISTMENT, *n.* Act of enrolling or engaging; a register.
EN-LIVEN (-lí'vn), *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to cheer.
EN-LIVEN-ER, *n.* One who animates or cheers.
EN-MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble.
EN MASSE (áng-má'ss), [Fr.] In a mass or body.
EN-MESH, *v. t.* To catch in a net; to entangle.
EN-MI-TY, *n.* The condition of being an enemy; state of opposition.—**SYN.** Hatred; ill-will; hostility; animosity; malignity.
EN-NÓBLE, *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify.
EN-NÓBLE-MENT, *n.* Exaltation; act of advancing to nobility or excellence.
EN-NUP (áng-wee'), *n.* [Fr.] Weariness; lassitude; disgust.
EN-NÓR-MI-TY, *n.* Some monstrous excess of wrong; flagitious crime or villainy.—**SYN.** Atrocious; foulness; nefariousness.
EN-NÓR-MOUS, *a.* Literally, against all law or rule; hence, beyond all natural or ordinary limits.—**SYN.** Immense; excessive. We speak of a thing as enormous when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence, and becomes, so to speak, abnormal in its magnitude, degree, &c., as a man of enormous strength; a deed of enormous wickedness. Immense and excessive are figurative terms used to intensify, and are somewhat indefinite in their degree of strength.
EN-NÓR-MOUS-LY, *ad.* Excessively; beyond measure.
EN-NÓR-MOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being excessive; greatness beyond measure; atrociousness.
EN-NOUGH (e-núf'), *a.* [Sax. genoh.] pl. formerly Enow, as foes enow. Sufficient; that satisfies.
EN-NOUGH (e-núf'), *n.* Sufficiency; as much as one desires.
EN-NOUGH, (e-núf'), *ad.* Sufficiently; fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree, and sometimes a diminution of it.
EN-QUIRE. See **INQUIRE**. [rious.
EN-RAGE, *v. t.* To provoke to fury; to make fu-
EN-RANK, *v. t.* To place in rank or order; to give rank to.
EN-RAP-TURE (-rápt'yur), *v. t.* To transport with pleasure.
EN-RÁVISH, *v. t.* To throw into ecstacy.
EN-RÁVISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstacy of delight.
EN-RÉG-IS-TER, *v. t.* To register; to enrol or record.
EN-RICH, *v. t.* To make wealthy; to fertilize; to store; to add any thing splendid or ornamental.
EN-RICHMENT, *n.* Increase of wealth, fertility, or ornament.
EN-RÍP-EN (-rí'pn), *v. t.* To mature; to bring to perfection.
EN-ROBE, *v. t.* To clothe with rich dress; to attire; to array; to invest.
EN-RÓL, *v. t.* To write in a register; to enter a name in a list; to leave in writing; to wrap around.

l, 2, 3c, long.—l, 2, 3c, short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THÈRE, TÈRM; MARINE, BIRD; MÔVE.

EN-ROLMENT, *n.* A registering; a record.
EN-ROOT, *v. t.* To implant deep; to fix by the root.
EN ROUTE (*ang-root*), [*Fr.*] On the way.
ENS. [*L.*] Being; existence; entity.
EN-SAMPLE, *n.* An example; a pattern.
EN-SAN-GUINE (*en-sang-gwin*), *v. t.* To stain or cover with blood.
EN-SCŌNCE (*en-skōnce*), *v. t.* To shelter or cover; to protect; to secure or hide.
EN-SEAL, *v. t.* To fix a seal on; to impress.
EN-SEAM, *v. t.* To enclose by a seam; to sew up.
EN-SEAE, *v. t.* To close or stop up by burning to hardness.
EN-SEMBLE (*ang-sam-bl*), [*Fr.*] Together; all the parts taken together; in the fine arts, the general effect of the whole without reference to the parts.
EN-SHIELD (*-sheeld*), *v. t.* To shield; to cover; to protect.
EN-SHRINE, *v. t.* To enclose in a shrine; to lay up closely; to preserve with care and love.
ENSIFORM, *a.* Sword-shaped; xiphoid.
EN-SIGN (*en-sine*), *n.* A banner; a national flag or standard; a badge; a mark of rank or office; the officer that carries the flag.
EN-SIGN-CY (*en-sine-sy*), *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
EN-SLAVE, *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject; to reduce to servitude or bondage.
EN-SLAVEMENT, *n.* Act of reducing to bondage.
EN-SNARE, *See* **INSNARE**.
EN-SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.
EN-STAMP, *v. t.* To impress with a stamp; to impress deeply.
EN-SUCCE (*en-su*), *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.
EN-SURE, *See* **INSURE**.
EN-TABLA-TURE, *n.* In architecture, the assemblage of the parts of an order above the column embracing the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.
EN-TAIL, *n.* An estate limited to particular heirs; a deed of descent so fixed.
EN-TAIL, *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.
EN-TAILMENT, *n.* Act of settling an estate on a man and particular heirs.
EN-TANGLE (*-tang-gl*), *v. t.* To twist and interweave so as to be easily separated; to insinuate; to perplex; to multiply intricacies and difficulties; to involve.
EN-TANGLE-MENT (*-tang-gl-*), *n.* Perplexity; intricacy.
EN-TANGLER, *n.* A person who perplexes.
ENTER, *v. t.* To go or come in; to admit or introduce; to write down; to enrol; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house.
ENTER, *r. i.* To go or come in; to pierce; to engage in; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient.
ENTER-ING, *a.* Beginning; making way for something; *n.* an entrance; a passage.
ENTER-ITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the bowels.
ENTER-PRISE, *n.* An undertaking; attempt, particularly a bold and hazardous one.
ENTER-PRISE, *v. t.* To take in hand; to attempt to perform.
ENTER-PRISING, *a.* Bold; adventurous; resolute; to undertake.
ENTER-TAIN, *v. t.* To furnish with table and lodgings; to treat; to amuse or instruct with conversation; to consider; to maintain with favour. *See* **AMUSE**.
ENTER-TAINER, *n.* He who receives company, &c.; one who diverts or pleases.
ENTER-TAINING, *a.* Adapted to please.—**SYN.** Amusing; diverting; alleviating; sportive.
ENTER-TAINING-LY, *ad.* Amusingly; divertingly.
ENTER-TAINMENT, *n.* Treatment; amusement; provisions of the table; reception or admission; that which serves for diversion.—**SYN.** Recreation; pastime; feast; banquet; repast.

EN-THRAL, *See* **INTRHAL**.
EN-THRONE, *v. t.* To place on a throne; to exalt.
EN-THRONE-MENT, *n.* Act of enthroning.
EN-THU-SI-ASM (*-thū-se-azm*), *n.* An ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; the word is now used chiefly in a good sense, or at least to indicate only some excess of zeal and confidence.—**SYN.** Fanaticism.—*Enthusiasm* was formerly used for heat of imagination, especially in religion; but this sense is now more commonly confined to fanaticism, which denotes wild and extravagant notions on this subject, often leading to the most dangerous delusions. *Fanaticism* is also sometimes extended to other subjects besides religion;
EN-THU-SI-AST, *n.* One animated by enthusiasm.
EN-THU-SI-ASTIC, *a.* Filled with enthusiasm.
EN-THU-SI-ASTIC-AL, *a.* *Enthusiasm*; full of ardour and zeal; elevated.
EN-THU-SI-ASTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With great zeal and warmth.
ENTHY-MEME, *n.* In *logic*, an argument having one premise expressed, and the other understood.
ENTICE, *v. t.* To incite to evil; to seduce; to allure. *See* **ALLURE**.
ENTICEMENT, *n.* Instigation; means of inciting to evil; temptation; allurements.
ENTICER, *n.* One who incites to evil.
ENTICING-LY, *ad.* With instigation to evil; in a way to win or charm.
EN-TIRE, *a.* Forming an unbroken whole; complete in its parts; comprising all requisite in itself, as joy entire; unmingled; not shared by others, as entire control.—**SYN.** Complete; unbroken; full; *n.* that which is entire or unmingled. *See* **COMPLETE**.
EN-TIRELY, *ad.* Wholly; fully; faithfully.
EN-TIRE-NESS, *n.* Wholeness; completeness; unbroken form or state; integrity.
EN-TITLE, *v. t.* To give a title or right to; to prefix as a title; to style.—**SYN.** To name; designate; denominate.
ENTI-TY, *n.* Real being or essence.
EN-TOMB (*en-tom*), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.
EN-TO-MOLO-GIST, *n.* One versed in entomology.
EN-TO-MOLO-GY, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of insects.
ENTRAILS (*-entrāls*), *n. pl.* The bowels; the intestines.
ENTRANCE, *n.* A going or coming in; the door or passage; a taking possession; beginning.
EN-TRANCE (*6*), *v. t.* To put into an ecstasy; to enrapture.
EN-TRAP, *r. t.* To ensnare; to entangle; to catch by artifice.
EN-TREAT, *v. t.* To beg earnestly; *v. i.* to make earnest request.—**SYN.** To beseech; supplicate; implore; solicit.
EN-TREATING-LY, *ad.* With earnest pleadings.
EN-TREATY, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition.
EN-TREE (*ang-trā*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Freedom of access; a course of dishes.
EN-TRE-METS (*ang-tr-mā*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table.
EN-TRE-POT (*ang-tr-pō*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A warehouse or place for the deposit of goods.
ENTRY, *n.* Passage; ingress; account of a cargo given to a custom-house officer; the act of committing to writing; record.
EN-TWINE, *v. t.* To twine or twist round. *See* **EN-TWIST**, *See* **INTWINE**.
EN-UCLE-ATE, *r. t.* To take out the kernel; to clear from knots or lumps; to explain; to clear from obscurity or intricacy.
EN-UMBER-ATE, *v. t.* To number; to count; to tell over singly.
EN-UMER-ATION, *n.* The act of mentioning or counting by naming each particular; in *rhetoric*, a part of the close of an oration, in which a brief recapitulation is made of the heads of discourse.
EN-UMER-A-TIVE, *n.* Reckoning up.

DOVE, WOLF, SPOK; RÔLE, BULL; VI'CIOUS—EAS K; ÉAS J; SAS Z; CHASSE; THIS.

EN-UN-CI-ATE, *v. t.* To declare; to proclaim; to relate.
EN-UN-CI-ATION (-she-é'shun), *n.* Utterance of words; declaration.
EN-UN-CI-ATIVE, *a.* Declarative; expressive.
EN-VAS-SAL, *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to enslave.
EN-VEL-OP, *v. t.* To wrap; to cover; to inclose; to line.
EN-VEL-ÔPE (ang-vel-ôpe), } *n.* A wrapper; an
EN-VEL-OP, } inclosing cover; an
 investing integument.
EN-VEL-OP-MENT, *n.* A wrapping or inclosing.
EN-VEN-OM, *v. t.* To poison; to taint with bitterness; to exasperate or make furious.
EN-VI-A-BLE, *a.* That may excite envy or desire of possession.
EN-VI-ER, *n.* One who envies another.
EN-VI-OUS, *a.* Feeling or harbouring envy.
EN-VI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With hatred on account of the prosperity or goodness of another.
EN-VI-RON, *v. t.* To hem in; to surround; to involve.
EN-VI-RON-MENT, *n.* A being surrounded.
EN-VI-RONS, *n. pl.* Places near, adjacent, or lying around another.
EN-VOY, *n.* A minister to a foreign court; formerly, lines or sentences to introduce or enforce compositions.
EN-VOY-SHIP, *n.* The office of envoy.
EN-VY, *v. t.* To grieve at another's good; to fret or hate another on account of his superiority.
EN-VY, *n.* Pain and discontent excited by another's prosperity.
E-O-CENE, *a.* A term given by geologists to the earliest tertiary deposits.
E-OL-I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to *Æolia* or *Æolis*.
E-OL-IC, }
E-OL-I-AN AT-TACH-MENT, *n.* A contrivance attached to a pianoforte to increase the volume of sound by a stream of air thrown on the chords.
E-OL-I-AN HARP, } *n.* A simple stringed instru-
E-OL-I-AN LYRE, } ment sounded by the air.
E-OL-I-PILE, *n.* A hollow metal ball with small orifice and pipe, which, filled with water and heated, shows the elastic power of steam.
E'ON, *n.* In the Platonic philosophy, a virtue, attribute, or perfection; with the Gnostics, a divine nature, or emanation.
E-PACT, *n.* The excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.
E-PAN-A-LEP-SIS, *n.* Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends as it begins.
E-PAN'O-DOS, *n.* [Gr.] Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward; as, woe to them who call good evil, and evil good.
E-PARCH (ép'ark), *n.* The governor of a province.
E-PARCH-Y, *n.* The province under an eparch.
E-PA-ULE, *n.* [Fr.] Shoulder of a bastion.
E-PAULE-MENT, *n.* A side-work in fortification.
E-PAU-LET, *n.* A shoulder-piece; badge of office.
E-PEN-THE-SIS, *n.* The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
E-PERGNE (â-parne'), *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental stand for a large glass in the centre of a table.
EP-EX-E-GE'SIS, *n.* An additional explanation immediately subjoined to one already given.
EPHA (é'ia), *n.* A Hebrew measure, a little more than five pecks.
E-PHEM'E-RA (e-fém'e-ra), *n.* An insect that lives one day only.
E-PHEM'E-RAL (e-fém'e-ral), } *a.* Diurnal; last-
E-PHEM'E-RIC, } ing one day only;
 short-lived.
E-PHEM'E-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* **E-PHE-MER'I-DRS**. A daily account of the positions of the planets; a journal.
E-PHEM'E-RON, *n.* The being of a day.
EPH-I-AL-TES, *n.* The night-mare.
EPH-OD (éf'od), *n.* A linen girdle of Jewish priests.
EPHO-RI, *n. pl.* Magistrates of high rank among the Spartans.

EPI, *n.* [Gr.] Upon *for*, or *after*.
EPI-C, *a.* Containing narrative; heroic.
EPI-CED-I-AN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.
EPI-CED-I-UM, *n.* [L.] An elegy or poem.
EPI-CENE, *a.* Common to both sexes.
EPI-CORE, *n.* One addicted to luxury.
EPI-CU-RE-AN, *a.* Belonging to Epicurus; luxurious; sensual; *n.* a follower of Epicurus; one devoted to pleasure.
EPI-CU-RE-AN-ISM, *n.* Indulgence in luxury; the philosophy of Epicurus, making the chief good to consist in pleasure.
EPI-CU-RISM, *n.* Luxury; indulgence in voluptuous pleasures.
EPI-CU-RIZE, *v. t.* To live in luxury.
EPI-CY-CLE, *n.* A small circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater.
EPI-CY-CLOID, *n.* A species of curva.
EPI-DEM-IC, } *a.* Common to many people;
EPI-DEM-IC-AL, } generally prevailing.
EPI-DEM-IC, } *a.* A disease generally prevailing,
 but not dependent on local causes.
EPI-DERM-IS, *n.* In anatomy, the cuticle or scarf skin; the thin pellicle over the exterior of plants or shells.
EPI-DOTE, *n.* A green or grayish mineral with glassy lustre, &c., partially transparent.
EPI-GASTRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the epigastrium, the upper part of the abdomen.
EPI-GE-E, } See **P-RIGER**.
EPI-GE-UM, }
EPI-GENE, *a.* Formed on the surface of the earth.
EPI-GLOTTIS, *n.* A cartilage that covers the glottis and prevents food, during deglutition from entering the wind-pipe.
EPI-GRAM, *n.* A short pointed poem.
EPI-GRAM-MATIC, } *a.* Relating to epigrams;
EPI-GRAM-MATIC-AL, } concise; pointed;
 poignant.
EPI-GRAMMA-TIST, *n.* A writer of epigrams.
EPI-GRAPH (ép'e-graf), *n.* An inscription on a building, statue, &c.
EPI-LEP-SY, *n.* The falling sickness.
EPI-LEPTIC, *a.* Subject to convulsive fits of falling sickness.
EPI-LO-GISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to an epilogue.
EPI-LOGUE (ép'e-lóg), *n.* A concluding part in an oration or play.
E-PIPH'A-NY (e-pif'a-ny), *n.* A festival celebrated the twelfth night after Christmas to commemorate the visit of the Magi.
E-PIPHY-SIS, *n.* The growing of one bone to another; an appendix to a bone.
E-PIS-CO-PA-CY, *n.* Church government by bishops.
E-PIS-CO-PAL, } *a.* Pertaining to bishops or
E-PIS-CO-PALI-AN, } to government by bishops.
E-PIS-CO-PALI-AN, *n.* One who holds to episcopacy or is of the Episcopal Church.
E-PIS-CO-PALI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of government by bishops.
E-PIS-CO-PAL-LY, *ad.* By episcopal authority or according to episcopacy.
E-PIS-CO-PATE, *n.* The dignity of a bishop.
EPI-SODE, *n.* A digression, or incidental story for sake of variety, or explanation.
EPI-SOD-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode or
EPI-SOD-IC-AL, } contained in it; digressive
E-PISTLE (e-pis'tel), *n.* A letter; a letter missive, particularly of an apostle.
E-PISTO-LA-RY, *a.* Contained in or relating to letters.
E-PISTO-LIZE, *v. t.* To write epistles or letters.
E-PISTRO-PHE, *n.* The ending of successive sentences with the same word or affirmation.
EPI-TAPH (ép'e-taf), *n.* An inscription on a tombstone; a eulogy.
EPI-TAPHIC (i-táf'ik), *a.* Relating to an epitaph.
EPI-THA-LAM-UM, *n.* [L.] A nuptial song.
EPI-THET, *n.* An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied.—*Epithet* was formerly extended to nouns which give a title

*I, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—*CARE, *PIE*, *LIST*, *FALL*, *WHEAT*; *THERE*, *TERN*; *MARINE*, *BIRD*; *MOVE*,

or describe character (as *liar*, &c.), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. Some rhetorical writers restrict it still further, considering the term *epithet* as belonging only to a limited class of adjectives; viz., those which add nothing to the sense of their noun, but simply hold forth some quality necessarily implied therein, as the *bright sun*, the *lofty heavens*, &c. But this restriction certainly does not prevail in general literature.

EPI-THETIC, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in epithets. [*many*].

E-PITO-ME, *n.* An abridgment; abstract; summary.

E-PITO-MIST, *n.* One who abridges a writing.

E-PITO-MIZE, *v. t.* To abridge; to reduce to a summary; to diminish.

E-PITO-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

EPI-ZEUXIS, *n.* A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated emphatically.

EPI-ZOA, *n.* A class of parasitic animals which *EPI-ZYANÆ*, particularly infest fishes.

PLURIBUS UNUM [*L.*] One composed of many; the motto of the United States.

EPOCH (*Sp'ot*), *n.* A fixed point from which **EPOCHÆ**, *n.* years of time are computed; a period of time.

EPODE, *n.* The third or last part of an ode; any little following a larger.

EPO-PEE, *n.* An epic poem or the fable of it.

EPSON SALT, *n.* The sulphate of magnesia; a cooling cathartic.

EPO-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a feast or banquet.

EQUA-BIL-ITY, *n.* Equality; uniformity; evenness.

EQUABLE, *a.* Equal and uniform at all times; smooth.

EQUA-BLY, *ad.* With constant uniformity.

EQUAL, *a.* Like in amount or degree; even; just; fair; *n.* one of the same rank or age, &c.

EQUAL, *v. t.* To make equal; to be equal.

EQUAL-ITY, *n.* Likeness; evenness; uniformity.

EQUAL-NESS, *n.* Likeness; evenness; uniformity.

EQUAL-I-ZATION, *n.* Act of making equal.

EQUAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make equal or even.

EQUAL-LY, *ad.* In the same degree; alike; impartially.

EQUAN-GU-LAR (*e-kwáng-gu-lar*), *a.* Consisting of equal angles.

EQUA-NIM-ITY, *n.* Evenness of mind; composure. [*steady*].

EQUAN-IMOUS, *a.* Even in temper; cool;

EQUATION, *n.* A bringing to equality; a proposition stating the equality of two quantities by

— placed between them, as *1s. = 12d.*

EQUATOR, *n.* A great circle dividing the earth

into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern.

EQUA-TORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

EQUA-TORIAL, *n.* An instrument which so

operates on a telescope as to keep a heavenly body

for a long time in view, notwithstanding the diurnal motion of the earth.

EQUE-RY (*e'kwé-ry*), *n.* One who has the care

EQUER-RY (*e'kwér-ry*), of horses.

EQUESTRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to horses or horse-

manship; *n.* a horseman.

EQUI-ANG-U-LAR, *a.* Having equal angles.

EQUI-CER-AL, *a.* Having equal legs.

EQUI-DIF-FER-ENT, *a.* Having equal differences; or arithmetically proportional.

EQUI-DISTANT, *a.* Being at the same distance.

EQUI-DISTANT-LY, *ad.* At a like distance; in

botany, applied to an arrangement of leaves in which the sides or edges alternately overlap.

EQUI-LATER-AL, *a.* Having the sides equal.

EQUI-LIBRATE, *v. t.* To balance equally.

EQUI-LIBRATION, *n.* Equipoise; even balance.

EQUI-LIB-RITY, *n.* Equal balance.

EQUI-LIB-RUM, *n.* Equipoise; equality of weight; equal balancing of the mind between

reasons or motives; indecision; state of equilibrium; in *equilibrium*, in a state of equilibrium.

EQUI-MULTI-PLES, *n.* Multiples in which numbers are taken an equal number of times.

EQUINE, *a.* Pertaining to horses; denoting

EQUINAL, *n.* the horse kind.

EQUI-NOCTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox; *n.* the great circle of the celestial globe whose poles are the poles of the earth, so called because when the sun reaches it the days and nights are equal.

EQUI-NOCTIAL CO-LURE, *n.* The great circle which passes from the poles of the world through the equinoctial points, which are the points in which the equator and ecliptic cross each other.

EQUI-NOX, *n.* The time when the sun enters an equinoctial point or when the days and nights are equal.

EQUI-NUMER-ANT, *a.* Having the same number.

EQUIP, *v. t.* To dress; to arm; to fit out; to furnish.

EQUI-PAGE (*Ek'we-paje*), *n.* Attendance, as horses, carriages; ornamental furniture.

EQUIP-MENT, *n.* Act of furnishing; apparatus.

EQUI-POISE, *n.* An equality of weight; a state in which the two ends or sides are balanced.

EQUI-POLLENCE, *n.* Equality of power or

EQUI-POLLEN-CY, *n.* force; in *logic*, when two or more propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed.

EQUI-POLLENT, *a.* Having equal force or equivalent meaning.

EQUI-PONDER-ANCE, *n.* Equality of weight.

EQUI-PONDER-ANT, *a.* Being of the same weight.

EQUI-PONDER-ATE, *v. t.* To be of equal weight.

EQUI-TA-BLE (*Ek'we-tabl*), *a.* Giving or disposed to give each his due; in *law*, pertaining to

chancery.—*Syn.* Just; fair; right; impartial; upright.

EQUI-TA-BLY (*Ek'we-tablly*), *ad.* With justice; impartially.

EQUI-TY (*Ek'we-ty*), *n.* Impartial distribution of justice; a just regard to right or claim; in *law*, a

power qualifying or correcting the law in extreme cases.—*Syn.* Impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness.

EQUIV-A-LENCE, *n.* Equality of worth or power.

EQUIV-A-LENT, *a.* Equal in worth, power, or effect.

EQUIV-A-LENT, *n.* That which is equal in worth, dignity, or force; in *chemistry*, the proportion in which the various bodies combine, oxygen or

hydrogen being unity.

EQUI-VALVE, *n.* A bivalve in which the two valves are of equal size and form; *a.* having the two valves equal.

EQUIV-O-CAL, *a.* That may be equally well understood in different senses.—*Syn.* Ambiguous.—

An expression is *ambiguous* when different parts of it can be so construed as to bring out a diversity of meanings. An expression is *equivocal* when,

taken as a whole, it expresses a given thought with perfect clearness and propriety, and also another thought with equal propriety and clearness.

The former is a mere blunder of language; the latter is usually intended to deceive, though it may occur at times from mere inadvertence.

EQUIV-O-CAL-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.

EQUIV-O-CATE, *v. t.* To use words of double signification; to shuffle.

EQUIV-O-CATION, *n.* The use of words of double signification; prevarication; evasion.

EQUIV-O-CATOR, *n.* One who uses words of double meaning, &c.

EQUI-VOKE, *n.* An ambiguous term; prevari-

EQUI-VOQUE, *n.* cation.

EX, *this*, as a termination, denotes an agent or person, like *or*, as in *farmer*.

ERA, *n.* In *chronology*, a fixed point of time from which to compute years.

ER-AD-I-ATE, *v. t.* To shoot rays; to beam.

ER-AD-I-ATION, *n.* Emission of rays, or beams of light or splendour.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BYLL; VITIOUS—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

E-RADT-CATE, *v. t.* To root out; to destroy the roots; to destroy wholly.
E-RAD-I-CATION, *n.* The act of rooting out; entire destruction.
E-RADT-CA-TIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures.
E-RASA-BLE, *a.* That may be rubbed out or obliterated.
E-RASE, *v. t.* To rub or scrape out; to efface; to blot out; to destroy.
E-RASEMENT, } *n.* Act of rubbing or
E-RASION (*e-ráshun*), } scraping out; obliteration.
E-RASER, *n.* One who rubs or scrapes out; a knife for erasing, &c.
E-RASTIAN (*e-ráschan*), *n.* A follower of one Erasmus, who held the Church to be a mere-creature of the state.
E-RASTIAN-ISM, *n.* The principles of Erasmus.
E-RASURE (*e-rázhur*), *n.* Act of scraping out; obliteration; a scratching; the place rubbed or scraped out.
ERE (*are*), *ad.* Before; sooner than; *prep.* before.
ERE-BUS, *n.* Darkness; the region of the dead.
E-RECT, *a.* Upright; not leaning or inclined; upraised, as hands; firm, not cast down, as an erect countenance or spirit.—*Syn.* Perpendicular; vertical; raised; bold.
E-RECT, *v. t.* To raise and set up, as a flag-staff; to raise and establish, as a house or empire; to raise and excite.—*Syn.* To elevate; construct; build; institute; found; exalt.
E-RECTA-BLE, *a.* That may be erected.
E-RECTION, *n.* A setting upright; act of building; a building.
E-RECTLY, *ad.* In an erect posture.
E-RECTNESS, *n.* Erect state; upright posture.
E-RELONG (*12*) (*are-lóng*), *ad.* Before a long time shall elapse.
ER-E-MITE, *n.* One who lives solitary or in a wilderness; a hermit.
ERE-NOW, *ad.* Before this time.
ERE-WHILE, *ad.* Some time ago; a little time since.
ERGO, *ad.* [*L.*] Therefore.
ER-GOT, *a.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; a parasitic fungus on grain, poisoning it.
ER-MINE, *n.* An animal or its fur; the stoat.
ERN, *n.* The sea-eagle; the golden eagle.
E-RODE, *v. t.* To eat in or away; to corrode.
E-ROSION (*e-rózhun*), *n.* An eating; corrosion; destruction by ulceration.
E-ROTIC, *a.* Pertaining to love; treating of love.
ER-PE-TOLO-GY, *n.* History and description of reptiles. See *HERPETOLOGY*.
ERR (*13*), *v. t.* To wander from the right way; to mistake; to commit error.
ERRA-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake.
ERRAND, *n.* A message; business of one sent.
ERRANT, *a.* Wandering; roving; deviating from a certain course; wild.
ERRANT-RY, *n.* A state of wandering; a roving.
ER-RATIC, *a.* Wandering; not stationary; *n.* a rock or boulder which has been transported by an iceberg from its original place or position.
ER-RATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Without rule or method.
ER-RATUM, *n. pl.* *ER-RATA*. [*L.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing.
ER-RONE-OUS, *a.* Not conformed to truth or rectitude.—*Syn.* Mistaken; wrong; false; incorrect.
ER-RONE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With or by mistake.
ER-RONE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Deviation from right; mistake; fault.
ER-ROR, *n.* Literally, wandering; hence, a deviation from what is right; a departure from truth or duty; in law, a mistake in pleading or judgment.—*Syn.* Mistake; fault; blunder, which see.
ER-ROR-IST, *n.* One who errs or propagates error.
ERSE, *n.* The language of the Celts in Ireland, now dying out.
ERST (*13*), *ad.* At first; long ago; once.

ER-U-BES-CENCE, *n.* Redness; a blushing.
ER-U-BES-CENT, *a.* Red; blushing.
E-RUCTATE, *v. t.* To belch or eject wind from the stomach.
ER-UC-TATION, *n.* A belching; flatulency; a bursting forth.
ER-U-DITE (*er-oo-dite*), *a.* Learned; well-read.
ER-U-DITION (*-dish'un*), *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, &c.
E-RUGI-NOUS, *a.* Coppery; rusty.
E-RUPTION (*-rúpshun*), *n.* A breaking forth; a bursting out; a red spot on the skin.
E-RUPTIVE, *a.* Bursting out; tending to burst; attended by eruptions.
ER-Y-SIPE-LAS, *n.* A disease; St. Anthony's fire; the rose.
ER-Y-SI-PEL-A-TOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas.
ES-CA-LADE, *n.* A scaling of walls.
ES-CA-LADE, *v. t.* To scale; to mount by ladders.
ES-CA-LOP (*-skól'up*), *n.* A bivalvular shell-fish.
ES-CA-PADE, *n.* The fling of a horse; hence, unconscious impropriety of speech or behaviour.
ES-CAPE, *v. t.* To avoid; to shun; to evade; *v. i.* to flee from; to be passed unharmed.
ES-CAPE, *n.* A fleeing from danger, or coming out of it unharmed; a getting free from custody.—*Syn.* Flight; evasion; avoidance; mistake.
ES-CAPEMENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch which regulates its movements.
ES-CARP, *v. t.* To form a sudden slope.
ES-CARPMENT, *n.* A slope; a steep descent or declivity.
ES-CHA-LÔT (*esh-a-lôt*), *n.* A shalot; a small onion.
ES-CHAB, *n.* A dry slough.
ES-CHA-ROTIC, *a.* Caustic; destroying flesh.
ES-CHA-TOLO-GY, *n.* The doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, &c.
ES-CHEAT, *n.* A falling of lands to the lord or to the state for the want of an owner.
ES-CHEAT, *v. t.* To revert to the lord of the manor or to the state.
ES-CHEATA-BLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.
ES-CHEW, *v. t.* To shun or avoid; to flee from.
ES-CORT, *n.* A body of men to protect an officer or provisions on the way; a guard or protection.
ES-CORT, *v. t.* To attend and guard on the way.
ES-CRI-TOIR (*es-kre-twör*), *n.* A box with instruments for writing.
ES-CRI-TORI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an escriptoir.
ES-CROW, *n.* A deed delivered to a third person, to be given to the grantee on certain conditions.
ES-CU-LAPI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the healing art.
ES-CU-LENT, *a.* Eatable; good for food.
ES-CU-LENT, *n.* Any thing that may be safely used as food or eaten.
ES-CUTEL, *n.* The palace or residence of the King of Spain.
ES-CUTCH'EON (*es-kitch'un*), *n.* A shield or coat of arms; the part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written.
E-SOPHA-GUS, *n.* The gullet; the canal from the pharynx through which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.
ES-O-TETIC, *a.* Private; applied to the instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to esoteric.
ES-PALIER (*es-päl'yer*), *n.* A row of trees trained to a frame; a single fruit-tree thus trained; the frame or lattice-work used for the training; *v. t.* to form or protect by an espalier.
ES-PE-CIAL (*es-pësh'al*), *a.* Principal; particular.
ES-PE-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
ES-PIAL, *n.* The act of spying.
ES-PIO-NAGE, *n.* Practice of employing spies or of secretly watching others.
ES-PLA-NADE, *n.* The glaucis of a counterscarp or slope of a parapet; a large grass-plat.
ES-POUSAL, *a.* Relating to espousals.
ES-POUSALE, *n. pl.* A betrothing; a marriage.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CISE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHITE; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

ES-POUSE', v. t. To betroth; to engage to marry; to marry; to embrace; to take to one's self.

ES-PRIT' DE CORPS' (es-pré de kôr), [Fr.] The spirit of the body or association.

ES-PE', v. t. To see at a distance; to discover unexpectedly; v. i. to look narrowly; to look about.

ES-QUIRE', n. An attendant on a knight; a title of magistrates, public officers, independent and professional men; v. t. to attend or wait on.

ES-QUISSE' (es-keese'), n. [Fr.] The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue.

ES-SAY', v. t. To attempt; to try; to test.

ESSAY', n. A trial, attempt; exertion of body or mind; short treatise.

ES-SAYER', n. One who attempts or tries.

ES-SAY-IST', or **-AY'**, n. A writer of essays.

ESSENCE', n. The nature of a thing; existence; perfume.

ESSENCE', v. t. To perfume or scent.

ES-SENE', n. pl. Among the Jews, an ascetic sect who lived in communities.

ES-SENTIAL' (es-sen-shal), a. Necessary; very important; pure.

ES-SENTIAL', n. First or constituent principle; that which is necessary; chief point.

ES-SENTIAL-ITY', n. The quality of being essential.

ES-SENTIAL-NESS', n. Essential; first principles.

ES-SENTIAL-LY', ad. Necessarily; absolutely.

ES-TABLISH', v. t. To fix; to settle; to found; to ratify; to confirm.

ES-TABLISH-MENT', n. Settlement; stated salary; regulation; place of residence; church supported by the state.

ES-TA-FET', n. A military courier; an express.

ES-TA-FETTE', n. of any kind. See **STAFF'**.

ES-TATE', n. Condition of a person, whether high or low; property, especially land; a body politic or branch thereof.

ES-TEEM', v. t. To value highly; to regard with respect and affection. See **APPRECIATE'**, **ESTIMATE'**.

ES-TEEM', n. High value in opinion; regard.

ES-TEEM-A-BLE', a. Worthy of esteem.

ES-THETICS', n. pl. The philosophy of taste, or the deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art.

ESTI-MABLE', a. Worthy of esteem; valuable.

ESTI-MATE', v. t. To set a value on; to reckon.—**STR.** Esteem.—We esteem a man for his moral qualities; we estimate persons or things according to our views of their real value. The former implies respect and attachment; the latter is a mere exercise of judgment or computation. See **APPRECIATE'**.

ESTI-MATE', n. Value set; calculation.

ES-TI-MATION', n. A valuing; esteem; honour; opinion.

ESTI-MATOR', n. One who estimates.

ESTI-VAL', a. Pertaining to summer.

ES-TI-VATION', n. A passing of the summer; disposition of petals in a floral bud.

ES-TOP', v. t. To bar; to impede by one's own act.

ES-TOPPED' (es-tôpt'), a. Barred; precluded by one's own act.

ES-TOPPEL', n. In law, some previous act which estops or precludes a man from making a given plea or pretence.

ES-TOVEES', n. pl. Necessaries or supplies; allowance.

ES-TRADE', n. [Fr.] An even or level place.

ES-TRANGE', v. t. To keep at a distance; to alienate, as the affections; to withdraw; to withhold.

ES-TRANGEMENT', n. Alienation; reserve; voluntary abstraction.

ES-TRA-PADE', n. [Fr.] The roaring and kicking of a horse.

ES-TRAY', n. A beast that has wandered from its owner.

ES-TREAT', n. In law, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing.

ES-TREAT', v. t. To copy; to extract.

ESTU-ARY', n. An arm of the sea into which falls a stream of fresh water; a frith.

ESTU-ATE', v. t. To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ESTU-ATION', n. A boiling; a swelling of water; commotion of mind.

ES-URI-ENT', a. Inclined to eat; hungry.

ESU-RINE' (es-b'ri-nu), a. Eating; corroding.

ETAT MAJOR' (é-ta ma'jor), n. [Fr.] Officers attached to the person of a commander.

ETC. or **&c.** for *et cetera*; [L.] the rest; and so forth.

ETCH', v. t. To make prints on copper-plate by lines drawn and then corroded by nitric acid.

ETCHING', n. Impression from etched copper-plate.

ETERNAL' (is), a. Without beginning or end; ceaseless; unchangeable; endless; n. an appellation of God. See **EVERLASTING'**.

ETERNALLY', ad. Perpetually; endlessly; in variably.

ETERNITY', n. Duration without beginning or end. (See.)

ETER-NIZE', v. t. To make endless; to immortalize.

ETES-IAN' (e-té-zhan), a. stated; periodical, as winds.

ETHAL', n. A peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti.

ETHER', n. The subtle fluid supposed to fill space; a light, volatile, and most inflammable fluid, obtained from alcohol.

ETHEREAL', a. Formed of or filled with ether.

ETHERE-OUS', a. ether; heavenly; celestial.

ETHEREALIZE', v. t. To convert into ether; to render spiritual.

ETHIC', a. Relating to morals or manners; treating of morality.

ETHIC-ALLY', ad. According to ethics.

ETHICS', n. pl. Doctrines of morality; science of moral philosophy; system of moral principles.

ETHI-OP', n. A native of Ethiopia.

ETH-NARCH', n. The governor of a province.

ETH-NIC', a. Pagan; heathen; relating to

ETH-NIC-AL', a. the races of mankind.

ETH-NOGRA-PHER', n. One who writes on the different races of men.

ETH-NOLO-GIST', n. a. Describing nations

ETH-NOGRAPHIC-AL', a. or tribes.

ETH-NOGRAPHY', n. An account of nations.

ETH-NOLO-GIC-AL', a. Relating to ethnology.

ETH-NOLO-GY', n. A treatise on nations.

ETH-O-LOGIC-AL', a. Treating of ethics.

ETI-O-LATE', v. t. To whiten; to blanch by excluding the sun's rays; v. i. to become white; to be whitened or blanched.

ETI-O-LATION', n. The process of being blanched or becoming white by excluding the rays of the sun.

ETI-QUETTE' (é-ti-két'), n. Forms of civility; ceremony.

ET-UI' (et-wé'), n. [Fr.] A case for pocket instruments.

ETY-MO-LOGIC-AL', a. Relating to etymology.

ETY-MOLO-GIST', n. One versed in etymology.

ETY-MOLO-GIZE', v. t. To search into the origin of words; to treat of etymology.

ETY-MOLO-GY', n. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; the deduction of words from their originals, &c.

ETY-MON', n. A root or primitive word.

EU-CHA-RIST' (yú-ka-ríst'), n. The act of returning thanks; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EU-CHA-RISTIC', a. Expressive of thanks;

EU-CHA-RISTIC-AL', a. pertaining to the Lord's Supper.

EU-DI-OM'E-TRE', n. An instrument to ascertain the purity of air or its quantity of oxygen.

EU-LO-GIST' (yú-lo-jíst'), n. One who commends or praises another.

EU-LO-GISTIC', a. Full of praise; eulogistic.

EU-LO-GISTIC-AL', a. datory.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—*e* as *x*; *é* as *j*; *s* as *z*; *ch* as *sh*; *wh* as *sh*.

EU-LOGI-UM, *n.* A eulogy.

EU-LOGIZE (yū-lo-jize), *v. t.* To praise highly; to commend.

EU-LOG-Y, *n.* Marked or studied praise; a speech or writing in commendation of some one.—*SYN.* Encomium; panegyric.—The word *encomium* is used both to persons and things, and denotes warm praise; *eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and are more prolonged and studied; a *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal eulogy, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise.

ECNUCH (yū'nuk), *n.* A castrated man; a chamberlain.

ECNUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of a eunuch.

EOPHE-MISM' (yū'fē-mizm), *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one that is harsh or offensive.

EC-PHONŌ, *{a.}* Having a pleasing sound;

EC-PHONŌ-AL, *{a.}* agreeable to the ear.

EC-PHONŌ-US, *a.* Agreeable in the sound.

EC-PHONŌ-NISM (yū'fō-nizm), *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.

EC-PHON-Y (yū'fō-nŷ), *n.* An easy, smooth, enunciation which is agreeable to the ear.

EC-PHRA-SY, *n.* Eyebright.

EC-PHU-ISM (yū'fū-izm), *n.* An affected, bombastic expression.

EC-PHU-IST (yū'fū-ist), *n.* One who affects great refinement and uses high-flown diction.

EU-RO-CY-LO-N, *n.* A tempestuous easterly wind.

EU-ROPE, *n.* The great quarter of the earth between the Atlantic and Asia.

EU-RO-PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe; *n.* a native of Europe.

EURUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EU-TER-PÉ-AN, *a.* Relating to Euterpe, the muse presiding over wind instruments.

EU-THAN'-SY, *n.* An easy death.

EU-TYCHT-ANS, *n. pl.* Followers of Eutychus, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ formed but one nature.

E-VAC-U-ANT, *n.* A medicine that procures or promotes natural evacuations.

E-VAC-U-ATE, *v. t.* To empty; to void; to eject; to quit.

E-VAC-U-ATION, *n.* Act of ejecting or making empty; discharge; withdrawal.

E-VADE, *v. t.* To avoid by dexterity.—*SYN.* To elude; escape; shun; flee; *v. i.* to slip away; to attempt to escape by artifice.

EV-A-GATION, *n.* A wandering or rambling.

EV-A-NES-CENCE, *n.* A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession.

EV-A-NES-CENT, *a.* Fleeting; passing away.

E-VAN-GEL-I-CAL, *a.* According to the Gospel; contained in the Gospel; sound in the doctrines of the Gospel.

E-VAN-GEL-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* In conformity with the Gospel.

E-VAN-GEL-ISM, *n.* Promulgation of the Gospel.

E-VAN-GEL-IST, *n.* One of the writers of the history of our Saviour; one who preaches the Gospel.

E-VAN-GEL-IZE, *v. t.* To instruct in the Gospel; *v. i.* to preach the Gospel.

E-VAP-O-R-A-BLE, *a.* That may be evaporated.

E-VAP-O-RATE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapour; to be dissipated; *v. t.* to convert into vapour.

E-VAP-O-RATION, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapour.

E-VAP-O-R-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

E-VASION (-vā'zhun), *n.* Act of avoiding; artifice to elude.—*SYN.* Shift; subterfuge; shuffling.

E-VASIVE, *a.* Shuffling; using or containing equivocation or evasion.

E-VASIVE-LY, *ad.* By means of evasion.

E-VECTION, *n.* A carrying out of way. In *astronomy*, a change of form in the moon's orbit.

EVEN (ē'vn) (53), *n.* The close of the day; even-
EVE, *{ing.}* *Eve* is used chiefly in
poetry, also for the fast or the evening before a
holiday, as Christmas eve.

EVEN (ē'vn), *a.* Level; smooth; flat; uniform;
calm; settled; equal; that can be divided into
two equal parts.

EVEN (ē'vn), *v. t.* To make level or smooth; to
balance accounts.

EVEN (ē'vn), *ad.* At the same time; likewise;
in like manner.

EVEN-HANDED, *a.* Just; impartial.

EVEN-ING (ē'vn-ing), *n.* The latter part or close
of the day.

EVEN-ING-STAR (ē'vn-ing), *n.* Hesperus or
Vesper; Venus when visible in the evening.

EVEN-LY (ē'vn-lŷ), *ad.* Equally; uniformly;
smoothly.

EVEN-NESS (ē'vn-ness), *n.* Levelness; calmness;
uniformity; impartiality.

EVEN-SONG (ē'vn-sŷ), *n.* A song to be sung at
evening.

E-VENT, *n.* That which comes; end; conse-
quence, that which falls out, good or bad.—*SYN.*
Incident; occurrence; adventure; issue; re-
sult; termination; conclusion.

E-VENTFUL, *a.* Full of incidents or changes.

EVEN-TIDE, *n.* Time of evening.

EVEN-TIL-LATE, *v. t.* To winnow; to discuss.

E-VENTU-AL (-ē'ventŷu-əl), *a.* Coming as a re-
sult; ultimate.

E-VENT-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* That organ which takes
cognizance of occurrences or events.

E-VENTU-AL-LY, *ad.* In the event; in the final
result or issue.

E-VENTU-ATE, *v. i.* To issue; to close; to ter-
minate.

EVER, *ad.* At any time; always; eternally. *Ever*
and *anon*, now and then. *Ever*, in composition,
has the sense of *always*, without intermission or
to eternity.

EVER-GLADE, *n.* A tract of land covered by
water, and interspersed with tufts of grass.

EVER-GREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure
through the year.

EV-ER-LASTING, *a.* Continuing without end;
immortal; *n.* eternity; the popular name of a
plant.—*SYN.* Eternal.—*Eternal* denotes that which
has neither beginning nor end; *everlasting* is
sometimes used in our version of the Scriptures
in the sense of *eternal*; but in modern usage each
word has its distinctive meaning, and these
ought not to be confounded.

EV-ER-LIVING, *a.* Living always; immortal.

EV-ER-MORE, *ad.* Always; eternally; at all
times.

E-VÉRSION (-vēr'shun), *n.* The act of overthrow-
ing; a disease in which the eye-lids are turned
outward.

E-VÉRT, *v. t.* To overturn; to destroy.

EV-ER-Y, *a.* Each one of a whole number sepa-
rately considered.

EV-ER-Y-DAY, *a.* Used or occurring every day;
common.

EV-ER-YOUNG' (-yūng'), *a.* Always young or fresh.

EV-ER-Y-WHERE (12), *ad.* In every place; in all
places.

E-VICT', *v. t.* To dispossess; to take away.

E-VICTION (-vik'shun), *n.* Dispossession; ejection.

EVI-DENCE, *n.* That which proves or shows
facts; testimony; witness.

EVI-DENCE, *v. t.* To show; to prove.

EVI-DENT, *a.* Clear to the understanding; plain;
open to be seen.

EV-I-DENTIAL (-dēn'shal), *a.* Affording evidence.

EV-I-DENT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; obviously.

EVIL (ē'vl), *a.* Having bad qualities, either natu-
ral or moral; producing sorrow, calamity, or
wickedness.—*SYN.* Unfortunate; unhappy; mis-
chievous; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; de-
structive; wicked; perverse; wrong; vicious.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; MULE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—C as K; Ô as J; S as E; CH as SH; THIS.

EX-CES-SIVE, a. Exceeding just limits, or the common measure or proportion.—**SYN.** Extreme; vehement.—**ANGER** or any other feeling may be *extreme* or *vehement* without being of necessity wrong; the occasion may justify it; but to be *excessively* angry, or *excessive* in any thing, involves a want of self-command which is blameworthy. See **EXOROUS**.

EX-CES-SIVE-LY, ad. Exceedingly; eminently.
EX-CHAN-CEL-LOR, n. One who has been chancellor.

EX-CHANGE, v. t. To give one thing for another; to lay aside one state or condition and to take another in its place.—**SYN.** To change; interchange; commute; barter.

EX-CHANGE, n. Act of bartering; place where merchants meet; difference between the value of money in two places. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange* instead of a bill of *exchange*. The course of *exchange* is the current price between two places.

EX-CHANGE-A-BIL-I-TY, n. The quality or state of being exchangeable.

EX-CHANGE-A-BLE, a. That may be exchanged.

EX-CHANG-ER, n. A person who exchanges.

EX-CHE-QUER (eks-chê'kér), n. A court having exclusive jurisdiction in all revenue cases.

EX-CHE-QUER-BILLS, n. Bills for money issued from the Exchequer; a paper currency, bearing interest, issued by the Government.

EX-CISE-A-BLE, a. Subject to excise.

EX-CISE (ek-size'), n. A tax or duty on the commodities of a country, and on certain licences to trade.

EX-CISE, v. t. To subject to the duty of excise.

EX-CISE-MAN, n. One who inspects and rates the duty on goods.

EX-CISION (ek-sîzh'un), n. A cutting off; extirpation; utter destruction.

EX-CIT-A-BIL-I-TY, n. Capacity of being excited; susceptibility of increased action by stimulants.

EX-CIT-A-BLE, a. That can be roused into action.

EX-CIT-ATION, n. Act of exciting or rousing; the action of stimulants on the living body.

EX-CIT-A-TO-RY, a. Having the power or tending to excite.

EX-CITE, v. t. Literally, to stir up; hence, to call into action; to raise still higher.—**SYN.** To incite. When we *excite*, we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite*, we urge forward to acts correspondent to the feelings awakened. Demosthenes *excited* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, and thus *incited* the whole nation to unite in the war against him.

EX-CITE-MENT, n. Act of rousing; state of increased action; that which stirs up or induces action.

EX-CITER, n. He who or that which excites.

EX-CLAIM (eks-klame'), v. i. To utter the voice with vehemence; v. t. to cry out.

EX-CLAIM-ER, n. One who makes vehement outcries; one who speaks with passion.

EX-CLA-MATION, n. Clamour; strong utterance; a note marking emphatical outcry, thus (!). In grammar, a word expressing outcry or interjection.

EX-CLAM-A-TIVE,) a. Using or containing ex-
EX-CLAM-A-TO-RY, } clamatory.

EX-CLUDE (eks-klûde'), v. t. To shut out; debar; to exclude; to eject.

EX-CLU-SION (eks-klû'zhun), n. Rejection; exception; a debarring; non-reception.

EX-CLU-SIVE, a. That excludes; debarring; not taking into the account; not including; n. one of a coterie who exclude others.

EX-CLU-SIVE-LY, ad. To the exclusion of others; not inclusively.

EX-CLU-SO-RY, a. Able to exclude; exclusive.

EX-COG-I-TATE, v. t. To strike out in thought; to invent; to contrive.

EX-COG-I-TATION, n. Thought; invention.

EX-COM-MUNI-CABLE, a. Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATE, v. t. To exclude from church communion.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATE, a. Rejected from communion.

EX-COM-MUNI-CATION, n. The act of excluding from the ordinances of the church.

EX-CORI-ATE (eks-'), v. t. To flay; to wear or strip off skin or bark; to gail.

EX-CO-RI-ATION, n. A flaying, rubbing, or stripping off skin.

EX-COR-TI-CATION, n. Act of stripping off bark.

EX-CRE-MENT (eks-'), n. Matter discharged; saline discharges; dung.

EX-CRE-MENT-AL, a. Pertaining to excrement.

EX-CRE-MENT-TIOUS (eks-kre-men-tish'us), a. Consisting of excrement.

EX-CRESCENCE (eks-'), n. Preternatural growth or protuberance; a preternatural production; in surgery, a prominent tumour on the skin, &c.

EX-CRESCENT, a. Growing out unnaturally; superfluous.

EX-CRETE, v. t. To separate and throw off; to discharge through the pores.

EX-CRETION (eks-kre'tshun), n. Discharge through the pores; that which is so discharged.

EX-CRE-TIVE (eks-'), a. Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

EX-CRE-TORY (eks-'), a. Throwing off useless matter; n. a little duct for secreting a fluid; a secretory vessel.

EX-CRUC-IATE, v. t. To torture; to torment; to rack.

EX-CRUC-IATING, a. Extremely painful; distressing; tormenting.

EX-CUL-PA-BLE, a. That may be cleared of blame.

EX-CUL-PATE, v. t. To clear by words from fault or guilt; to justify.

EX-CUL-PATION, n. Excuse; justification.

EX-CUL-PA-TO-RY, a. Clearing from blame.

EX-CURSION (eks-kûr'shun), n. Literally, a running forth; a deviation from the regular path; a pleasure tour; a turning aside from the main topic.—**SYN.** Ramble; tour; trip; digression.

EX-CUR-SIVE, a. Rambling; wandering.

EX-CUR-SIVE-LY, ad. As if wandering.

EX-CURSUS, n. [L.] Digression. Among theological writers, a more full exposition of some important point or doctrine; a dissertation.

EX-CUS-A-BLE (eks-kû'za-bl), a. Pardonable.

EX-CUS-A-BLY, ad. Pardonably.

EX-CU-SA-TO-RY, a. Apologetical.

EX-CUSE (eks-kûze'), v. t. To pardon; to justify; to free from blame; to relieve from an obligation; to admit an apology for; to remit.

EX-CUSE (eks-kûze'), n. A plea offered in extenuation of some neglect or violation of duty; that which excuses.—**SYN.** Apology.—An *excuse* refers to what is wrong; an *apology* to what is unbecoming or indecorous. A pupil offers an *excuse* for absence, and an *apology* for rudeness to his instructor. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still, in some cases, be necessary or appropriate.

EX-E-AT, n. [L. *Let him go out.*] Leave of absence to a student or priest.

EX-E-CRA-BLE, a. Deserving to be cursed; very hateful.—**SYN.** Detestable; abominable; odious.

EX-E-CRA-BLY, ad. Cursedly; abominably.

EX-E-CRATE (eks-e-krate'), v. t. To curse; to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

EX-E-CRATION, n. Act of cursing; a curse pronounced; malediction; utter detestation.

EX-E-CUTE (eks-e-kûte'), v. t. To carry into effect; to perform; to put to death; to complete in legal form, as a conveyance.—**SYN.** To accomplish; carry out; effect; fulfil; achieve; consummate; finish.

EX-E-CU-TER, n. One who carries into effect.

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIRE, SELL, WHAT; THERE, THEN; MARINE, MIND; MOVE.
- EX-E-CUTION, n.** Performance; the act of completing; in law, the carrying into effect the judgment of court; the warrant by which an officer carries into effect a judgment; the signing and sealing a legal instrument; infliction of death as a punishment.
- EX-E-CUTION-ER, n.** One who puts to death by law; he who kills.
- EX-E-CU-TIVE (egz-ék-yú-tív), a.** Having power to act; carrying into effect.
- EX-E-CU-TIVE, n.** The person or power that executes the law, or administers the government; the supreme authority.
- EX-E-CU-TOR (egz-ék-yú-tor), a.** One who executes; one who settles the estate of a testator.
- EX-EC-U-TOR-IAL, a.** Pertaining to an executor.
- EX-EC-U-TOR-SHIP, n.** The office of executor.
- EX-EC-U-TO-RY, a.** Performing official duties; to be performed in future.
- EX-EC-U-TRIX, n.** A female executor of a will.
- EX-E-GE-SIS, n.** Exposition; science of interpretation.
- EX-E-GE-TIC-AL, a.** Explanatory; pertaining to exegesis.
- EX-E-GE-TIC-AL-LY, ad.** By way of exposition.
- EX-EM-PLAR (egz-ém-plar), n.** Copy; pattern; the ideal model which an artist attempts to imitate.
- EX-EM-PLA-RI-LY, ad.** By way of example.
- EX-EM-PLA-RY (egz-é-), a.** Serving for a pattern; worthy of imitation; adapted to admonish.
- EX-EM-PLI-FI-CATION, n.** Illustration by example; a copy; transcript; attested copy.
- EX-EM-PLI-F-ER, n.** One who exemplifies.
- EX-EM-PLI-FY (egz-é-), v. t.** To illustrate by example; to take an attested copy; to prove or show by such a copy.
- EX-EM-PT (egz-ém-pt), a.** Free; not subject to; a. one who is not subject or liable.
- EX-EM-PT, v. t.** To free from something to which others are subjected; to grant immunity from.—*Syn.* To privilege; release; deliver; exonerate.
- EX-EMPTION (egz-ém-pshun), n.** Freedom from something to which others are subject or liable.—*Syn.* Immunity; release; discharge; dismissal.
- EX-E-QUA-TUR, n. [L.]** A written recognition of a person as a consul.
- EX-E-QUIES (ékz-é-kwíz), n. pl.** Funeral solemnities.
- EX-ER-CISE-ABLE (ékz-é-), a.** That may be used, employed, or exerted.
- EX-ER-CISE (ékz-ér-síz), n.** Use; practice; exertion for the sake of health; task.
- EX-ER-CISE (ékz-ér-síz), v. t.** To move or cause to act, as the body; to exert or use; to practise; to train; to task; to busy; v. i. to use action or exertion.
- EX-ER-CI-TATION, n.** Exercise; practice.
- EX-ER-GUE' (13) (egz-érg-), n.** The place on a coin or medal, outside the figures, for the date or other inscription.
- EX-ERT (13) (egz-ért-), v. t.** To use strength; to strain; to put forth.
- EX-ERTION, n.** Effort; act of exerting; a struggle. See ENDEAVOUR.
- EX-FOLI-ATE, v. i.** To come off in scales; to scale off.
- EX-FO-LI-ATION, n.** The scaling of a bone, &c.
- EX-HALA-BLE (egz-é-), a.** That may be exhaled.
- EX-HA-LATION, n.** The act or process of exhaling; vapour; that which is exhaled.
- EX-HALE' (80) (egz-hále-), v. t.** To send out, as vapour, &c.; to draw out; to evaporate.
- EX-HAUST (80) (egz-hawst-), v. t.** To draw or drain off the whole; to empty; to draw out; to expend.
- EX-HAUSTI-BLE (egz-hawst'é-bl), a.** That may be exhausted.
- EX-HAUSTION (80) (egz-hawst'yun), n.** Act of emptying; state of being exhausted.
- EX-HAUSTLESS (egz-é-), a.** That cannot be emptied.
- EX-HER-E-DATION, n.** In civil law, a disinheriting.
- EX-HIBIT (80) (egz-híbít-), v. t.** To present to view; to administer; to show; to display.
- EX-HIBIT (egz-é-), n.** A paper produced as a voucher; a sworn deed certified to.
- EX-HIBIT-ER (egz-é-), n.** One who exhibits.
- EX-HI-BITION (ékz-hé-bísh'un), n.** The act of exhibiting; a presenting to view; display; public show; an allowance or pension.
- EX-HI-BITION-ER (éks-é-), n.** One who has a pension granted.
- EX-HIBIT-IVE (egz-híbít-ív), a.** Representative.
- EX-HIL-A-RANT, a.** Exciting joy, mirth, or gladness; n. that which produces mirth or pleasure.
- EX-HIL-A-RATE (egz-híl-a-rate), v. t.** To make cheerful or merry.
- EX-HIL-A-RATION, n.** The act of making glad; the state of being cheerful.
- EX-HORT (80), (egz-hórt-), v. t.** To advise or persuade; to urge; v. i. to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.
- EX-HOR-TATION, n.** Act of exhorting; advice; counsel; incitement to good.
- EX-HORTA-TO-RY, a.** Tending to exhort.
- EX-HORT-ER, n.** One who advises or exhorts.
- EX-HU-MATION, n.** Act of disinterring; the digging up of any thing buried.
- EX-HUME, v. t.** To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.
- EX-IG-ENCE, } (éks-é-), { n. Pressing necessity;**
EX-IG-EN-CY, } (éks-é-), { want; occasion.
- EX-IG-I-BLE, a.** That may be exacted.
- EX-ILE (ékz'ile), n.** Banishment; a person banished.
- EX-ILE (ékz'ile), v. t.** To banish to a foreign country; to drive from one's country.
- EX-ILE, a.** Slender; fine; small.
- EX-IN-A-NITION, n.** Emptiness; privation.
- EX-IST (egz-íst-), v. i.** To be; to live; to remain; to continue in being. [duration.]
- EX-ISTENCE, n.** Being; state of having life;
- EX-ISTENT, a.** Having being or life.
- EXIT (ékz'ít), n. [L.]** A going out; departure; death.
- EX-MINIS-TER, n.** One lately a minister.
- EX-O-DUS (éks'ó-dus), n.** Departure, as of the Israelites from Egypt; the second book of Moses.
- EX-OG-E-NOUS (éks-ó-jé-nú-), a.** Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood.
- EX-ON-ER-ATE (éks-é-), v. t.** To free or disburden.—*Syn.* To relieve; exculpate; clear; acquit; absolve, which see.
- EX-ON-ER-ATION, n.** A disburdening; a freeing from a charge.
- EX-ON-ER-A-TIVE, a.** Freeing from obligation.
- EX-O-RA-BLE (ékz'ó-ra-bl), a.** That may be moved by entreaty.
- EX-OR-BIT-ANCE, } (egz-é-), { n. Extravagance;**
EX-OR-BI-TAN-CY, } (egz-é-), { excessiveness; enormity
- EX-OR-BI-TANT, a.** Excessive; unreasonable; undue; enormous.
- EX-OR-CISE (ékz-é-), v. t.** To expel, as evil spirits, by conjuration; to deliver from evil influences.
- EX-OR-CISM, n.** The expulsion of evil spirits by certain ceremonies. [spirits.]
- EX-OR-CIST (ékz-é-), n.** One who casts out evil
- EX-OR-DI-AL (egz-é-), a.** Beginning; introductory.
- EX-OR-DI-UM (egz-é-), n.; pl. Ex-ór-di-ums or Ex-ór-di-a.** Introduction or preamble; preface.
- EX-OS-MOSE, n.** The passage outward of rarer fluids through porous media, as animal membrane, into a denser fluid; opposite of *endosmosis*.
- EX-OR-NATION (éks-é-), n.** Ornament; embellishment.
- EX-O-TÉ-RI-É (éks-é-), a.** External; applied to doctrines taught publicly; opposed to *esoteric* or secret.
- EX-OTIC (egz-ótík), a.** Foreign; not native; n. a foreign plant or production.
- EX-OTI-CISM, n.** The state of being exotic.

DÓVE, WOLF, BOÖK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS—GAS K; GAS J; SAS S; CHAS SH; WIS.

EX-PAND, *v. t.* To open; to spread; to dil. te.

EX-PANSE' (eks-pânse'), *n.* A wide extent of space; a spreading out.

EX-PAN-SI-BIL-I-TY (eks-), *n.* Capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

EX-PAN-SI-BLE, } *a.* That can be extended, dil-
EX-PAN-SILE, } ated, or diffused.

EX-PAN-SION (eks-pân'shun), *n.* Act of spreading out; extent; enlargement; in commerce, increase of issues of bank-notes.

EX-PAN-SIVE, *a.* Having power to expand or be expanded; wide; widely extended.

EX-PAN-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spread, diffused, &c.

EX-PÂ-TI-ATE (eks-pâ'shâte), *v. t.* To rove; to enlarge upon in discourse or argument.

EX-PÂ-TRI-ATE (eks-), *v. t.* To banish from one's native country.

EX-PÂ-TRI-ATION, *n.* Banishment; the quitting of one's country and the renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PECT' (eks-pekt'), *v. t.* To look for or anticipate; to look for as what must be done, as payment will be expected when the note is due.—*Expect* always relates to the future. To use it for think or believe, with reference to the past or present is an error which ought to be studiously avoided.

EX-PECT-ANCE, } *n.* Act or state of expecting;
EX-PECT-ANCY, } something expected; hope.

EX-PECT-ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for; *n.* one who is waiting for; one held in dependence by the belief or hope of future benefit.

EX-PEC-TATION, *n.* A looking or waiting for; object of expectation.

EX-PEC-TER *n.* One who looks or waits for.

EX-PEC-TO-RANT, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs; *n.* a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs.

EX-PEC-TO-RATE, *v. t.* To discharge from the lungs or trachea and its branches.

EX-PEC-TO-RATION, *n.* Act of discharging from the lungs, &c.; matter so ejected.

EX-PED-IENCE, } *n.* Fitness or suit-
EX-PED-EN-CY, } ableness to some
good end or purpose; propriety; advantage;
usefulness.

EX-PED-IENT, *a.* Fit; proper; suitable; useful.

EX-PED-IENT, *n.* Way or means to an end.

EX-PED-IENT-LY, *ad.* Fitly; with advantage.

EX-PED-ITE, *v. t.* To hasten; to quicken; to render easy.—*Syn.* To despatch; press forward; accelerate; precipitate; facilitate.

EX-PED-ITE-LY, *ad.* Promptly; readily.

EX-PED-ITION (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* Haste; despatch; the march of an army or voyage of a fleet with hostile intentions; an enterprise by a number of persons, &c.

EX-PED-ITIOUS (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* Acting with celerity; done with despatch.—*Syn.* Quick; speedy; nimble; prompt; hasty.

EX-PED-ITIOUS-LY, *ad.* Speedily; with celerity or despatch. [to banish]

EX-PUL' (eks-), *v. t.* To drive out; to force away;

EX-PUL-SABLE, *a.* That may be driven out.

EX-PEND' (eks-), *v. t.* To spend; to lay out; to consume; to waste.

EX-PEN-DITURE, *n.* Act of spending; sum laid out.

EX-PENSE', } out; cost; expense; dis-
EX-PENSE', } bursement; charge; waste.

EX-PENSE-LESS, *a.* Free from expense.

EX-PEN-SIVE *a.* Requiring much expense; given to expens.—*Syn.* Dear; high-priced; costly.

EX-PEN-SIVE-LY, *ad.* At great cost or charge.

EX-PER-IENCE (eks-), *n.* Trial or series of trials; result of trials; knowledge from trials or practice.

EX-PER-IENCE, *v. t.* To try or know by trial or practice; to suffer.

EX-PER-ENCED (eks-pe-re-enst), *a.* Taught by experience; skillful.

EX-PER-IMENT (eks-), *n.* Trial; essay; an act or operation for proving some fact or principle.

EX-PER-IMENT, *v. t.* To make trial; to search by trial; *v. t.* to know by trial.

EX-PER-IMENT-AL, *a.* Based on experiment; taught or derived from experience.

EX-PER-IMENT-AL-LY, *ad.* By trial or experience.

EX-PER-IMENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EX-PERT' (13) (eks-), *a.* Taught by practice.—*Syn.* Skillful; dexterous; ready; prompt; clever; *n.* a person well skilled by practice in some business or art.

EX-PERT-LY, *ad.* Dexterously; skillfully.

EX-PERT-NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity.

EX-PI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expiated.

EX-PI-ATE (eks-), *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime; to make satisfaction for; to make reparation.

EX-PI-ATION, *n.* Attonement; satisfaction; the act of atoning for a crime; the means by which atonement is made.

EX-PI-A-TORY, *a.* That makes expiation.

EX-PI-RATION (eks-), *n.* Act of breathing out; end; death; evaporation; vapour.

EX-PIRA-TORY, *a.* Pertaining to the emission of breath.

EX-PIRE' (eks-pire'), *v. t.* To throw breath from the lungs; to exhale; *v. t.* to emit the last breath; to perish; to come to an end; to die.

EX-PI-S-ATE, *v. t.* To investigate.

EX-PLAIN' (eks-), *v. t.* To make plain; to free from obscurity; *v. t.* to give explanations.—*Syn.* To clear up; elucidate; illustrate; interpret.

EX-PLAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be made plain.

EX-PLA-NATION, *n.* Act of making plain; interpretation; a mutual exposition of meaning or motives; reconciliation.—*Syn.* Explication; interpretation; illustration; recital; detail. See DEFINITION.

EX-PLA-NA-TORY, *a.* Serving to explain.

EX-PLE-TIVE (eks-ple-tiv), *n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; *a.* filling; added for supply.

EX-PLE-TORY, *a.* Serving to fill.

EX-PLI-CA-BLE (eks-ple-ka-bl), *a.* That can be explained.

EX-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To unfold; to show; to explain; to clear up difficulties.

EX-PLI-CATION, *n.* An unfolding; interpretation.

EX-PLI-CATIVE, } *a.* Tending to lay open or
EX-PLI-CA-TORY, } expound.

EX-PLIC-IT (eks-plis'it), *a.* Literally, unfolded; hence, made in the plainest terms; not obscure or ambiguous.—*Syn.* Express.—*Express* is stronger than explicit; it adds force to clearness. An express promise or engagement is not only unambiguous, but stands out (*expressed*) in bold relief, with the strongest hold on the conscience.

EX-PLIC-IT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; expressly; unambiguously.

EX-PLIC-IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language; direct expression.

EX-PLO-RE' (eks-plôre'), *v. t.* To burst with loud report; *v. t.* to drive into disrepute; to treat with contempt.

EX-PLOIT' (eks-), *n.* A heroic deed; a great achievement; a great act of wickedness.

EX-PLO-RATION, *n.* Act of exploring; strict or careful examination; close search.

EX-PLO-RA-TORY, *a.* Serving to explore; examining.

EX-PLO-RE' (eks-plôre'), *v. t.* To search; to examine; to scrutinize; to pry into.

EX-PLO-SION (eks-plô'zhun), *n.* A bursting with noise; a sudden expansion of elastic fluid with loud discharge.

EX-PLO-SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting with force; causing explosion.

EX-PONENT (eks-pô'nent), *n.* A figure in algebra that shows how often a root is repeated; an index or representation.

I, a. &c., long.—I, a. &c., short.—class, **FIN, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, FIRM; MARINE, BIRD, MOVE.**

EX-PORT (eks-), *v. t.* To carry out or send goods, in traffic, from one country to another.

EXPORT, *n.* That which is carried out of a country in commerce.

EX-PORT-A-BLE, *a.* That can be exported.

EX-PORT-A-TION, *n.* The carrying of goods out of the country.

EX-PORT'ER, *n.* One who exports.

EX-PO-SE (eks-po-zé), *n.* [Fr.] A laying open; a formal statement of facts or reasons.

EX-POSE (eks-póze), *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to exhibit; to remove from shelter; to lay open to attack; to make liable; to put in danger.

EX-PO-SED-NESS, *a.* A state of being exposed; a being open to attack or in danger.

EX-PO-SI-TION (eks-po-si-sh'um), *n.* Explanation; situation for unobstructed view; an exhibition.

EX-POST-TIVE, *a.* Laying open; explanation.

EX-POST-TO-RY, *a.* tory.

EX-POST-TOR, *n.* An interpreter; an expounder.

EX-POST-U-LATE (eks-póst-yú-late), *v. t.* To reason earnestly; to remonstrate.

EX-POST-U-LATION, *n.* Earnest reasoning with; remonstrance.

EX-POST-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EX-PO-SURE (eks-pó-shur), *n.* Act or state of being laid open to view, to danger, or any inconvenience; the situation of a place in regard to a free access of air and light.

EX-POUND (eks-), *v. t.* To explain; to interpret.

EX-POUNDER, *n.* One who lays open the meaning; an interpreter.

EX-PRESS (eks-), *v. t.* Literally, to press out; to utter in language; to represent; to show or make known.—**Syn.** To declare; indicate; exhibit.

EX-PRESS, *a.* Made in direct terms, as a promise; not implied; very or exact, as for the express purpose.—**Syn.** Explicit, which see.

EX-PRESS, *n.* A special messenger or vehicle; message sent; a regular conveyance for packages.

EX-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* That may be uttered or expressed, that may be squeezed out.

EX-PRESSION (eks-présh'un), *n.* A pressing out; form of speech; declaration; representation; elocution; tone and grace of voice; manner of setting forth ideas; a quantity in algebraic form.

EX-PRESSION-LESS, *a.* Without expression.

EX-PRESS-IVE, *a.* Adapted to express; emphatical; significant.

EX-PRESS-IVE-LY, *ad.* With force or emphasis.

EX-PRES-SIVO (eks-pres-sé'vo), [It.] With expression.

EX-PRESS-LY, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

EX-PRO-BBATE, *v. t.* To upbraid; to condemn.

EX-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To disengage from appropriation; to give up a claim.

EX-PCGN' (eks-pné), *v. t.* To take by assault.

EX-PUG-NATION, *n.* A taking by assault.

EX-PULSION (eks-púl'shun), *n.* Act of expelling.

EX-PUL-SIVE, *a.* Tending to drive out.

EX-PCNCTION, *n.* Act of blotting out or erasing.

EX-PUNGE (eks-púnj), *v. t.* To blot or cross out; to erase; to efface; to rub out; to destroy.

EX-PUR-GATE, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous.

EX-PUR-GATION, *n.* Act of purifying.

EX-PUR-GA-TOR, *n.* One who purifies or cleanses.

EX-QUI-SITE (eks-kwe-sít), *a.* Literally, sought out; hence, highly finished; peculiarly fine or delicate; very keenly felt.—**Syn.** Nice; exact; refined; accurate; consummate; perfect; a. one of ridiculous nicety in dress, &c.; a. fop.

EX-QUI-SITE-LY, *ad.* Nicely; completely.

EX-SAN-QUI-OUS (eks-sáng-gwe-nú), *a.* Destitute of blood.

EX-SCIND, *v. t.* To cut off.

EX-SERTILE, *a.* That may be thrust out.

EX-SIC-CANT (eks-sik-kant), *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

EX-SIC-CATE, *v. t.* To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

EX-SIC-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to make dry.

EX-SUC-TION (eks-súk'shun), *n.* Act of sucking out.

EX-SU-DATION, *n.* Discharges by sweating.

EX-SUDE. See **EXUDE**.

EXTANT (ekstant), *a.* Now in being; not suppressed or lost.

EX-TEM-PO-RA-NE-OUS, *a.* Composed, per-

EX-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *a.* formed, or uttered

without previous study; unpremeditated.

EX-TEM-PO-RE, *ad.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RIZE, *v. t.* To utter without study.

EX-TEND, *v. t.* To spread out; to stretch forth;

to lengthen out; to bestow; *v. i.* to stretch; to

reach.—**Syn.** to enlarge; expand; widen; diffuse;

prolong.

EX-TEN-S-I-BLE, *a.* That can be extended.

EX-TEN-S-I-BLE, *a.* That can be extended.

EX-TEN-S-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being exten-

sible; in physics, the operation of being drawn out

when subjected to force.

EX-TEN-SION, *n.* Act of extending; a stretching

out; a spreading; in physics, the extent of a body

in length, breadth, or thickness; in physiology,

the straightening of a limb previously bent, &c.;

in surgery, the reduction of a dislocated or broken

limb, &c.; in mercantile language, grant of longer

time for payment of debts.

EX-TEN-SIVE, *a.* Large; wide; of great extent.

EX-TEN-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Widely; largely.

EX-TENT, *n.* Space; compass; bulk; length.

EX-TEN-U-ATE (eks-tén-yú-áte), *v. t.* To make

thin; to lessen; to palliate; to diminish in hon-

our.

EX-TEN-U-ATION, *n.* Act of lessening; making

thin; palliating, &c.

EX-TER-IO-R, *a.* Outward; external; foreign; *n.*

the outward appearance or surface; that which is

external or visible.

EX-TER-MIN-ATE (13), *v. t.* To root out; to drive

away; to destroy utterly; to take away.

EX-TER-MIN-ATION, *n.* A rooting out; extirpa-

tion.

EX-TER-MIN-A-TOR, *n.* One who exterminates.

EX-TER-MIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to extir-

pate.

EX-TERNAL (13) (eks-), *a.* Outward; foreign;

visible; apparent.

EX-TER-NALLY, *ad.* Outwardly; apparently.

EX-TER-NALS, *n. pl.* Outward rites and ceremo-

nies.

EX-TIL, *v. t.* To drop or distil from.

EX-TING (eks-tinkt), *a.* Extinguished; existing

no more; ceased; quenched.

EX-TING-TION, *n.* Abolition; destruction; state

of being quenched or put out; a putting an end to.

EX-TING-UI-SH (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* To put

out; to quench; to destroy; to cloud; to put an

end to.

EX-TING-UI-SH-A-BLE (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.*

That may be quenched or destroyed.

EX-TING-UI-SH-ER, *n.* He that extinguishes;

a conical utensil to put out candles.

EX-TING-UI-SH-MENT (-ting'gwish-), *n.* A put-

ting out or quenching; destruction; putting an

end to a right or estate.

EX-TIR-PATE (eks-tir-páte), *v. t.* To root out; to

destroy wholly.

EX-TIR-PATION, *n.* Act of rooting out; total de-

struction. [stryer.]

EX-TIR-PA-TOR, *n.* One who extirpates; a de-

stroyer.

EX-TOL, *v. t.* Literally, to raise high; to praise

greatly.—**Syn.** To exalt; commend; laud; eulo-

gize; glorify. See **CELEBRATE**.

EX-TORT, *v. t.* To exact oppressively; to wrest;

v. i. to practise oppression.

EX-TORTION (eks-tór'shun), *n.* Unlawful exa-

ction; oppression.

EX-TORTION-A-RY, *a.* Oppressive; containing

extortion.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—E AS K; Ê AS J; Ê AS Z; CH AS SH; WHI.

EX-TORTION-ER, *n.* One who practises extortion.
EX-TRA, a Latin preposition, signifies *without*, or *beyond*, or *in excess*.
EXTRACT (eks'trakt), *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage taken from a writing or book; descent.
EXTRACT, *v. t.* To draw out; to take; to select from a book or writing.
EXTRACTION (eks-trak'shun), *n.* A drawing out; lineage; in *chemistry*, the act of separating the constituent parts of a body; evolution.
EXTRACTIVE, *a.* That may be extracted.
EX-TRA-DITION (eks-tra-dish'un), *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.
EX-TRA-JU-DICIAL (-dish'al), *a.* Out of the usual course of law.
EX-TRA-MUNDANE, *a.* Beyond the limits of the material world.
EX-TRA-NEOUS, *a.* Foreign; not intrinsic.
EX-TRA-OF-FICIAL, *n.* Not belonging to official duty.
EX-TRAORDI-NARIES (eks-trôr'de-na-riz), *n. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method.
EX-TRAORDI-NARILY (eks-trôr'), *ad.* Uncommonly; eminently.
EX-TRAORDI-NAR-Y (ex-trôr'), *a.* Special; particular; uncommon; remarkable.
EX-TRA-PA-RÔCHIAL, *a.* Not within a parish.
EX-TRA-PRO-FESSI-ONAL (-pro-fesh'un-al), *a.* Foreign to a profession.
EX-TRA-TERRI-TORIAL, *a.* Beyond the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.
EX-TRA-TROPIC-AL, *a.* Beyond the tropics, north or south.
EX-TRAVAGANCE, *n.* [L.] A wandering beyond a limit; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; excess of affection; superfluous expense.—*Syn.* Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste.
EX-TRAVAGANT, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses.—*Syn.* Excessive; irregular; wild; chimerical; wasteful; prodigal; profuse.
EX-TRAVA-SATE, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessel, as blood.
EX-TRAVA-SATED, *a.* Forced out of the proper vessels.
EX-TRAVA-SATION, *n.* The passage of fluids out of their proper vessels.
EX-TRÊME (eks-trême), *a.* Outermost; utmost; beyond which there is none; last; most violent; greatest; worst; or best.
EX-TRÊME, *n.* Utmost limit; end; highest point; furthest degree.
EX-TRÊMELY, *ad.* In the utmost degree.
EX-TRÊME UNCTION, among the Roman Catholics, is the anointing of a sick person with oil just before his death.
EX-TRÊMITTY, *n.* End; limit; utmost degree; greatest distress; difficulties; violence.
EX-TRI-CABLE, *a.* That may be extricated.
EX-TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To set free; to disentangle.
EX-TRI-CATION, *n.* Act of disentangling.
EX-TRIN-SIC, *a.* Outward; external; foreign.
EX-TRIN-SICAL, *a.* reign.
EX-TRUDE, *v. t.* To thrust out; to expel.
EX-TRUSION (-trô'zhun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.
EX-TUBER-ANCE, *n.* Protuberance; a knob.
EX-TUBER-ANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.
EX-TU-MES-CENCE, *n.* A swelling or rising.
EX-TUBER-ANCE, *v.* (egz-). *Literally*, a bursting forth with richness.—*Syn.* Plenty; abundance.—*Plenty* is a plenum or fullness of all that could be desired; *abundance* is overflowing plenty; *extruberance* is abundance carried to excess.
EX-CUBER-ANT, *a.* Luxuriant; abundant.
EX-CUBER-ANT-LY, *ad.* Abundantly; plentifully; in a superfluous degree.

EX-CUBER-ATE, *v. t.* To abound; to be in great abundance.
EX-CU-DATION, *n.* A sweating; a discharge of the juices of plants.
EX-ODE, *v. t.* To sweat out; to issue forth.
EX-UL-CER-ATE (egz-ul'cer-ate), *v. t.* To cause or grow to an ulcer; to fret; to corrode; *v. i.* to become an ulcer or ulcerous.
EX-ULT (egz-ult), *v. i.* To rejoice greatly.
EX-ULTATION (egz-ul-ta'shun), *n.* Expression of great joy; triumph.
EX-UN-DATE, *v. i.* To overflow.
EX-UN-DATION, *n.* Overflowing abundance.
EX-USTION (ekz-ust'yun), *n.* The act of burning up.
EX-UVI-Æ (egz-yu've-æ), *n. pl.* [L.] Cast skins or shells; something cast off; fossil remains.
EYAS (yas), *n.* A young eagle or hawk just taken from the nest, not able to take prey for itself.
EYE (i), *n.* Organ of sight; sight or view; regard; observation; view of the mind; notice; a small hole; the bud of a plant.
EYE (i), *v. t.* To watch; to observe; to view.
EYEBALL (yebawl), *n.* The ball of the eye.
EYE-BOLT, *n.* A bolt with a loop at one end.
EYE-BRIGHT, *n.* A beautiful flower formerly used in diseases of the eye.
EYE-BROW (yebrow), *n.* Hair growing over the eyes.
EYELASH (yesh), *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid.
EYELESS, *a.* Having no eyes; blind.
EYELET-HOLE, *n.* A small hole for lace or cord.
EYELET, *n.* cord.
EYELID, *n.* The cover of the eye.
EYE-SALVE, *n.* Ointment for the eyes.
EYE-SERVANT (i-ser-vant), *n.* A servant that requires watching.
EYE-SERV-ICE, *n.* Service done only when the employer is looking on.
EYE-SHOT (yeshôt), *n.* Glance of the eye; sight; the sense of seeing.
EYE-SIGHT (yeshite), *n.* The sight of the eye.
EYESORE (yeshore), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
EYE-STONE (yeshône), *n.* A small calcareous stone that is used to clean dust from the eye.
EYE-TOOTH (yeshooth), *n.* The tooth next the grinders; canine tooth.
EYE-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who saw what he testifies.
EYRE (Are), *n.* A journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices.
EYRY or **EYRIE** (Ary), *n.* An aerie; a place where eagles or other birds of prey build their nests.

F.

F is a labial consonant, has but one uniform aspirated sound, continuous at pleasure. Its kindred letter *v* is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal.
FA is the fourth note in the gamut.
FA-BACEOUS, *a.* Having the nature of a bean.
FA-HIAN, *a.* Delaying; avoiding battle, like Fabius, the victorious Roman general.
FA-BLE, *n.* A fictitious story intended to enforce some useful truth or moral precept; a fiction.
FA-BLE, *v. t.* To feign or invent stories; to devise.
FA-BLE, *v. i.* To feign; to write fiction; to lie.
FA-BLER, *n.* A writer of feigned stories; one who deals in fictions.
FABRIC, *n.* A building; a structure; a manufactured article, especially cloth.
FABRIC-ATE, *v. t.* To forge; to devise falsely; to construct.
FAB-RI-CATION, *n.* That which is forged, framed, or built; a framing or forging. *See* Fiction.
FABRI-CATOR, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

FABRIC-LIST, *n.* One who invents fables.

FABRICOUS, *a.* Feigned; invented; forged; false; unreal.

FABRICOUS-LY, *ad.* With fiction; feignedly.

FACE-CADE (*fa-sáde*), *n.* [Fr.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

FACE, *n.* The forepart of the head; surface of a thing; visage; presence; appearance; sight; front; countenance; boldness; impudence.

FACE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose; to cover; to look down.

FACE, *v. i.* To carry a false appearance.

FACET (*fa'set*), *n.* A little face, as of crystals or cut gems.

FACUL-LE (*fa-sé'le*), *n.* *pl.* [L.] Humorous writings; witty sayings.

FACETIOUS (*fa'shius*), *a.* Full of pleasantry or wit; exciting laughter.—*SYN.* Witty; humorous; jocose; jocular; merry; sprightly; gay.

FACETIOUS-LY, *ad.* With humour; merrily.

FACIAL (*fa'shal*), *a.* Pertaining to the face.

FACIAL ANGLE. The angle made by a line drawn across from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this point to the ridge of the frontal bone.

FACILE (*fa'sil*), *a.* Easy to be done; easy to yield; easy of access.—*SYN.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; ductile.

FACILITATE, *v. t.* To make easy; to lessen the labour of.

FACILITIES (*sil'e-tiz*), *n. pl.* Means of easy performance; convenient opportunities or advantages.

FACILITY, *n.* Ease of performance; easiness of temper; readiness proceeding from skill or use.—*SYN.* Expertness; readiness.—*Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of despatching a task with lightness and dexterity; *expertness* is facility acquired by long-continued practice; *readiness* marks the promptitude with which any thing is done. A merchant needs great *facility* in despatching business; a banker, great *expertness* in casting accounts; both need great *readiness* in passing from one employment to another.

FACING, *n.* A covering in front; the movement of troops from right to left, &c.; the lappets, collars, &c., of uniform; a thin layer of soil or earth on the slopes of railways, canals, &c.; wooden covering; on the sides of doors and windows, &c.; last layer of stucco or plaster on walls, &c.

FACSIMILE, *n.* Exact likeness or copy, as of handwriting.

FACT, *n.* Literally, a thing done; reality.—*SYN.* Event; occurrence; circumstance, which see.

FAC-TION, *n.* A party acting from selfish motives against a government or established order of things; dissension. See *CABAL*.

FAC-TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FAC-TIOUS (*fa'shius*), *a.* Given to party or dissension.

FAC-TIOUS-LY, *a.* With the spirit or feelings of faction.

FAC-TITIOUS (*tish'us*), *a.* Produced by art; artificial.—*SYN.* Unnatural.—A thing is *unnatural* when it departs in any way from its simple or normal state; it is *factitious* when it is wrought out or wrought up by labour and effort, as a *factitious* excitement.

FACT-OR, *n.* An agent in trade; a substitute; in arithmetic, the multiplier and the multiplicand.

FACT-OR-AGE, *n.* Compensation to a factor.

FACT-OR-Y, *n.* House of a factor; manufactory.

FAC-TOTUM, *n.* [L., do every thing.] A servant employed in all kinds of work.

FACULTY, *n.* A power of the mind; power or skill in performing; legal right; body of professional men, particularly medical; professors of a college.—*SYN.* Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; skillfulness; knack.

FACULE, *n.* Certain bright spots on the sun's disc.

FA-CUN-DI-TY, *n.* Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FADDLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play the fool.

FADÉ, *v. i.* To wither; to decay; to lose colour; to lose strength; to become poor.

FADÉ-LESS, *a.* Unfading.

FAD-IE (*fa*), *v. i.* To suit; to fit; to join closely.

FADING, *pp.* or *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness or to perish; *n.* loss of colour, freshness, or vigour; decay.

FAD-Y, *a.* Tending to fade or decay.

FÆCAL, See *FUCAL*.

FÆCES (*fæ'sez*), *n. pl.* Excrement; settlings.

FÆR-Y, *a.* Pertaining to fairies. See *FAIRY*.

FAG, *v. t.* To compel to drudge; *v. i.* to become weary; to fail in strength; to drudge.

FAG-END, *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; the refuse or meaner part of a thing; the coarse end of a web of cloth.

FAG-OT, *n.* A bundle of sticks, or branches used for fuel, or for raising batteries, and other purposes in fortification; one hired to hide a deficiency at musters.

FAG-OT, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle.

FAIL, *v. i.* To become deficient; to decay; to decline; to cease; to perish; to miss; to miscarry; to fall short; to become insolvent; *v. t.* to desert; to disappoint; to cease to aid; to omit.

FAIL, *n.* Omission; non-performance; want.

FAILING, *n.* A deficiency or giving out; an imperfection.—*SYN.* Fault; foible. A *fault* is positive, something definite and marked which impairs excellence; a *foible* is negative, some weakness in a man's character, disposition, or habit; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook or smile at. A man may have many *failings*, and yet commit but few *faults*; or his *faults* or *failings* may be few, while his *foibles* are obvious to all.

FAIL-CRE, *n.* Non-performance; cessation of supply; deficiency or fault; act of becoming insolvent.—*SYN.* Shortcoming; neglect; defect; frailty. See *FAULTING*.

FAIN, *a.* Glad; pleased; rejoiced.

FAIN, *ad.* Gladly; with pleasure.

FAINT, *a.* Inclined to swoon; weakened by exhaustion; not vigorous; wanting in strength or definiteness, as a *faint* sound, &c.—*SYN.* Feeble; weak; languid; exhausted; spiritless.

FAINT, *v. t.* To swoon; to sink with fatigue or fear.

FAINT-HEART-ED, *a.* Timorous; cowardly.

FAINTING, *n.* A swoon; temporary loss of respiration, strength, and colour.

FAINTISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINTLY, *ad.* Feebly; weakly; imperfectly.

FAINTNESS, *n.* Loss of colour and respiration; want of vigour; feebleness of representation.

FAINTS, *n. pl.* An impure spirit that comes over at the commencement and close of distillation.

FAIR (*fa*), *a.* Literally, free from spot, from blemish, from obstruction, from perversion, &c., as *fair* weather, a *fair* countenance, a *fair* wind, a *fair* proposal; also medium or moderate, as a *fair* quality.—*SYN.* Pure; frank; honest; candid; equitable; merited.

FAIR, *ad.* Openly; frankly; civilly; equitably.

FAIR, *n.* A handsome woman; a stated market; the *fair*, the female sex.

FAIR-LY, *ad.* Conveniently; openly; justly; honestly; fully; gently.

FAIRNESS, *n.* Open, just conduct; clearness; purity; candour; equity; distinctness.

FAIR-SPO-KEN, *a.* Courteous in speech; civil.

FAIRY, *n.* An imaginary being or spirit supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, &c.

FAIRY, *a.* Belonging to fairies; given by fairies.

FAIRY-LAND, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

FAITH, *n.* Belief; trust; the assent of the mind to what is declared by another on his authority and veracity; in *theology*, the assent of the mind

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BYLL; VY'CIous.—c as k; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; whis.

to the truth of what God has revealed; the object of belief; the doctrines believed; fidelity; sincerity; veracity; honour.

FAITHFUL, a. Firm to the truth, to trust, or to covenants; loyal; constant. [steadily.]

FAITHFUL-LY, ad. Honestly; with fidelity;

FAITHFUL-NESS, n. Fidelity; firm adherence to truth or trust; truth.

FAITHLESS, a. Without faith; wanting in fidelity; false to duty; false to the marriage covenant.

—Syn. Unbelieving; treacherous; disloyal; perfidious; neglectful

FAKE, n. A coil or turn of a cable when coiled.

FA'KIR (fá'ker), } n. A Mahomedan monk or FA'QUIR (fá'keer), } hermit in India.

FAL'CATE, } a. Hooked; like a scythe; as ap- FAL'CA-TED, } plied to the moon, horned or crescent-shaped.

FAL'CHION (faw'chun), n. A short, crooked sword.

FAL'CIFORM, a. Resembling a sickle.

FAL'CON (faw'kn or fál'kon), n. A hawk, especially one trained to sport.

FAL'CON-ER (faw'kner or fál'kon-er), n. One who breeds and trains hawks for catching wild fowls.

FAL'CON-ET, n. A small cannon.

FAL'CON-RY (faw'kn-ry or fál'kon-ry), n. The art of training hawks; the art or practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALL, v. t. [pret. FELL, and pp. FALLEN.] To descend by gravity; to drop; to decline; to sink; to decrease; to apostatize; to perish; to flow.

FALL, n. The general idea is that of descending from a higher place, state, &c., to a lower, as the fall of Rome, a fall of prices, &c.; hence, a descent of water, as Niagara Falls; autumn, or the fall of the leaf (provincial in England).

FAL-LA'CIOUS (lá'shuus), a. Not well founded; mocking expectation.—Syn. Deceptive; delusive; sophistical.

FAL-LA'CIOUS-LY, ad. With deception.

FALLA-CY, n. A deception or false appearance; an inconclusive argument.—Syn. Sophistry.—A fallacy is an argument which professes to be decisive, but in reality is not; sophistry is also false reasoning, but of so specious and subtle a kind as to render it difficult to expose its fallacy. Many fallacies are obvious, but the evil of sophistry lies in its consummate art. See DELUSION.

FALL'EN (faw'ln), pp. of FALL, or a. Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FALL'EN, a. Brought down from a higher place or state; degraded; ruined.

FAL-LI-BIL-ITY, n. Liability to err or to be deceived; uncertainty; liability to deceive.

FAL-LI-BLE, a. Liable to err or to be deceived.

FALL'ING-SICKNESS, n. The epilepsy.

FAL-LO'PI-AN, a. A term applied to two ducts arising from the womb, usually called tubes.

FALLOW, a. Literally, failure in colour; hence, applied to animals of a pale red or yellow colour, as a fallow deer; also to unploughed land, having a withered appearance.

FAL-LOW, n. Land left untilled, or ploughed and not sowed.

FAL-LOW, v. t. To plough, harrow, and break without sowing.

FAL-LOW-CROP, n. The crop taken from fallow ground.

FAL-LOW-DEER, n. A species of deer smaller than the stag, with compressed horns, common in parks.

FAL-LOW-ING, n. The ploughing and harrowing of land without sowing it.

FALSE, a. Not true; not well founded; counterfeit; not honest; not faithful; hypocritical; not solid or sound.

FALSEHOOD, n. Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion.—Syn. Untruth; fabrication; falsity; perfidy; lie, which see.

FALSE-KEEL, n. The timber below the main keel.

FALSELY, ad. Erroneously; treacherously.

FALSENESS, n. Want of truth or integrity; duplicity.

FAL-SETTO, n. [It.] In music, an artificial voice or mode of singing by contracting the glottis, and thus extending the natural compass about an octave higher.

FAL-SI-FI-CATION, n. Act of making false.

FALSI-FI-ER, n. One who counterfeits, forges, or gives to a thing a false appearance.

FALSI-FY, v. t. To counterfeit; to forge; to disprove; to break one's word.

FALSI-TY, n. Contrariety to truth.—Syn. Falsehood; lie.—Falsity denotes the state or quality of being false; a falsehood is a false declaration designedly made; a lie is a gross, unblushing falsehood. It is a vulgar error to speak of "telling a falsity." It is an equal error to say, "I perceive the falsehood of your declaration or statement."

FAL'TER, v. t. To hesitate in speech; to stammer; to be unsteady; to fall or yield in exertion.

FAL'TER-ING-LY, ad. With stammering; tremblingly; timidly.

FAME, n. [L.] Renown; favourable report; rumour.

FAMED (fámd), a. Renowned; celebrated.

FAMELESS, a. Having no fame; not known abroad.

FA-MIL-IAR (fa-míl'yar), a. Affable; free; intimate; well acquainted with; domestic; common; n. an intimate acquaintance; a supposed demon or evil spirit attending a person.

FA-MIL-IAR-TY, n. Intimate acquaintance; ease in conversation or intercourse.—Syn. Fellowship; intimacy; acquaintance, which see.

FA-MIL-IAR-IZE, v. t. To habituate; to accustom; to make intimate.

FA-MIL-IAR-LY, ad. Intimately; without formality; frequently; commonly.

FAM-T-ILY, n. Household; lineage; tribe; honourable descent; genealogy.

FAM'INE, n. Want of sufficient food; dearth.

FAM'ISH, v. t. To starve; to destroy with hunger; to exhaust strength or distress by hunger or thirst; v. i. to die of hunger; to be distressed with want; to be exhausted for want of food, &c.

FAM'ISH-MENT, n. Extreme want of food; great hunger or thirst.

FA'MOUS, a. Celebrated in fame or public report; excellent; notorious—used both in a good and a bad sense.—Syn. Renowned; illustrious.—Famous is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary; renowned, to those who are named again and again with honour; illustrious, to those who have dazzled the world by the splendour of their deeds or their virtues. Napoleon was famous; Alexander was renowned; Wellington and Washington were illustrious.

FA'MOUS-LY, ad. With great renown.

FA'MOUS-NESS, n. Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAN, n. An instrument which agitates the air and cools the face; one to winnow grain; a wing; a small vane, a blower of a furnace.

FAN, v. t. To blow or winnow with a fan; to ventilate; to cool.

FA-NAT-IC } a. Wild and extravagant in FA-NAT-IC-AL } opinions.

FA-NAT-IC, n. One who indulges in wild and extravagant notions, especially on religion; bigot.

FA-NAT-IC-AL-LY, ad. With wild fanaticism.

FA-NAT-IC-ISM, n. Wild and extravagant notions; religious frenzy. See FURTHUSISM.

FAN'CI-ED, (fán'sid), a. Conceived; liked.

FAN'CI-ER, n. One who fancies; in composition, as bird-fancier, one who has a taste for the objects specified.

FAN'CI-FUL, a. Noting an excess of fancy; not solid or real; full of wild images.—Syn. Fantastical; visionary.—Fanciful notions are the product of a heated fancy, without any support in reason

FAN, *n.* The power of love.
FAN, *n.* Spanish dance.
FAN, *n.* Cluster.
FAN, *n.* Hovering; vain boast.
FAN, *n.* Fan of talon; a nail.
FAN, *n.* Having fangs or claws.
FAN, *n.* Made gaudy; showy.
FAN, *n.* To be fangled.
FAN, *n.* Having no fangs or tusks.
FAN, *n.* A small flag carried with
FAN, *n.* A window in the form of an open
FAN, *n.* One who fans; what produces a cur-
rent of air; a ventilator in a window by means of
FAN, *n.* A piece of music, not restricted
to the rules of art, but in which the composer may
yield to his fervour and fancy.
FANTASM, *n.* An idle conceit; a whim.
FANTASTIC, *a.* Arising from or showing
FANTASTICAL, *a.* great excess of fancy; whim-
sical. *See* FANCYFUL.
FANTASTICAL-LY, *ad.* Whimsically; oddly.
FANTASY, *n.* [Now written fancy.] Fancy
conceit.
FANTOCCINI, *n.* [It.] Dramatic representation
in which puppets are the performers.
FAQUIR or FAQUEEN. *See* FAKIR.
FAR, *a.* Distant; remote.
FAR, *ad.* To or at a great distance.
FARCE, *a.* Literally, stuffed; a short play design-
ed wholly to make fun; mere sport.
FARCE, *v. t.* To stuff; to swell out.
FARUCAL, *a.* Belonging to farce; droll.
FARUCALLY, *ad.* Like a farce; ridiculously.
FARDEL, *a.* A little puck; a pack-saddle.
FARRE (F, F), *v. i.* To go; to move forward or pass
to be in a good or bad state; to happen; to be
determined.
FARRE, *a.* Price of passage; food; hire of a carri-
age, &c.
FARREWELL, *n.* Wish of welfare at parting
leave; departure.
FAR FAMED (famd'), *a.* Widely renowned or
celebrated.
FAR FENHED (fench), *a.* Brought from a dis-
tance; studiously sought; forced; strained.
FARINA, *n.* The pollen or dust of flowers; the
flour of grain; starch or fecula.
FARINACEOUS (fushus), *a.* Consisting of
meal or flour; yielding farina; like meal or re-
lating to meal.
FARM, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer.
FARM, *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price; to culti-
vate land.
FARMABLE, *a.* That may be farmed.
FARMER, *n.* One who cultivates land; one who
collects duties at a certain rate per cent.; a hus-
bandman.
FARMING, *n.* The practice of tilling land.
FAR MOST, *a.* Most remote or distant.
FARO, *n.* A game of cards in which a person plays
against the bank kept by the owner of the table.
FARO-BANK, *n.* A bank against which persons
play at the game of faro.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

FA-TAL-ITY, *n.* Decree of fate; invincible necessity; tendency to danger; mortality.

FATAL-LY, *ad.* Mortally; necessarily.

FATA MOR-GA'NA (fâ'ta mor-gâ'na), *n.* [It.] A peculiar state of atmospheric refraction, presenting images of objects in the water or air, sometimes doubled and also inverted, even when below the horizon.

FÂTE, *n.* Literally, a word pronounced by the Deity; inevitable necessity; final lot; destruction.—*Syn.* Destiny; doom; fortune; death.

FÂTED, *a.* Destined; decreed by fate.

FÂTES, *n. pl.* In mythology, the destinies supposed to preside over men.

FÂTHER, *n.* A male parent; an ancestor; protector; author; former; contriver.

FÂTHER, *v. t.* To adopt, as a child; to adopt as one's own; to ascribe to one as its author, with *on*.

FÂTHER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a father.

FÂTHER-IN-LAW, *n.*; *pl.* FÂTHERS-IN-LAW. The father of one's husband or wife.

FÂTHER-LAND, *n.* The native land of one's ancestors, or his own.

FÂTHER-LASH-ER, *n.* A salt-water fish allied to the bull-head.

FÂTHER-LESS, *a.* Having no father; without a known author.

FÂTHER-LY, *a.* Like or becoming a father; paternal; *ad.* as a father does.

FÂTHOM, *n.* Six feet; reach; compass; penetration.

FÂTHOM, *v. t.* To compass; to penetrate to the bottom; to comprehend; to try the depth; to sound.

FÂTHOM-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fathomed.

FÂTHOM-LESS, *a.* Bottomless; that cannot be penetrated or comprehended.

FA-TID-I-CAL, *a.* Prophetic; foretelling.

FÂTI-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be wearied or tired.

FA-TIGUE' (fâ-teeg'), *n.* Great weariness; lassitude; toil.

FA-TIGUE', *v. t.* To tire; to weary to excess or by importunity; to harass; to exhaust.

FA-TILO-QUIST, *n.* A fortune-teller.

FÂTLING, *n.* A young animal, as a kid or lamb, fattened for slaughter.

FÂTNESS, *n.* Fullness of flesh; hence, unctuousness; richness.—*Syn.* Corpulence; fleshiness; fertility; fruitfulness.

FÂTTE', *v. t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile; to enrich; *v. i.* to grow fat; to become plump or fleshy; to be pampered.

FÂTTLI-NESS, *n.* State of being fat; greasiness.

FÂTTISH, *a.* Somewhat fat; slightly corpulent.

FÂTTY, *a.* Consisting of fat; greasy.

FA-TOT-ITY, *n.* Foolishness; weakness of intellect.

FÂT'C-IOUS (fât'y-u-s), *a.* Foolish; weak; silly; lunatic.

FAUBOURG (fô'boorg), *n.* [Fr.] A suburb.

FAUCES, *n.* [L.] The back part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

FAUCET, *n.* A short pipe for drawing liquors.

FAUGH, *Interjection* expressing contempt.

FAULT, *n.* Whatever impairs excellence; a deviation from propriety or duty; a puzzle as to be at fault; hence, among miners, a displacement of strata.—*Syn.* Error; blemish; defect, which see.

FAULT, *v. t.* To blame; to charge with an offence.

FAULTI-LY, *ad.* With failing or mistake; defectively; wrongly.

FAULTI-NESS, *n.* Wrong doing; blamableness.

FAULTLESS, *a.* Free from fault, crime, or defect.

FAULTLESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from fault.

FAULTY, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective; wrong.

See DEFECTIVE.

FAUN, *n.* A kind of sylvan deity.

FAUNA, *n.* [L.] The animals of a country or a epoch spoken of collectively.

FAU-TUEIL' (fô-teul'), *n.* [Fr.] An arm-chair.

FAUX PAS (fô-pâ), *n.* [Fr.] A false step.

FÂVOUR, *n.* Kind regard; disposition to aid; something given or worn as a token of kindness; partiality; cover or protection.—*Syn.* Kindness; countenance; patronage; defence; vindication; support; behalf; present; benefit.

FÂVOUR, *v. t.* To aid or wish to aid; to resemble in features.—*Syn.* To countenance; to support; to assist; to ease; to spare; to resemble.

FÂVOUR-A-BLE, *a.* Kind; propitious to success.

FÂVOUR-A-BLY, *ad.* With kindness or favour.

FÂVOUR-ER, *n.* One who countenances or favours a well-wisher.

FÂVOUR-ITE, *n.* A particular friend; one greatly beloved; a thing regarded with preference; *a.* regarded with particular favour; preferred; loved.

FÂVOUR-IT-ISM, *n.* Disposition to favour a friend; partiality; exercise of power by favouritism.

FAWN, *n.* A young deer; a servile cringe or bow.

FAWN, *v. t.* To cringe or flatter servilely; to bring forth a fawn.

FAWNING, *a.* Courting servilely; meanly flattery; *n.* gross flattery.

FAWNING-LY, *ad.* With servile adulation; by cringing.

FAY (fâ), *v. i.* To fit; to join closely with.

FAY (fâ), *n.* A fairy; an elf.

FEAL-ITY, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; homage, which see. [dread.

FEAR, *n.* Apprehension of evil; reverence; awe; *v. t.* To stand in awe of; to reverence; to regard with alarm.—*Syn.* To apprehend; dread; venerate; *v. i.* to be afraid; to be in apprehension or feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

FEARFUL, *a.* Struck with fear; terrified; impressing fear, as a fearful end; terrific.—*Syn.* Apprehensive; timid; timorous; awful; distressing; horrible; dreadful; frightful.

FEARFUL-LY, *ad.* With fear; so as to excite terror and alarm; timorously.

FEARFUL-NESS, *n.* State of being terrified.—*Syn.* Dread; terror; timidity; apprehension; alarm; awe.

FEARLESS, *a.* Free from fear; full of courage.—*Syn.* Bold; daring; intrepid; valiant; brave; undaunted; heroic; dauntless.

FEARLESS-LY, *ad.* Without fear; boldly.

FEAR'NAUGHT (feer'nawt), *n.* A very thick, shaggy woollen cloth, or an outer garment made of it.

FEA-SI-BIL-ITY, } *a.* Practicability.

FEA-SI-BLE-NESS, } *a.* Practicability.

FEA-SI-BLE, *a.* Practicable; that can be performed; that may be entertained.

FEAST, *n.* A sumptuous repast; something that delights and entertains.—*Syn.* Banquet; festival.—A feast sets before us viands superior in quality, variety, and abundance; a banquet is a luxurious feast; a festival is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. A feast which was designed to be a festival may be changed into a banquet.

FEAST, *v. t.* To eat sumptuously; to be greatly delighted; *v. i.* to entertain with rich provisions; to delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

FEASTER, *n.* One who eats at or gives a feast.

FEASTFUL, *a.* Festive; gay; luxurious.

FEAT, *n.* An action; deed; exploit; an extraordinary display of skill, strength, &c.

FEATHER (fê'ther), *n.* A plume; the covering of fowls; an empty title; an ornament; kind or nature; a natural frizzling of the hair in some places of a horse; to show the white feather, to give signs of cowardice.

FEATHER (fê'ther), *v. t.* To cover with plumage; to dress in feathers; to enrich; to adorn; to tread as a cock; to turn the edge of an oar to the air; to feather one's nest, to accumulate wealth.

FEATHER-BOARDING, *n.* A covering in which the edge of one board overlaps another like the feathers of a fowl.

only for the defense of the country, military.

DÔVE, WOLF, BQK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—CASK; ÔASJ; SASZ; CHASX; THIS.

FENCING, *n.* Materials for fences; the art or act of inclosing with fences; the art of using the foil or sword for attack or defence.

FENCING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defence with the sword.

FENCING-SCHOOL (fens'ing-skool), *n.* A school where the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* To repel; to keep off; to ward off; to shut out; *v. i.* to resist; to parry; to shift off.

FENLIER, *n.* That which defends; a metallic guard placed before a fire.

FENESTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a window.

FENNEL, *n.* A fragrant plant.

FENNY, *a.* Marshy; boggy; growing in fens.

FEODAL. See **FEUDAL**.

FEOFF (fē), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land.

FEOFF-FEE (fē-fē'), *n.* One invested with the fee of land.

FEOFFER, } (fē-fē') { *n.* One who grants a fee of
FEOFFOR, } land.

FEOFFMENT (fē'fment), *n.* Act of enfeoffing or granting a fee.

FERACIOUS, *a.* Fruitful; producing abundantly.

FERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to holidays.

FERINE, *a.* Wild; savage; cruel.

FERINE-NESS, } *n.* Savage fierceness; wildness.

FERTY, }

FERMMENT, *n.* A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the parts of a fluid; heat; tumult; yeast.

FERMMENT, *v. t.* To set in motion; to heat; to excite or raise by internal motion; *v. i.* to work; to effervesce; to be in motion, &c.

FERMMENT-ABILITY, *n.* Capability of being fermented.

FERMMENTABLE, *a.* Susceptible of fermentation.

FERMMENTAL, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMMENTATION, *n.* The process by which organic substances undergo a change, occasioned by heat and moisture producing gas or spirit; a working, as of liquors.

FERMMENTATIVE, *a.* Causing fermentation.

FERN, *n.* A genus of cryptogamic plants.

FEROCIOUS (-rō'shūs), *a.* Marked by cruelty; rapacious.—*Syn.* Fierce; savage; barbarous;

When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition; *fierce*, the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, the coarseness and brutality by which it is marked; *savage*, the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it shows. A man is *ferocious* in his temper, *fierce* in his actions, *barbarous* in the accomplishment of his purposes, *savage* in the spirit and feelings expressed in his words or deeds.

FEROCIOUSLY, *ad.* Fiercely.

FEROCIOUSNESS, } *n.* Savage fierceness;

FEROCITY (-rō'e-ty), } cruelty.

FERREOUS, *a.* Pertaining to iron; made of iron; like iron.

FERRET, *v. t.* To drive from a lurking-place or place of concealment.

FERRIAGE, *n.* Fare or toll for passing a ferry.

FERRIFEROUS, *a.* Producing or yielding iron.

FERRUCYANATE, *n.* A compound of ferrocyanic acid and a base; ferropussiate.

FERRUGINOUS, *a.* Impregnated with oxide of iron.

FERRUGO, *n.* A disease of plants caused by minute fungi, known as the rust.

FERRULE (fēr'il or fēr'ule), *n.* A ring of metal put round a cane or stick to strengthen it.

FERRY, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat; right of passage.

FERRY, *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat; *v. i.* to pass over water in a boat.

FERRY-BOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams, &c.

FERRY-MAN, *n.* One who attends or keeps a ferry.

FERTILIZATION, *n.* The act of making fertile; the function of the pollen on the pistil of plants.

FERTILE (lī), *a.* Capable of producing abundantly; productive.—*Syn.* Fruitful.—*Fertile* denotes the power of producing, *fruitful* the act. The prairies of the West are *fertile* by nature, and will soon be turned by cultivation into a *fruitful* field.

FERTILITY, *n.* Fruitfulness; abundant resources; the quality of producing largely.—*Syn.* Productiveness; richness; fecundity.

FERTILIZE, *v. t.* To enrich, as land; to make fruitful.

FERTILIZER, *n.* Some agent which fertilizes.

FERULACEOUS (-lā'shūs), *a.* Pertaining to reeds or canes.

FERULE (fēr'il or fēr'ule), *n.* A wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school.

FERULE, *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

FERVENCY, *n.* Ardency, as in prayer; eagerness; animated zeal.

FERVEUR (lī), *a.* Warm; ardent; zealous.—*Syn.* Glowing; earnest; devoted.

FERVENTLY, *ad.* With fervour; warmly; vehemently.

FERVID, *a.* Hot; boiling; warm; animated; earnest.

FERVIDLY, *ad.* With glowing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, } *n.* Heat; warmth of mind;

FERVOUR, } zeal; ardour.

FESTAL, *a.* Relating to a feast; joyous; merry.

FESTER, *v. t.* To rancid; to grow virulent; to corrupt.

FESTER, *n.* A sore inflamed and filled with matter.

FESTIVAL, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous; *n.* a feast; a solemn day. See **FEAST**.

FESTIVE, } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a

FESTIVOUS, } feast; gay; mirthful.

FESTIVITY, } *n.* Social joy or mirth; gaiety.

FESTOON, *n.* A garland, or an imitation of a wreath or garland.

FESTOON, *v. t.* To form in festoons; to adorn with festoons.

FETAL, *a.* Relating to a fetus.

FETCH, *v. t.* To go and bring; to draw; to reach; to attain.

FETCH, *n.* A stratagem; artifice; trick.

FETE (fā'tē), *n.* [Fr.] A festival; a holiday.

FETICH (fē'tish), *n.* An African idol or charm.

FETICHISM, } *n.* The worship of idols.

FETID, *a.* Rank; strong; offensive to the smell.

FETLOCK, *n.* Hair behind the pastern of a horse.

FETOR, *n.* A strong offensive smell; stench.

FETTER, *n.* A chain for the feet.

FETTER, *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.

FETTERLESS, *a.* Without fetters.

FETUS, *n.* pl. **FETUS-ES**. A child or animal in the womb.

FEUD (fū'dē), *n.* Violent quarrel; contention; broil.

FEUD (fū'dē), *n.* Land held of a superior on the condition of rendering service to the lord.

FEUDAL (fū'dal), *a.* Held of a lord or superior on condition; pertaining to or consisting of feuds.

FEUDALISM (fū'dal-izm), *n.* The system of feudal tenures.

FEUDALITY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal.

FEUDALIZATION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.

FEUDAL-SYSTEM, *n.* That system by which persons holding a feud or fief were bound to serve the owner at home or abroad in war, &c.

FEUDARY (fū'da-ry), *a.* Holding land of a superior.

FEUDATORY, *n.* One who holds of a superior.

A. 2. *See* bag—i, 2, *See*, short—class, *See*, list, fall, whet; there, then; marine, stand; move,

FEEBLE, *a.* A writer on feeble.

FEEBLE, *a.* A disease marked by increase of heat and in *unimpaired* pulse.

FEEBLE, *a.* Affected with slight fever; hot; *See* *fever*.

FEEBLENESS, *a.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FEEBLE, *a.* Affected with fever or ague.

FEW, *a.* A small number; not many.

FEWNESS, *a.* Smallness of number; *See* *paucity*.

FEZ, *a.* Turkish cap.

FAY, *a.* Literally, let it be done; a decree; command.

FE, *a.* A story; lie; falsehood. (*Childish*.)

FE, *v. t.* To tell that which is false; to lie.

FEER, *a.* One that tells lies.

FEER, *a.* A slender thread, applied also to the elements of animal, mineral, and vegetable substances; the capillary root of a plant.

FIBRIL, *a.* A small fibre; a slender thread.

FIBRIL, *a.* A substance found in coagulated blood, allied to protein, constituting muscular fibre.

FIBROUS, *a.* Consisting of or containing fibres.

FIBULA, *a.* The outer and less bone of the leg.

FICKLE (*fl'k'l*), *a.* Changeable in mind; wavering; capricious.

FICKLENESS, *a.* Inconstancy; changeableness; uncertainty.

PICTILE, *a.* Moulded into form by art; wrought by a potter.

FICTION (*fik'shun*), *n.* An invented story; a tale; the act of feigning or inventing.—*Syn.* Fabrication; falsehood.—Fiction is opposed to what is real, it may or may not be intended to deceive; a fabrication, as here spoken of, is a fiction wrought up for the purpose of deceiving; a falsehood requires less invention, being merely a false statement.

FICTITIOUS (*fik'ti'us*), *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit.

FICTITIOUSLY, *ad.* Counterfeitedly; falsely.

FID, *n.* A square bar of wood, with a shoulder at one end to support the top-mast of a ship; a pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, for opening the strands of a rope in splicing.

FIDDLE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FIDDLE, *v. t.* To play on a violin; to trifle; to shift hands and do nothing.

FIDDLE-FIDDLE, *n.* Trifling talk; nonsense.

FIDDLEE, *n.* One who plays on a violin; a crab.

FIDDLE-TICK, *n.* The bow and string for playing on a violin.

FIDDLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a violin.

FIDELITY, *n.* Strict performance of an obligation or trust; adherence to truth.—*Syn.* Faithfulness; exactness; loyalty; veracity; honesty.

FIDGET, *v. t.* To move by fits and starts.

FIDGET, *n.* Constant motion of the body; restlessness.

FIDGETY, *a.* Restless; uneasy.

FIDUCIAL, *a.* Confident; undoubting; firm;

FIDUCIALRY, *a.* held in trust.

FIDUCIALRY, *n.* One who holds in trust.

FIE (*fi*), *ex.* Denoting dislike or contempt.

FIEF (*feif*), *n.* A fee; feud or estate held of a superior.

FIELD (*feeld*), *n.* A piece of inclosed land; ground; place of battle.

FIELD-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying land, for noting angles, distances, &c.

FIELD-COLOURS, *n. pl.* In war, small flags to mark the ground for squadrons and battalions.

FIELD-MARSHAL, *n.* Commander of an army.

FIELD-OFFICER, *n.* An officer of a regiment above the rank of captain.

FIELD-PIECE, *n.* A small cannon for armies.

FIELD-SPORTS, *n. pl.* Diversions of the field, as hunting.

FIEND (*feend*), *n.* An implacable enemy; an infernal; the devil.

FIENDFUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.

FIENDISH, *a.* Malicious; devilish.

FIENCE (*feerce*), *a.* Vehement; eager in attack. *See* *ferocious*.

FIERCELY, *ad.* With rage; furiously.

FIERNESSE, *a.* Eager violence; rage; impetuosity. (*temper*.)

FIERY-NESS, *a.* A great heat; warmth of

FIERY, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot; fierce; passionate; bright; glaring.

FIFE, *a.* A small pipe or wind-instrument of music.

FIFE, *v. t.* To play on a fife.

FIFER, *n.* One who plays the fife.

FIFTEEN, *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, *a.* Noting the number fifteen; the ordinal of fifteen; *a.* a fifteenth part; in music, the double octave.

FIFTH, *a.* Next above the fourth; *n.* in music, an interval of three tones and a semitone, the most perfect of all chorals except the octave.

FIFTHLY, *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *a.* The ordinal of fifty; elliptically, or as a noun, the fiftieth part.

FIFTY, *a.* Five tens; five times ten.

FIG, *n.* A tree and its fruit; a term of contempt; a spongy excrescence on the feet of some horses.

FIGHT (*fte*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *Fought* (*fant*.)] To contend in battle; to strive; to struggle to resist or check; *v. t.* to carry on a contention with; to war against.

FIGHT (*fte*), *n.* A struggle for victory between two parties.—*Syn.* Combat; contest; affray; battle; action; engagement.

FIGHTER, *n.* One who fights; a warrior.

FIGHTING, *n.* Contention; bitttle; quarrel.

FIG-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of the fig-tree.

FIGMENT, *n.* Invention; fiction; device.

FIG-OR-BA-BILT-ITY, *n.* Capacity of fixed form.

FIGURABLE (*fig'yu-rab'l*), *a.* Capable of figure or shape.

FIGURANT, *n. m.* } [*Fr.*] One who dances at

FIGURANTE, *n. f.* } the opera in groups or figures; an accessory actor on the stage who has nothing to say; hence, one who figures in a scene, but takes no prominent part.

FIGURATE, *a.* Of a determinate form; resembling anything of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, *n.* The act of giving figure or determinate form; mixture of cords and discords in music.

FIGURATIVE, *a.* Typical; metaphorical.

FIGURATIVELY, *ad.* By a figure; by allusion; in a sense different from the original meaning of the words.

FIGURE (*fig'yu'r*), *n.* The form or shape of any thing expressed by its outline; appearance; representation in painting; person; striking character; metaphor; type; design; a character for a number; the steps taken by a dancer; in *logic*, the disposition of the middle term; in *astrology*, the horoscope; in grammar, a departure from plain language.

FIGURE (*fig'yu'r*), *v. t.* To form or mould into shape; to make a drawing or painting; to cover or mark with figures; to symbolize; to imagine; to foreshow; *v. t.* to make a figure; to be distinguished.

FIGURE-HEAD, *n.* A carved head or figure at the head of a ship over the cut-water.

FIGURING, *n.* The act of making figures.

FILACEOUS (*fe-la'shu's*), *a.* Composed of threads.

FILAMENT, *n.* A slender thread; a fibre; in botany, the thread-like part of the stamen which supports the anther.

FILAMENTOUS, *a.* Consisting of fine filaments; like a slender thread.

FIL-TO-RY, *a.* A machine for spinning threads.

FILATURE, *n.* A forming into thread; the reeling of silk from cocoons; a place for reeling; silk.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'ICIOUS.—C AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

FILBERT, *n.* An egg-shaped nut of the hazel kind.

FILCH, *v. t.* To steal; to purloin; to pilfer.

FILCHER, *n.* One who commits petty thefts; a pilferer.

FILCHING-LY, *ad.* By pilfering or petty theft.

FILE, *n.* A tool for smoothing iron; a thread, line, or wire on which papers are strung; bundle of papers; a row of soldiers.

FILE, *v. t.* To cut or abrade with a file; to wear away; to polish; to march in file; to string on a thread or wire; hence, to place in order, as papers.

FILE-LEADER, *n.* The soldier placed in front of a file.

FILIAL (Ō'yāl), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a child.

FIL-I-ATION, *n.* The relation of a child to a parent; adoption, settling the paternity of a bastard.

FILIFORM, *a.* Thread-shaped; slender as a thread.

FILIGREE, *n.* Ornamental work in gold or silver, like little threads or grains.

FILIGREED, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

FILING, *n.* The act of smoothing with a file; the putting papers on file.

FILINGS, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off with a file.

FILL, *v. t.* To put or pour till a thing is full; to store; to supply; to make plump; to satisfy; to officiate in or hold.

FILL, *v. t.* To fill a cup or glass; to give to drink; to become full.

FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want.

FILLE DE CHAMBRÉ (-shām'br), *n.* [Fr.] A chambermaid.

FILLET, *n.* A head-band; a joint of meat; an ornament in architecture; in carpentry, &c., a small timber for supporting the ends of boards; in gilding, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold; the joints of a horse.

FILLET, *v. t.* To bind with a fillet or band.

FILLI-BEG, *n.* A Scotch Highland dress or kilt.

FILLI-BUSTER, *n.* A Spanish name for piratical adventurers or buccaneers.

FILLING, *n.* The wool in weaving; a making full; supply; in carpentry, short timbers fitted against roofs, &c., of partitions which break in on the whole length.

FIL-LIP, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger; forced from the thumb by a sudden motion.

FIL-LIP, *n.* A stroke with the finger.

FIL-LY, *n.* A young mare-colt; a wild girl.

FILM, *n.* A thin skin or pellicle on the eye; *v. t.* to cover with a pellicle or skin.

FILMY, *a.* Composed of film or pellicles.

FIL-LOSE, *a.* Ending in a thread-like process; thread-like.

FILTER, *n.* A piece of cloth, &c. for a strainer; a strainer.

FILTER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate, as liquor, by passing it through a porous substance; *v. i.* to percolate; to pass through a filter.

FILTER-ING-PAPER, *n.* A porous, unsized paper, which will admit water to pass through it.

FILTH, *n.* Foul or dirty matter; corruption; pollution.

FILTH-ILY, *ad.* Dirtily; with foulness.

FILTH-INESS, *n.* Dirtiness; foulness; defilement.

FILTHY, *a.* Abounding in filth; morally impure; corrupting.—*STR.* Nasty; foul; dirty; squalid; gross; impure; polluted.

FILTRATE, *v. t.* To filter; to strain; to defecate; to percolate.

FILTRATION, *n.* The act or process of filtering.

FIMBRI-ATE, *a.* Fringed, as with hair bristles.

FIMBRI-ATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.

FIN, *n.* A fish's membrane supported by rays, by means of which it swims.

FIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fined; subject or liable to a fine.

FINAL, *a.* Pertaining to or forming an end or conclusion.—*a final cause* is the object ultimately aimed at.—*STR.* Conclusive; ultimate.—*Final (finis)* is now appropriated to that which brings with it an end, as a final adjustment, the final judgment, &c. *Conclusive* (literally, shutting up) implies the closing of all future discussion, negotiation, &c., as a *conclusive* argument or fact, a *conclusive* arrangement. *Ultimate* has reference to something earlier or preceding, as a temporary reverse may lead to an *ultimate* triumph. The statements which a man *finally* makes may be perfectly *conclusive* as to his *ultimate* intentions.

FIN-AL-LE (fe-nāl'le), *n.* [Fr.] In music, the close; the winding up or completion of a thing.

FIN-AL-I-TY, *n.* The final state; the last winding up of things. [covery.]

FIN-AL-LY, *ad.* Lastly; fully; beyond all re-

FIN-ANCE (fe-nān'se), *n.* Revenue; income from taxes or rent.

FIN-AN-CE, *n. pl.* Funds in the public treasury or accruing to it; individual resources or income.

FIN-AN-CLAL (fe-nān'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finances.

FIN-AN-CIER (fin-an-seer'), *n.* One skilled in revenue; one who has the care of revenue.

FIN-AL-RY. See **FINERY**.

FINCH, *n.* A genus of small singing-birds.

FIND, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. **FOUND**.] Literally, to come to or light upon; to know by experience; to discover by searching; to declare by verdict; to supply.—*STR.* To ascertain; experience; learn; gain; arrive at.

FINDER, *n.* One that discovers or gains what is lost or unknown.

FINDING, *n.* Discovery; act of meeting with or attaining; verdict or decision of a jury or court.

FINDINGS, *n. pl.* The tools, &c., a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment; the trimmings of shoes, &c. thread, binding, &c.

FINE, *a.* Not coarse physically, as *fine sand*, *fine linen*; a *fine* polish, edge, &c.; not coarse in feeling or intellect, as a *fine* genius, taste, &c.; hence, refined; delicate; showy.—*STR.* Beautiful.—When used as a word of praise, *fine* (being opposed to coarse) denotes "no ordinary thing of its kind." It is not so strong as *beautiful*, in reference to the single attribute implied in the latter; but when we speak of a *fine* woman, we embrace more, viz. all the qualities becoming a woman—breeding, sentiment, tact, &c. The same is true of a *fine* garden, landscape, horse, poem, &c.; and the word, though applied to a great variety of objects, has still a very definite sense, denoting a high degree of characteristic excellence, though not the very highest. When used in dispraise, it denotes that the *fineness* is carried to an extreme.

FINE, *n.* A penalty; forfeiture; in *fine*, in conclusion.

FINE, *v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to refine.

FINE ARTS, *n. pl.* The arts which embellish, and which depend chiefly on the imagination, as poetry, music, sculpture, and painting.

FINE-DRAW, *v. t.* To sew up a rent with great nicety.

FINE-FIN-GERED, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work.

FINE-LY, *ad.* In minute parts; to a thin, sharp edge; gayly; beautifully; dextrously; by irony, wretchedly.

FINE-NESS, *n.* Minuteness; thinness; sharpness; elegance; clearness; purity; showiness; subtlety; ingenuity.

FINER, *n.* One who purifies metals, &c.

FINER-Y, *n.* Fine dress; a splendid appearance; in iron works, a furnace where cast iron is converted into malleable iron.

FINE-SPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread.

FINE-SESS (fe-nēs'), *n.* Subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—*STR.* Artifice; trick; craft; *v. t.* to use stratagem or artifice.

FIN-ESSING, *n.* The practice of artifice.

DÔVE, WOLF, WOLF; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—S as I; Ô as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

- FISH'GIG, } *a.* An instrument for stabbing fish.
 FIZ'GIG, }
 FISH'-HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
 FISH'ING, *n.* Act of taking fish; *a.* used or employed in fishing.
 FISH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fish are caught with seines.
 FISH'ING-TACKLE, *n.* Hooks, lines, &c., used in catching fish.
 FISH'-KETTLE, *n.* A kettle to boil fish in.
 FISH'-MARKET, *n.* A market where fish are sold.
 FISH'-MON'GER (-mûng'ger), *n.* One who deals in fish.
 FISH'-POND, *n.* A pond in which fish are kept or bred.
 FISH'-TROW-EL, *n.* A broad silver knife for carving fish.
 FISH'Y, *a.* Like a fish, tasting or smelling like a fish.
 FIS'SILE (fî'sil), *a.* That can be cleft or divided.
 FIS-SILT'-TY, *n.* The quality of being cleavable.
 FIS-SIPA-BOUS, *a.* Applied to animals which propagate by spontaneous division into minute parts.
 FISSURE (fîsh'yûr), *n.* A cleft; a chasm; longitudinal opening.
 FISSURE, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to fracture.
 FIST, *n.* The hand clenched.
 FIST, *v. t.* To beat or hold fast with the fist.
 FISTI-CUFFS, *n. pl.* A contest with fists.
 FISTU-LA, *n.* A pipe or reed; a sinuous ulcer.
 FISTU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe.
 FISTU-LATE, *v. t.* To become a pipe or fistula.
 FISTU-LI-FORM, *a.* Being in hollow columns.
 FISTU-LOUS, *a.* Hollow like a pipe; of the nature of.
 FISTU-LOSE, } ture of or relating to a fistula.
 FIT, *n.* A paroxysm or attack of spasms; a sudden and violent attack of disorder; any short return after intermission; a period or interval; a temporary affection.
 FIT, *a.* Suited to the nature and property of things; having the requisite qualifications.—*Syn.* Suitable; proper; meet; becoming; apposite; congruous.
 FIT, *v. t.* To suit; to adapt; to equip; to qualify.
 FIT'FUL, *a.* Varied by sudden impulses.
 FITLY, *ad.* Suitably; conveniently; justly.
 FITNESS, *n.* State of being fit.—*Syn.* Adaptation; expediency; justness; meetness; preparation.
 FITTER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable.
 FITTING-LY, *ad.* Suitably; properly.
 FITZ, *a.* A son, commonly applied to illegitimate sons of kings, &c., as Fitzroy.
 FIVE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and three.
 FIVEFOLD, *a.* Taken or repeated five times.
 FIVEPART-ED, *a.* Divided into five parts.
 FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball; also a disease of horses resembling the strangles; vives.
 FIX, *v. t.* To set firmly; to make stable; to fasten; *v. i.* to settle or remain permanent; to fix on is to determine upon or establish.—*Syn.* To arrange or put in order.—*Fix* denotes to set firmly, as to fix the eye on some one; his teeth were fixed. It is a prevalent error in America to give this word the sense of arrange or put in order, as to fix the fire; to fix one's hair.
 FIXA-BLE (fîks'a-bl), *a.* That may be fixed.
 FIX-ATION (fîks'a-shun), *n.* Act of fixing; stability; firm state.
 FIXED (fîxt), *pp. or a.* In a firm state; settled; established; not volatile; not wandering.
 FIXED-LY, *ad.* Firmly; steadfastly.
 FIXED-NESS, *n.* State of being fast or firm; stability; solidity; settled opinion.
 FIXI-TY, *n.* Firm coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.
 FIXTURE (fîkst'yûr), *n.* Fixedness; something fixed or attached to a building not to be removed.
 FIXTURE (fîks'yûr), *n.* Position; firmness.
 FLABBI-NESS, *n.* A soft, flexible state, causing it to be movable and yielding to pressure.
 FLABBY, *a.* Soft; yielding to the touch; loose.
 FLA-BE-LI-FORM, *a.* Fan-shaped.
 FLAC'CID (flak'sid), *a.* Lax; weak; limber.
 FLAC-CIDI-TY, } (flak'sid-), { *n.* Laxity; want of firmness.
 FLAC'CID-NESS, }
 FLAG, *v. i.* To become weak; to hang loose; to decline; to grow spiritless; *v. t.* to let fall into feebleness; to lay with flat stones or flags.—*Syn.* To fail; droop; languish; pine.
 FLAG, *n.* A plant; a species of Iris; a flat stone or pavement of flat stones; colours, or an ensign.
 FLAG'EL-LANT, *n.* One who whips himself in religious discipline.
 FLAG'EL-LATE (flak'jel-lite), *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.
 FLAG-EL-LATION, *n.* A whipping; a beating or flogging; discipline of the scourge.
 FLAG'EO-LET (flaj'o-let), *n.* A small wind instrument, with a mouth-piece and stops.
 FLAG'GI-NESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness.
 FLAG'GY, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber; abounding in flags.
 FLA-GI'TIOUS (-jah'us), *a.* Extremely wicked.—*Syn.* Atrocious; flagrant; heinous; profligate; abandoned.
 FLA-GI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Most atrocious wickedness; villainy. [*ron.*]
 FLAG-OF-FI-CER, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
 FLAG'ON, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth.
 FLAGRAN-CY, *n.* Excess; enormity.
 FLAGRANT, *a.* Literally, burning; hence, glaring; enormous.
 FLAGRANT-LY, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.
 FLAGSHIP, *n.* The head ship of a squadron.
 FLAG-STAFF, *n.* A staff to support a flag.
 FLAG-STONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.
 FLAIL, *n.* An instrument for thrashing.
 FLAKE, *n.* A scale; a thin, light mass, as a flake of snow or fire; a layer or stratum; a scaffold for drying fish.
 FLAKE, *v. t.* To form into scales, layers, or thin plates; *v. i.* to break into flakes; to peel off.
 FLAKE-WHITE, *n.* The purest white lead.
 FLAKY, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in layers; broken into loose thin plates.
 FLAM, *n.* A pretence; an idle story; *v. t.* to deceive; to gull.
 FLAMBEAU (flâm'bô), *n.* [*Fr.*] A lighted torch at illuminations and processions.
 FLAME, *n.* A blaze; burning gas; heat; rage; vigour of thought; one beloved. *See* BL. Z.
 FLAME, *v. t.* To burn with a blaze; to shine; to break forth with the violence of passion.
 FLAME-COLOURED (-kûl-lurd), *a.* Having a bright yellow colour.
 FLAMELESS, *a.* Destitute of flame.
 FLAMEN, *n.* In ancient Rome, a priest.
 FLAMING, *a.* Burning with a blaze; bright; red; violent; exciting. [*mence.*]
 FLAMING-LY, *ad.* Very brightly; with vehemence.
 FLA-MIN'GO, *n.* [*Sp.*] A bird of warm climates, with very long legs and neck, and of a bright red colour.
 FLA-MINT-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.
 FLAM-MA-BILI-TY, *n.* Aptness to take fire.
 FLAMME-OUS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like a flame.
 FLAM-MIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing flame.
 FLAM-MIVO-MOUS, *a.* Vomiting flames.
 FLAM'Y, *a.* Blazing; burning as a flame.
 FLANCH, *n.* The part in a piece of mechanism which is screwed to something else.
 FLANGE, *n.* The projecting edge on the rim of a wheel; a projecting part of any piece of mechanism that may be screwed to a similar piece.
 FLANK, *n.* The side of the body or of an army; the part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face; the side of a building.
 FLANK, *v. t.* To attack or turn the flank; to secure or guard on the side; to erect a battery which may play right and left on an enemy without be-

- L, 2, &c., long.**—**L, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THAME, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**
- ing exposed to his fire; to pass round the side; **v. i.** to border; to touch; to be posted on the outside.
- FLANK'ER, n.** A fortification projecting out, so as to command the side of the assailant.
- FLANK'ERS, n. pl.** Troops on the side employed to secure the line of march.
- FLAN'NEL, n.** A soft woollen cloth.
- FLAP, n.** A piece of cloth that swings loosely; the motion or blow of any thing broad and loose; the loose part of a coat or other garment behind, &c; a disease in the lips of horses.
- FLAP, v. t.** To strike with any thing flat or thin; **v. i.** to move as wings; to fall.
- FLAP-DRAG-ON, n.** A play of catching raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them in the mouth and eating them.
- FLAP-EARED (-eerd), a.** Having broad ears.
- FLAP-JACK, n.** A griddle-cake, so called from being flapped over when turned; called also *slap-jack*; an apple-puff.
- FLAKE (4), v. i.** To waver; to flutter; to burn unsteadily; to make a show; to glitter with a transient lustre; to open or spread out.
- FLAKE-UP, n.** A sudden burst of anger.
- FLAK'ING, a.** Making a display; opening outward.
- FLASH, n.** A sudden burst of light; a sudden burst of flame; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; a short or transient state; a preparation for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength.
- FLASH, v. t.** To burst suddenly, as light or flame; **v. i.** to strike a burst of light, as to flash conviction on the mind.
- FLASH-HOUSE, n.** A resort of thieves and other rogues, and a depository of their plunder.
- FLASH'ILY, ad.** With empty show or glare.
- FLASH'INGS, n. pl.** Pieces of metal let into the joints of a wall over the gutters, &c. so as to guard from the splashing of rain.
- FLASH'Y, a.** Gay; showy; gaudy; insipid.
- FLASK, n.** A kind of bottle; a vessel for powder.
- FLASK'ET, n.** A sort of large basket.
- FLAT, a.** Having a dead-level; downright, as a flat refusal; wanting in elevation; not acute; a wanting in prominence or point, as a flat remark. **SYN.** Even; level; insipid; dull; spiritless.
- FLAT, n.** A level piece of land; a floor; a shoal; a broad boat; mark of depression in music.
- FLAT, v. t.** To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make vapid or tasteless; **v. i.** to grow flat; to become insipid; in music, to depress the voice.
- FLAT-BÖT-TOMED (-böt-tomd), a.** Having the bottom flat.
- FLAT-FISH, n.** A fish with a broad flat body, which swims on one side, and has both eyes on one side, as a fluke.
- FLAT-I-RON (-i-urn), n.** An iron for smoothing clothes.
- FLAT-TIVE, a.** Producing wind.
- FLATLY, ad.** Evenly; without spirit; downright.
- FLAT'NESS, n.** Evenness; lowness; vapidness; gravity of sound as opposed to sharpness or shrillness.
- FLAT'TEN (flät'tn), v. t.** To make flat; to beat down to the ground; to depress; to dispirit; in music, to render less acute or sharp; **v. i.** to grow or become even on the surface; to become dead, stale, or tasteless; to become dull or spiritless; to depress the voice.
- FLAT'TER, v. t.** To soothe or please by praise; to praise excessively; to encourage by favourable representations; to raise false hopes; to wheedle.
- FLAT'TER-ER, n.** One who praises another to gain his favour, please him, &c.
- FLAT'TER-ING, a.** Pleading to pride; favourable; parasitical.—**SYN.** Gratifying; encouraging; adulatory.
- FLAT'TER-ING-LY, ad.** So as to gratify.
- FLAT'TER-Y, n.** Excessive or false praise; commendation; adulation; obsequiousness.—**SYN.** Sycophancy; laudation; wheedling.
- FLAT'TISH, a.** Somewhat flat; dull or vapid.
- FLATU-LENCE, } n.** Wind in the intestines;
FLATU-LEN-CY, } airiness; vanity.
- FLATU-LENT, a.** Windy; puffy; empty.
- FLATU-LENT-LY, ad.** As if from or with flatulence.
- FLATUS, n. [L.]** Wind; a puff of air; a breath.
- FLAT'WISE, a. or ad.** With the flat side downward; not edgewise.
- FLAUNT (flänt), v. i.** To throw or spread out; to strut; to display ostentatiously.
- FLAUNT, n.** Something that hangs loosely; any thing displayed for show.
- FLA'VOUE, n.** A peculiar taste or smell.—**SYN.** Savour; odour; scent; relish.
- FLA'VOUE, v. t.** To give a pleasant taste or smell to.
- FLA'VOUE-LESS, a.** Destitute of flavour; tasteless.
- FLA'VOUE-OUS, a.** Pleasant to the taste or smell.
- FLÄW, n.** A break; defect; fault.—**SYN.** Blemish; imperfection; crack; squall.
- FLÄW, v. t.** To break; to crack; to injure.
- FLÄWLESS, a.** Free from cracks or defects.
- FLÄWY, a.** Having flaws; defective; subject to sudden gusts of wind.
- FLAX, n.** The plant of which linen is made; the fibrous part when hatched or combed.
- FLAX-COMB, n.** A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn in preparing it for spinning; a hutchel.
- FLAX-DRESS-ER, n.** One who breaks and swingles flax.
- FLAX'EN (fläk'sn), a.** Made of or like flax; fair.
- FLAX-SEED, n.** The seed of flax.
- FLÄY (flä), v. t.** To strip off the skin; to skin.
- FLÄY-ER, n.** One who strips off the skin.
- FLEA (flä), n.** An insect whose bite is annoying.
- FLEA-BANE, n.** The name given to several plants which are supposed to keep off or poison fleas.
- FLEA-BITE, n.** The bite of a flea; the red spot so caused; a trifling wound.
- FLEA-BIT-TEN (flä-bit-tn), a.** Bitten by a flea; mean; worthless.
- FLEAM, n.** An instrument for bleeding cattle.
- FLECK, } v. t.** To spot; to streak; to varie-
FLECK'ER, } gate; to dapple.
- FLECTION (fläk'shun), n.** Act of bending; a state of being bent.
- FLEDGE, v. t.** To furnish with plumes or wings.
- FLEDG'ELING, n.** A young bird just fledged.
- FLEE, v. i.** [pret. and pp. *FLED*.] To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to escape; to avoid.
- FLEECE, n.** The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at once.
- FLEECE, v. t.** To shear off a covering of wool; to strip by severe exactions; to spread over, as with wool; to make white.
- FLEE'CE-ER, n.** One who strips or exacts.
- FLEE'CY, a.** Covered with wool; like wool.
- FLEER, v. t.** To mock; to jeer; to grin with scorn; **v. i.** to gibe; to flout at.
- FLEER, n.** Mockery; a scornful grin.
- FLEET'ING-LY, ad.** In scornful mockery.
- FLEET, a.** Swift; nimble; quick in motion; light.
- FLEET, n.** A number of ships in company.
- FLEET, v. t.** To fly or pass swiftly; to flit; **v. i.** to skim the surface; to pass over rapidly.
- FLEET'FOOT, a.** Able to run rapidly.
- FLEET'ING, a.** Literally, taking its flight; not durable.—**SYN.** Transient; transitory.—Transient represents a thing as short at the best; transitory as liable at any moment to pass away. *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the act of taking its flight. *Life is transient*; its joys are transitory; its hours are *fleeting*.
- FLEET'LY, ad.** Swiftly; rapidly.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; MULE, BULL; VICIOUS.—F as V; Æ as J; S as F; CH as SH; THIS.

FLEETNESS, *n.* Swiftmess of motion; speed; celerity.—*SYN.* Rapidity; velocity; nimbleness; quickness.

FLEMING, *n.* A native of Flanders.

FLEMISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.

FLENSH, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain its blubber.

FLESH, *n.* Animal food; human nature; the softer solids of animals; animal nature; carnal state; kindred stock; family; pulpy substance of fruit.—*SYN.* Meat; body; carnality; corruption; relationship; kin; pulp.

FLESH, *v. t.* To initiate; to accustom; to glut.

FLESH-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to excite action of the skin.

FLESH-COLOUR (-kul-ur), *n.* The colour of the flesh.

FLESH-HOOK, *n.* A hook to take flesh from a pot.

FLESHY-NESS, *n.* Corpulence; fatness; plumpness.

FLESHLI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

FLESHLY, *a.* Carnal; gross; animal; human; bodily.

FLESHY, *a.* Corpulent; fat; plump.

FLETCHE, *v. t.* To feather an arrow.

FLEUR DE LIS (flur de lê'), *n.* Corrupted in English to *fleur de lys*. [Fr.] Flower of the lily; a bearing in heraldry representing the lily or arrow head; an emblem of royalty.

FLEX (fleks), *v. t.* To bend, as a muscle *flexes* the arm.

FLEX-IBILI-TY, *n.* Pliancy; capacity of being bent or of being persuaded.

FLEXI-BLE (fleks'-bl), *a.* Capable of being bent; easily managed or turned; pliant; ductile.—*SYN.* Pliable; tractable; manageable; yielding.

FLEXI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Pliancy; tractableness; facility of mind.

FLEXIBLE (fleks'fil), *a.* Pliant; pliable; easily bent.

FLEXION (fleks'hun), *n.* Act of bending; a turn or bend; the action of the flexor muscles.

FLEXOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle which serves to bend the part into which it is inserted, in opposition to the extensor.

FLEX'OUS, } (fleks'hu-), { *a.* Bending; wind-
FLEX'OSE, } ing.

FLEXURE (fleks'yur), *n.* A bending or winding; the part bent; a joint.

FLICKER, *v. t.* To flutter; to flap the wings; to fluctuate or twinkle.

FLICKER-ING, *a.* Wavering; twinkling; fluctuating; *n.* a fluttering; a short irregular movement.

FLIER, *n.* One that flies; part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.

FLIGHT (flite), *n.* A running away; a flock of birds flying in company; a mounting; a soaring; an extravagant rally. *Flight* of stairs, a series of stairs from the floor.

FLIGHTI-NESS, *n.* Wildness; delirium.

FLIGHTY (flit'y), *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.

FLIM'LY, *ad.* Slightly; weakly; superficially.

FLIM'SI-NESS, *n.* Thinness; want of solidity; weakness of texture.

FLIM'SY, *a.* Without solidity or strength.—*SYN.* Light; superficial; feeble; shallow; vain; spiritless; mean.

FLINCH, *v. t.* To draw back; to shrink; to fail.

FLINDERS, *n. pl.* Small pieces or splinters.

FLING, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *FLUNG*.] To cast; to throw; to baffle; to defeat; *v. t.* to flounce; to wince; to cast in the teeth; to sneer.

FLING, *n.* A throw; a gibe; a sneer.

FLINT, *n.* A hard stone occurring in the chalk; a species of quartz; a stone used for striking fire.

FLINTY, *a.* Made of flint; very hard; cruel; inexorable; full of flint-stones.

FLIP, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar.

FLIP'ANTLY, *n.* Fluency or volubility of speech.

FLIP'ANT, *a.* Rapid in speech; having a voluble tongue; talkative; pert; petulant.

FLIP'PANT-LY, *ad.* With ease and volubility.

FLIP'PANT-NESS, *n.* Rapidity of speech; pertness.

FLIRT (lirt), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; to toss; *v. t.* to jeer or gibe; to run and dart about; to play at courtship; to coquet.

FLIRT, *n.* A sudden jerk; a pert, volatile girl.

FLIR-TATION, *n.* A flirting; desire of attracting notice; playing at courtship; coquetry.

FLIT, *v. t.* To flutter; to fly swift; to dart along; in Scotland, to remove from one habitation to another.

FLITCH, *n.* A side of pork salted and cured.

FLITTER, *v. t.* To flutter; to flap the wings.

FLITTER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat.

FLITTING, *a.* Variable; flying; changing.

FLOAT, *n.* Something swimming; a raft; a cork or quill used in angling; a ware; a wooden trowel used by plasterers to float over or smooth a wall.

FLOAT, *v. t.* To swim on the surface; to move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up; to move with a light, irregular course; *v. t.* to cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed by water; to cover with water; to smooth with a float, dipped often in water, as the plastering of a wall.

FLOATAGE, *n.* Any thing that floats.

FLOAT-BOARDS, *n. pl.* Cross-boards of a water-wheel on which the water strikes, giving motion to the wheel.

FLOATING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which rests on the surface of the water.

FLOATY, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface.

FLOC'U-LENCE, *n.* Adhesion in small locks.

FLOC'U-LENT, *a.* Adhering in small locks.

FLOCK, *n.* A collection of small animals, as sheep and fowls; a crowd; a lock, as of wool.

FLOCK, *v. t.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.

FLOCK-BED, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool.

FLOE (flo), *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

FLOG, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; to chastise.

FLOGGING, *n.* A whipping; chastisement.

FLOOD (flud), *n.* The deluge in the days of Noah; a great quantity; flow of tide; inundation.

FLOOD (flud), *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.

FLOOD-GATE, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.

FLOOD-MARK, *n.* The mark to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

FLOOK, *n.* See **FLUCK**.

FLOOR, *n.* The bottom of a room or building on which we walk; platform; a story in a building.

FLOOR, *v. t.* To lay or furnish with a floor; to prostrate.

FLOORING, *a.* Used for floors; *n.* a platform; materials for a floor; making a floor.

FLOP, *v. t.* To clip the wings; to flap.

FLORA, *n.* The goddess of flowers; an account of flowers; the botany of a particular country or age.

FLORAL, *a.* Pertaining to flowers or to Flora.

FLOR'EN-TINE (-teen), *n.* A kind of silk cloth; a native of Florence.

FLO-RESCENCE, *n.* The season of flowering in plants.

FLORET, *n.* A partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower; a little flower.

FLO-RI-CULT-URE, *n.* The rearing of flowers.

FLORID, *a.* Flushed with red; flowery; showy.

FLO-RID-I-TY, } *n.* Redness; fresh colour; fresh-
FLORID-NESS, } ness of complexion; showy embellishment.

FLO-RIFEROUS, *a.* Producing flowers.

FLORI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a flower.

FLORIN, *n.* A coin of different values; a modern British coin worth two shillings.

FLORIST, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.

FLOSCU-LAR, } *a.* Composed of little flowers.

FLOSCU-LOUS, }

FLOSCULE, *n.* A floret which is part of an aggregate flower.

FLOSS, *n.* Filaments of untwisted silk.

FLOTA, *n.* A fleet of Spanish Ships.

5

[illegible]

BOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BELL; VICTUOUS.—G AS K; A AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

- FLYERS**, *n. pl.* That part of a spinning-wheel which, with rapid motion, spins the thread.
- FLY-FISH**, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.
- FLYING**, *a.* Floating; triumphant, as *flying* colours; waving; moving; light; *n.* act of moving in the air.
- FLYING BRIDGE**, *n.* A bridge of pontoons or of a boat, moored in mid-stream, that swings from side to side. [toral fins.]
- FLYING-FISH**, *n.* A fish that flies with its pectoral fins.
- FLY-LEAF**, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book. [support the leaf.]
- FLY-TRAIL**, *n.* A part of the table that turns to fly.
- FLY-SPECK**, *n.* A stain left by a fly.
- FLY-WHEEL**, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements.
- FO**, *n.* The name of Buddha in China.
- FOAL**, *n.* A colt; a filly; young of the mare, &c.
- FOAL**, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt; *v. i.* to bring forth young, as a mare or she-ass.
- FOAM**, *v. i.* To froth; to be in a rage; to throw out with rage.
- FOAM**, *n.* Froth; spume; rage.
- FOAMING-LY**, *ad.* Frothily; ragingly.
- FOAMY**, *a.* Covered with froth; frothy.
- FOB**, *n.* A small pocket for a watch.
- FOB**, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
- FOCAL**, *a.* Belonging to a focus or point; in law, the right of taking wood for fuel.
- FOCUS**, *n.*; *pl.* *Foci*.—*FOCUS*. [L.] A fire-place; a point in which rays of heat or light are concentrated by a lens or a concave mirror; a point of concentration; in conics, a point where rays reflected from all parts of the curve concur or meet.
- FODDER**, *n.* Food or dry food for cattle.
- FODDER**, *v. t.* To feed, as cattle. [to another.]
- FOE**, *n.* An enemy in war; any one hostile or opposed.
- FOEMAN**, *n.* An enemy in war.
- FETAL**. See *FETAL*.
- FETI-CIDE** (*feti-side*), *n.* The act by which criminal abortion is produced.
- FETUS**. See *FETUS*. [from water; after-grass.]
- FOG**, *n.* A thick vapour rising from the earth or
- FOG-BANK**, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather as if of land, but which vanishes when approached.
- FOG-BELL**, *n.* A bell on some dangerous point of a coast, rung by machinery to warn vessels during a fog.
- FOGGI-LY**, *ad.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
- FOGGI-NESS**, *n.* State of being foggy.
- FOGGY**, *a.* Abounding with misty vapour; dull; stupid.
- FOGY**, *n.* A stickler for old things; one opposed to progress.
- FOH**, *int.* An exclamation of contempt.
- FOIBLE**, *n.* A weakness; a failing; a fault.
- FOLL**, *v. t.* To defeat; to frustrate; to render of no effect; to blunt; to interrupt; to puzzle.
- FOLL**, *n.* Defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal; leaf-like form in windows, &c., called trefoil, &c.; any thing which serves to set off another thing by contrast; track or trail of game.
- FOIN**, *v. t.* To push or prick in fencing; *n.* a thrust or push.
- FOIST**, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully or secretly.
- FOISTY**. See *FURRY*.
- FOLD**, *n.* A pen for sheep; a flock of sheep; a doubling or plait; in composition, the same quantity added, as *two-fold*.
- FOLD**, *v. t.* To double over; to lay in plaits; to pen up; to complicate. [ment to fold paper.]
- FOLDER**, *n.* One who folds anything; an instrument.
- FOLDING**, *n.* That which may close over another, as doors or joints made like a hinge; a fold.
- FOLI-ACEOUS** (*-a-shus*), *a.* Leafy or with scales.
- FOLIAGE**, *n.* Leaves of trees; a cluster of leaves.
- FOLIATE**, *v. t.* To beat into a thin plate; to cover with a leaf of tin and quicksilver.
- FOLIATION**, *n.* The beating into plates; the leafing of plants; the mode in which leaves lie in the bud; the covering with leaf or plate.
- FO-LIFER-OUS**, *a.* Producing leaves.
- FO-LIO** (*fo-le-o* or *fo-lyo*), *n.*; *pl.* *Fo-li-œ*. A book of two leaves to a sheet; a leaf; a book among merchants, or two pages of an account-book; a certain number of words in a page, from 72 to 90, in law papers.
- FOLIO** (*fo-li-o* or *fo-lyo*), *a.* Pertaining to a folio or to a volume of the largest size.
- FOLK** (*foke*), *n.*; *pl.* *FOLKS*. People in general.
- FOLLOW**, *v. t.* The leading idea is that of going after, as to follow a leader; hence, to imitate or obey, as to follow a pattern, to follow directions; to be consequent upon, as poverty follows intemperance. Other varieties need not be enumerated.—*SYN.* To pursue.—To follow denotes simply to go after; to pursue denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object, as a hound pursues the deer.
- FOLLOW**, *v. i.* To come after; to be consequent upon.—*SYN.* To succeed.—To follow means simply to come after, as a crowd followed, to succeed means to come after in some regular series or succession, as day succeeds to day, and night to night.
- FOLLOWER**, *n.* One who follows; a disciple; one of the same faction or party; a part of any machinery that goes or closes up after another; a beam in a press which brings down the weight.—*SYN.* Imitator; partisan; attendant; chaser.
- FOLLY**, *n.* Weakness of understanding; an absurd or sinful act; an imprudent act.
- FO-MENT**, *v. t.* To apply warm lotions; to heat or excite; to abet.
- FO-MEN-TATION**, *n.* A bathing with warm lotions; instigation.
- FO-MENTER**, *n.* One who foments.
- FOND**, *a.* Foolish; silly; foolishly tender; loving; relishing highly.
- FONDLE**, *v. t.* To dote on; to treat with tenderness.
- FONDLER**, *n.* One who treats with tenderness.
- FONDLING**, *n.* One fondled or caressed.
- FONDLY**, *ad.* With affection; lovingly; dotingly.
- FONDNESS**, *n.* Affection; love; tenderness.
- FONDUS**, *n.* A kind of painting in which the colours are blended into one another.
- FONT**, *n.* A baptismal basin; assortment of types.
- FONTAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a fount or source.
- FONTA-NEL**, *n.* An issue for discharging humours; an open space in an infant's skull.
- FOOD**, *n.* That which is eaten or supplies nutriment.—*SYN.* Sustenance; provisions; aliment; nutriment; feed; fare; victuals; meat.
- FOOL**, *n.* One destitute of reason; an idiot; also one who acts absurdly; a buffoon; a term of reproach; a weak person.
- FOOL**, *v. t.* To disappoint; to impose on; *v. i.* to trifle; to toy; to spend time idly.
- FOOLERY**, *n.* The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.
- FOOL-HARD-I-NESS**, *n.* Foolish rashness; courage without judgment or sense.
- FOOL-HARD-Y**, *a.* Madly adventurous; rash.—*SYN.* Venturesome; rash; precipitate; headlong; incautions.
- FOOLISH**, *a.* Weak in understanding; silly; marked by folly; ridiculous; in Scripture, wicked.—*SYN.* Shallow; irrational; vain; trifling; contemptible; sinful.
- FOOLISH-LY**, *ad.* Weakly; absurdly; wickedly.
- FOOLISH-NESS**, *n.* Want of understanding; folly; in Scripture, wickedness.
- FOOL'S-EAP**, *n.* A kind of writing-paper, usually about 17 inches by 14.
- FOOL'S-ER-RAND**, *n.* The pursuit of that which can not be found.
- FOOT**, *n.*; *pl.* *FEET*. That on which a thing stands; the lower part of a thing; state; condition; the lower termination of the leg; a measure of 12 inches; division in poetry; infantry. See *FOOT-ING*.

DOVE, WOLF, BUCK; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—C A S E; G A S J; S A S E; C H A S E; THIS.

FORELAND, *n.* A promontory or cape.
FORELAY, *v. t.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush; to contrive antecedently.
FORELOCK, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.
FOREMAN, *n.* The chief man of a jury or in a shop.
FOREMAST, *n.* The mast nearest the head of a ship.
FORE-NAMED (-nâmd), *n.* Named in the part before.
FOREMOST, *a.* First in place or order.
FORE-NOON, *n.* The first half of the day.
FORE-NSIG, *a.* Relating to or used in courts.
FORE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* To determine beforehand.
FORE-OR-DINATION, *n.* Previous ordination, or appointment; predestination.
FORE-PART, *n.* The part before in time or place; the beginning.
FORE-RANK, *n.* The rank that leads.
FORE-RUN, *v. t.* To go before; to precede.
FORE-RUNNER, *n.* One sent before; a prognostic; a harbinger; a precursor.
FORESAIL, *n.* A sail on the fore-yard, supported by a foremast.
FORE-SEE, *v. t.* To see beforehand; to divine.
FORE-SHADOW, *v. t.* To typify or represent by a symbol beforehand.
FORE-SHORTEN (-shôrt'n), *v. t.* To shorten some part of an object as depicted on canvas, because it appears shorter to the eye from being viewed obliquely.
FORE-SHORTENING (-shôrt'n'ing), *n.* The representation of figures when viewed obliquely.
FORE-SHOW, *v. t.* To indicate beforehand; to predict.
FORESIDE, *n.* The front side of any thing.
FORESIGHT (-site), *n.* A seeing beforehand; penetration; prudence; forethought.
FORESKIN, *n.* The prepuce.
FORESTAY, *n.* A rope reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit.
FOREST, *n.* An extensive wood; *a.* pertaining to or resembling a forest.
FORESTALL (fore-staw'l), *v. t.* To take beforehand; to buy goods before they reach the market.—*Syn.* To anticipate; pre-occupy; monopolize; engross.
FORESTER, *n.* One who guards or lives in a forest.
FORE-TASTE, *v. t.* To taste before; to anticipate.
FORETASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
FORE-TELL, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **FORETOLD**.] To tell before an event happens; *v. t.* to utter prediction or prophecy.—*Syn.* To predict; prophesy; augur; prognosticate.
FORETELLER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies.
FORETHOUGHT (-thaut), *n.* A thinking beforehand; provident care.—*Syn.* Premeditation; prescience; foresight; anticipation; forecast.
FORE-TOKEN (-tô'kn), *v. t.* To foreshow; *n.* previous sign.
FORETOP, *n.* Hair above the forehead; the platform near the head of the foremast.
FOREVER, *ad.* At all times; to eternity; through endless ages.—*Syn.* Constantly; incessantly; always; ceaselessly; endlessly; eternally.
FOREWARD, *n.* The van; the front.
FOREWARN, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand; to give previous caution.
FORE-WARNING, *n.* Previous caution.
FORFEIT (fôr'fît), *v. t.* To lose by an offence.
FORFEIT (fôr'fît, *a.* Lost by fine or crime, &c.; liable to seizure.
FORFEIT (fôr'fît), *n.* That which is lost by an offence.
FORFEIT-ABLE (fôr'fît-a-bl), *a.* That may be forfeited.
FORFEIT-URE (fôr'fît-yur), *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited; an estate forfeited.—*Syn.* Fine; mulct; amercement; penalty.

FORGE, *n.* A furnace or place where iron is beaten into form; the act of working iron or steel.
FORGE, *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit; to make by any means; to make falsely.—*Syn.* To fabricate; frame; counterfeit; feign.
FORGERY, *n.* One who forges or counterfeits.
FORGERY, *n.* Act or crime of counterfeiting; that which is forged or counterfeited.
FORGET, *v. t.* [*pret.* **FORGOT**; **FORGAT** (*obs.*); *pp.* **FORGOT**, **FORGOTTEN**.] To lose the remembrance of; to slight; to neglect.
FORGETFUL, *a.* Apt to forget; not bearing in mind; causing to forget.—*Syn.* Unremembering; unmindful; heedless; inattentive.
FORGETFULNESS, *n.* Aptness to lose remembrance; neglect; inattention.
FORGET-ME-NOT, *n.* A small, beautiful blue flower, the myosotis, the emblem of fidelity.
FORGETTER, *n.* One who forgets.
FORGING, *n.* Hammering; beating into shape; counterfeiting.
FOR-GIVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* **FORGAVE**; *pp.* **FORGIVEN**.] To overlook an offence; to remit, as a debt, penalty, or offence; to pardon.
FORGIVENESS, *n.* The overlooking of an offence; removal of anger; disposition to forgive.—*Syn.* Pardon.—*Forgiveness* is Saxon, and *pardon* Norman, both denoting to give back. The word *pardon* being early used in our Bible, has, in religious matters, the same sense as *forgiveness*; but in the language of common life there is a difference between them, such as we often find between corresponding Saxon and Norman words. *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes alienated affection; when we ask *forgiveness*, we primarily seek the removal of anger. *Pardon* looks more to outward things or consequences, and is often applied to trifling matters, as when we beg pardon for interrupting a man or for jostling him in a crowd. The civil magistrate also grants a pardon, and not *forgiveness*. The two words are therefore very clearly distinguished from each other in most cases which relate to the common concerns of life.
FOR-GIVING, *a.* Pardoning; disposed to pardon; merciful; placable.
FORK, *v. t.* To shoot into branches; to divide into two; *v. t.* to pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig or break ground with a fork; to make sharp.
FORK, *n.* An instrument with prongs.
FORKED (fôrk) [*pret.* and *pp.* **FORK**], *a.* Divided into branches or prongs; raised with a fork.
FORKED-NESS, *n.* An opening into branches.
FORKY, *a.* Divided into shoots or points; opening into parts.
FOR-LORN, *a.* Forsaken; lost; wretched.
FOR-LORN-HOPE, *n.* Men chosen in war for assault, or uncommon peril.
FOR-LORNNESS, *n.* A forsaken or wretched [state].
FORM, *n.* Shape; manner; model; order; external show; ceremony; a mould; in printing, types when set up as columns or pages, enclosed in a chase ready for an impression—the *outer form*, the first and last pages; the *inner form*, the second and third pages. In the following senses the pronunciation is *form*: in schools, a class or rank of students; a long seat; the bed of a hare.
FORM, *v. t.* To model; to make; to plan; to constitute; to arrange; to compile; to enact.
FORMAL, *a.* According to form; exact to affection or stiffness; having the appearance without the substance; having the power of making a thing what it is.—*Syn.* Precise; ceremonious. —A man is *precise* (lit., cutting down) who reduces things to an exact rule or standard; *formal* who shapes himself by some set form or pattern; *ceremonious* when he lays much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. Men are *formal* in their manners, *precise* in their language or observances, *ceremonious* in receiving and entertaining strangers.

I, 2, 3c., long.—I, 2, 3c., short.—CARE, FIRE, EAST, FALL, WHITE; THREE, THEN; MARINE, MIND, MOVE.

FORMAL-ISM, *n.* A resting on forms in religion.
FORMAL-IST, *n.* One who observes forms only, either in religion or in other matters.

FORMAL-ITY, *n.* Observance of forms; ceremony; essence; in law, formalities is used for formulas or rules of procedure.

FORMAL-LY, *ad.* According to forms and ceremonies; in open appearance; essentially.

FORMATION, *n.* Act of forming; creation; in geology, an assemblage of rocks formed apparently at the same epoch, and having the same general character of composition, organisms, &c.

FORMATIVE, *a.* That forms; tending to form; in grammar, serving to form; derivative; not radical.

FORMATIVE, *a.* That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.

FORMER, *n.* One who forms or makes.

FORMER, *a.* First of two; before time; preceding in order of time.—*Srs.* Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; foregoing.

FORMER-LY, *ad.* In time long past; of old.

FORMICATION, *n.* A sensation like that made by ants creeping on the body.

FORMIDA-BLE, *a.* Adapted to excite fear; impressing dread; powerful.—*Srs.* Dreadful, frightful; terrific; shocking; horrible.—*A* formidable army; a dreadful murder; a terrible storm; terrific thunder; a shocking spectacle; a fearful conflict.

FORMIDA-BLENESS, *n.* Quality of exciting dread.

FORMIDA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to excite fear.

FORMLESS, *a.* Having no distinct shape; amorphous.

FORMULA, *n.* *p.* **FORMULA**. Prescribed form or model; a profession of faith; a prescription; a general rule or expression for solving cases; the notation of constituents by symbols.

FORMULARY, *n.* A book of forms or precedents; prescribed form; a ritual; in law, a writing containing the form of an oath, &c.

FORMULARY, *a.* Stated; prescribed.

FORNICATE, *v. t.* To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons; idolatry.

FORNICATOR, *n.* A single person guilty of lewdness; sometimes, in Scripture, an idolater.

FORRAY, *n.* The act of pillaging; a hostile incursion.

FORSAKE, *v. t.* [*pret.* FORSAOK; *pp.* FORSAKE.] To quit entirely; to depart from; to withdraw aid or favour, &c.—*Srs.* To abandon; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject.

FOR-SOOTH, *ad.* In truth; certainly, used ironically.

FOR-SWEAR, (*swire*), *v. t.* [*pret.* FOR-SWORE; *pp.* FOR-SWORE.] To reject or deny upon oath; *v. i.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORT, *n.* A fortified place; a castle.

FORTE, *n.* That department in which one excels; a peculiar strength or talent.

FORTH, *ad.* Onward in time, as from that day forth; out, as the plants in spring put forth leaves; out into view; forward; abroad.

FORTH-COMING (*kin-ming*), *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.

FORTH-WITH, *ad.* Immediately; directly.

FORTI-ETH, *a.* The tenth taken four times.

FORTIFICATION, *n.* A work for defence; a fortified place; additional strength; the art or science of fortifying places. *See* FORTRESS.

FORTIFIER, *n.* One who fortifies or confirms.

FORTIFY, *v. t.* To erect works to defend; to add strength and firmness to.—*Srs.* To secure; to confirm; to fortify; strengthen; encourage; enable.

FORTITUDE, *n.* That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring or despondency.—*Srs.* Resolute readiness; endurance.

FORTNIGHT (*fort-nite*), *n.* Contracted from fourteenth night; the space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, *n.* A fortified place; a strong-hold.

Srs. Fortification; castle; citadel.—*A* fortress is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned; a *fortification* is built to defend harbours, cities, &c.; a *castle* is an antique fortress which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the stronghold of a fortress or city; *remount*, a high bank round a fortified place; a *retia*, commonly a rampart of earth; *revet*, an outwork for strengthening a military position; a *bastion*, a work constructed at a salient angle.

FORTUITOUS, *a.* Happening by chance; coming unexpectedly or without a known cause.—*Srs.* Accidental; casual; contingent; incidental.

FORTUITOUS-LY, *ad.* Accidentally; by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental.—*Srs.* Casualty; accidentalness; chance.

FORTUITY, *n.* Chance; accident.

FORTUNE, (*fort-yun*), *n.* Receiving some good or escaping evil not dependent on one's skill or efforts; coming by good fortune.—*Srs.* Successful; prosperous.—*A* man is *fortunate* when unusual blessings fall to his lot; *successful* when he gains what he aims at; *prosperous* when he succeeds in those things which man commonly aims at. One may be *fortunate* in some cases where he is not *successful*; he may be *successful*, but, if his plans are badly formed, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous*.

FORTUNE-LY, *ad.* Luckily; successfully.

FORTUNE-LESS, *n.* Good luck; prosperity; happiness.

FORTUNE (*fort-yun*), *a.* Property, the arrival of something unexpectedly; the good or ill that befalls man; that which takes place or occurs; the means of living; that which is possessed; the events in the future.—*Srs.* Chance; luck; portion; riches; success; futurity; destiny; fate.

FORTUNE, *v. t.* To happen; to fall out; to befall.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, *n.* "A man that seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune."

FORTUNE-TELLER, *n.* One who pretends to tell the future events of one's life.

FORTUNE-TELLING, *n.* Art of foretelling fortunes.

FORTY, *a.* Four times ten.

FORTH, *n.* A market-place in Rome; a court of justice; a tribunal; also jurisdiction.

FORWARD, *a.* Being before; ready; premature; prompt; quick; bold; immediate; ad in front; progressively.

FORWARD, *v. t.* To advance; to promote; to hasten; to send onward; to transmit, as goods.

FORWARD, *n.* One who forwards or advances; a person who sends forward goods, &c.

FORWARD-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; promptly; boldly; immediately.

FORWARDNESS, *a.* Cheerful readiness; eager desire for action; unusual state of advance; want of reserve.—*Srs.* Promptness; eagerness; ardour; zeal; readiness; confidence; boldness; impudence.

FOSSE (*fos*), *n.* A ditch; moat; cavity.

FOS-SIL, *n.* Dug from the earth. The term is usually applied to organic substances, as fossil shells, bones, or plants.

FOS-SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth; the remains of animals and plants found in the earth's crust.

FOS-SIL-IFEROUS, *a.* Producing or containing fossil or organic remains.

FOS-SIL-IST, *n.* One who makes fossil remains his particular study.

FOS-SIL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil.

FOS-SIL-IZE, *v. t.* To be changed into a fossil.

FOSTER, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish; to sustain.

FOSTER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing a child.

DOVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VÍ'CIOUS.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

FÔSTER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed or brought up by one not its parent.

FÔSTER-DAM, *n.* A nurse, not the mother.

FÔSTER-FATHER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child.

FÔSTER-ING, *n.* The act of nursing, nourishing, or cherishing.

FÔSTER-LING, *n.* A child nursed by one not its parent.

FÔSTER-MÔTHER (-mûth'er), *n.* A nurse.

FÔTH-ER, *v. t.* To stop a leak in a ship by a sail, oakum, &c., let down to be sucked into the aperture.

FOUL, *a.* Containing extraneous matter, or what is turbid and impure; morally defiled in origin or tendency; not lawful by established usages and customs; full of gross, coarse, or noxious things; contrary or opposed; entangled.—*Syn.* Filthy; dirty; muddy; cloudy; polluted; obscene; wicked; detestable; unfair; dishonest; disgraceful; coarse; gross; offensive.

FOUL, *v. t.* To make filthy; to defile; to pollute; to soil.

FOULLY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; disgracefully; unfairly.

FOUL-MOUTHED (-mouthd), } *a.* Using obscene
or profane language; slanderous.

FOUL-SPOKEN, }

FOULNESS, *n.* Filthiness; pollution; deformity; unfairness.

FOUND, *r. t.* To lay a basis; to begin and build; to set; to establish; to cast metal.

FOUND-ATION, *n.* The basis of an edifice; the basis or groundwork of anything; the act of laying a basis; original endowment; establishment; institution.

FOUNDER, *n.* One who founds or begins; one who casts metals; one who endows; lameness or injury of a horse, usually produced by overworking or improper feeding.

FOUNDER, *v. t.* To fill with water and sink; to fail; to trip; to fall.

FOUNDER, *v. t.* To lame or disable a horse by producing founder.

FOUNDER-Y, } *n.* The art of casting metals into
various forms; a place for so casting metals.

FOUND-LING, *n.* A child deserted, or found without a parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, *n.* A female who founds, establishes, or endows.

FOUNT, } *n.* A spring; source; jet; head of
FOUNTAIN, } a river; original.

FOUR, *a.* One more than three; twice two.

FOUR-FOLD, *a.* Four times as much or many.

FOUR-FOLD, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio.

FOUR-FOOTED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet.

FOUR-TER-ISM (foor'e-er-izm), *n.* The scheme of Fourier for reorganizing society into associations with a community of property.

FOURSCORE, *a.* Eighty; four times twenty.

FOUR-SQUARE, *a.* Having four equal sides and angles.

FOURTEEN, *a.* Four and ten added together.

FOURTEENTH, *a.* The fourth after the tenth; the ordinal of fourteen.

FOURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; in music, an interval of two tones and a semitone.

FOURTHLY, *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

FOWL, *n.* A winged animal; a bird.

FOWL-ER, *n.* One who practises catching birds.

FOWLING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds.

FOWLING-PIECE (-peece), *n.* A gun for shooting fowls.

FOX, *n.* An animal of the canine genus; a sly cunning fellow; a small strand of rope.

FOX-CHASE, } *n.* The chase or hunting of foxes.
FOX-HUNT, }

FOX-GLOVE, *n.* A poisonous plant with handsome flowers; the digitalis.

FOX-HOUND, *n.* A dog trained for hunting or chasing foxes.

FOX-HUNTER, *n.* One who hunts foxes.

FOX-HUNTING, *n.* The act or practice of hunting foxes.

FOX-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling a fox; wily.

FOXISH, }

FOXY, *a.* Like a fox; in painting, noting where the shadows and lower tones have too much of yellowish or reddish brown.

FRACAS, *n.* A noisy quarrel; an uproar; disturbance; a brawl.

FRACTION (frák'shun), *n.* Act of breaking; a broken part; division of a whole number.

FRACTION-AL, } *a.* Consisting of fractions;
FRACTION-ARY, } belonging to a broken number.

FRACTIOUS (frák'shus), *a.* Apt to quarrel; peevish; cross.

FRACTIOUSLY, *ad.* With peevishness.

FRACTIOUSNESS, *n.* Crossness; a snappish temper; quarrelsomeness.

FRACTURE (frákt'yur), *n.* A breach of a solid; disruption of a solid body.

FRACTURE, *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.

FRAGILE (fráj'il), *a.* Easily broken; liable to fail; easily destroyed.—*Syn.* Brittle; frail; infirm; weak.

FRAGILITY, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.

FRAGMENT, *n.* A piece broken off; an imperfect part; detached portion.

FRAGMENT-ARY, *a.* Composed of fragments.

FRAGRANCE, } *n.* Sweetness of smell; pleasing
FRAGRANCE-CY, } scent; grateful odour.

FRAGRANT, *a.* Throwing out or diffusing an agreeable odour.—*Syn.* Sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous; sweet-scented; redolent; ambrosial; balsmy; spicy; aromatic; perfumed.

FRAGRANTLY, *ad.* With a pleasant smell.

FRAIL, *a.* Liable to fail and decay; easily injured or destroyed; weak in mind or resolution; liable to error; of easy virtue.—*Syn.* Infirm; perishable; not durable; irresolute; credulous; fragile; unstable.

FRAIL, *n.* A basket for holding figs or raisins; rush for weaving baskets; a quantity of about 75 lbs. of raisins.

FRAILNESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.

FRAILTY, *n.* Weakness of resolution; liliableness to be deceived or seduced; fault proceeding from instability; weakness of body.—*Syn.* Frailness; imperfection; failing; foible; feebleness.

FRAME, *v. t.* To fit and join as parts of a whole; to form; to adjust; to invent.

FRAME, *n.* Timbers of an edifice; any kind of case made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed; order; form.

FRAMER, *n.* One who frames or makes.

FRAME-WORK, *n.* The frame; that which supports or incloses any thing.

FRAMING, *n.* The act of constructing a frame; the frame thus formed.

FRANC, *n.* A French silver coin, equal to about tenpence.

FRANCHISE (frán'chiz), *n.* A privilege; immunity; a privileged district.

FRANCHISE (frán'chizi), *r. t.* To make free.

FRANCHISEMENT (frán'chiz-ment), *n.* Freedom; release from burden or restriction.

FRANCISCAN, *n.* One of the order of St. Francis.

FRAN-GIBLITY, *n.* State or quality of being fragile.

FRANGIBLE, *a.* Liable to break; easily broken.

FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western part of Europe.

FRANK, *a.* Free in uttering real sentiments; using no disguise; possessing a disposition unreservedly to declare one's views; without conditions or compensation.—*Syn.* Open; candid; ingenuous; artless; plain; undisguised; sincere.

A, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CERE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TANK; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

FRANK, *n.* A free letter; a writing which exempts from postage.

FRANK, *v. t.* To make free; to exempt from postage.

FRANKIN-CENSE or FRANK-IN-CENSE, *n.* A dry, resinous substance, used as a perfume.

FRANKING, *n.* The act of exempting from postage; in joinery, forming the joints where cross-pieces of the frames of the window-sashes intersect.

FRANKLIN, *n.* A freeholder.

FRANKLY, *ad.* Freely; openly; candidly; without reserve.

FRANKNESS, *n.* Plainness; freedom; ingenuousness.

FRANTIC, *a.* Mad; transported with passion; wild.

FRANTIC-LY, *ad.* Furiously; outrageously.

FRANTIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion.

FRA-TERNAL, *a.* Brotherly; becoming brothers.

FRA-TERNAL-LY, *ad.* As a brother ought.

FRA-TERNITY, *n.* A brotherhood; society; those of the same profession or class, &c.

FRA-TERNIZE, *v. t.* To unite as brothers.

FRATRI-CIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

FRATRI-CIDE, *n.* Murder, or the murderer of a brother.

FRAUD, *n.* Artifice by which another's right or interest is impaired; breach of trust; injury by cheating.—*Syn.* Deceit; guile; craft; wile; sham; trick; circumvention; cheat.

FRAUDFUL, *a.* Deceitful; trickish.

FRAUDFUL-LY, *ad.* Deceitfully; treacherously.

FRAUDULENCE, } *n.* Deceitfulness; fraud.

FRAUDULEN-CY, }

FRAUDU-LENT (frawd'yu-lent), *a.* Deceitful in contracts; founded on fraud; treacherous.—*Syn.* Guileful; tricky; wily; subtle; cheating; deceptive; insidious; dishonest; unfair; knavish.

FRAUDU-LENT-LY, *ad.* By fraud; trickishly.

FRAUGHT (frawt), *a.* Loaded; full; replete.

FRAY (frá), *n.* A quarrel; a fright; *v. t.* to frighten; to rub; to fret.

FREAK, *n.* A sudden starting or change of place; a sudden change of mind for no cause.—*Syn.* Whim; fancy; caprice; frolic; sport.

FREAKISH, *a.* Whimsical; capricious; odd.

FREAKISH-LY, *ad.* With sudden, causeless change of mind.

FREAKISH-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddity; capriciousness.

FRECKLE (fré'kl), *n.* A spot on the skin; sunburn.

FRECKLE, *v. t.* To give or cause freckles; *v. i.* to acquire freckles.

FRECKLED (fré'kléd), *a.* Having spots on the skin.

FRECKLY, *a.* Marked with spots.

FREE, *a.* Being at liberty; in government, not enslaved; not imprisoned; clear of crime or offence; unconstrained; uncombined; open; liberal in expense; gratuitous; invested with franchises or enjoying immunities; ready; eager to go without compulsion, as a horse.

FREE, *v. t.* To deliver from bondage or restraint; to set at liberty; to disentangle; to liberate; to clear from.

FREE-AGEN-CY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without constraint of the will.

FREEBOOTER, *n.* A robber; a plunderer.

FREE-BORN, *a.* Born free; inheriting freedom.

FREE-CHURCH, *n.* The Church constituted by those who relinquished the emoluments of the Established Church of Scotland, in 1343, to be free from the control of the civil authorities in spiritual affairs.

FREE-CITY, *n.* A city or town with certain rights and privileges.

FREE-COST, *n.* Freedom from expense.

FREED-MAN, *n.* A man freed from slavery.

FREEDOM, *n.* Exemption from the power or control of another; particular privileges; exemption

from any constraint or control; ease of doing any thing; freedom of the city, the privilege of citizenship.—*Syn.* Liberty; independence; franchise; immunity; frankness; boldness; licence. See LIBERTY.

FREE-HEARTED, *a.* Open; liberal; unreserved.

FREEHOLD, *n.* Land held by free tenure or in fee simple, subject to no superior or conditions.

FREEHOLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a freehold.

FREE-LIV-ER, *n.* One who eats or drinks largely.

FREE-LIV-ING, *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

FREE'LY, *ad.* At liberty; liberally; gratuitously.

FREE'MAN, *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one enjoying or entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege, as of a city or state.

FREE'MA-SON (-má-sn), *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.

FREE'-MA-SON-RY (-má'sn-rí), *n.* Principles, rules, and characteristics of freemasons.

FREE'NESS, *n.* Openness; unreservedness; liberality.

FREE'-PORT, *n.* A port where goods may enter free from duties.

FREE'-SCHOOL (-skool), *n.* A school open to all.

FREE'STONE, *n.* Any stone easily cut or wrought; sandstone.

FREE'-THINK-ER, *n.* One who departs from established modes of thinking; in matters of religion, an unbeliever.

FREE-WILL, *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous, as a free-will offering.

FREE-WILL, *n.* The power of choosing without compulsion or necessity; voluntariness.

FREE-WILL-BAPTISTS, *n. pl.* Baptists who hold to freedom of the will as opposed to necessity.

FREEZE, *v. i.* [*prét.* FROZE; *pp.* FROZEN or FROZE.] To be congealed by cold; to be chilled; *v. t.* to congeal; to harden into ice; to chill; to chill, so as to endanger life, as to freeze one's blood.

FREEZING-POINT, *n.* The point in the thermometer, 32° above zero of Fahrenheit's scale, where water begins to freeze.

FREIGHT (fráite), *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.

FREIGHTER (fráit'er), *n.* One who loads, or charters and loads a ship.

FRENCH, *a.* Belonging to France; *n.* the language of France; the people of France.

FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind-instrument of music, having several curves.

FRENCHIFY, *v. t.* To make like the French.

FRE-NETIC, See FRANTIC and PHRENETIC.

FREN'ZIED (frén'zid), *a.* Affected with madness.

FREN'ZY, *n.* Distraction of mind; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.—*Syn.* Madness; franticness; rage; desperation; fury.

FREQUEN-CY, *n.* A common occurrence.

FREQUENT, *a.* Often done or occurring; common.

FRE-QUENT, *v. t.* To visit often; to resort; to haunt.

FRE-QUEN-TATION, *n.* Act of frequenting; habit of visiting often.

FRE-QUEN-TA-TIVE, *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent repetition of an act; *a.* repeating often.

FRE-QUENTER, *n.* One who visits often.

FREQUENT-LY, *ad.* Often; repeatedly; commonly.

FREQUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being often repeated.

FRES'CO, *n.* Coolness; a picture in water-colours on a wall of fresh or recent mortar into which they sink; refreshing liquor.

FRES'CO, *v. t.* To paint a fresco.

FRESH, *a.* Having the colour and appearance of young thriving plants; brisk; healthy in countenance; recently grown, made, or obtained; unimpaired by time; in a good state, &c.—*Syn.* Green;

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BELL; V'CIOUT.—S AS K; AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

unfaded; ruddy; vigorous; new; rare; unused; unimpaired, &c.
FRESH, *n.* A freshet; water not salt.
FRESH'EN (fresh'shn), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive; to take saltiness from any thing; *v. i.* to grow fresh; to lose saltiness; to grow brisk or strong, as the wind *freshens*.
FRESH'ET, *n.* A flood in rivers from rain or melted snow.
FRESH'LY, *ad.* Newly; coolly; briskly.
FRESH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **FRESH'MEN**. A novice; one of the youngest class in a college.
FRESH'NESS, *n.* Coolness; newness; ruddiness.
FRESH-WA'TER, *a.* Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; raw; inexperienced.
FRET, *v. t.* To rub or wear away by rubbing; to gnaw; to corrode; to agitate; to disturb; to tease; to irritate; to form into raised work; *v. i.* to be worn away or corroded; to be agitated; to be chafed or vexed.
FRET, *n.* Agitation of liquor or of mind; a kind of stop in a guitar; a knot or ornament of two fillets interwoven in architecture.
FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret or chafe; showing impatience under the lighter troubles of life.—*Syn.* Peevish; cross.—*Peevish* marks the inward spirit, and *fretful* the outward act, while both imply a complaining impatience. Crossness is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.
FRET'FUL-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; angrily.
FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* Crossness; ill-humour.
FRET'TEN (fret'tn), *a.* Marked with the small-pox.
FRET'TING, *n.* A state of chafing; vexation; peevishness.
FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.
FRET'WORK (w'wrk), *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.
FRI-A-BIL-ITY, *n.* The quality of being easily broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder.
FRI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Easily crumbled or pulverized.
FRI'AR, *n.* [*fr. frere*.] A monk of some order.
FRI'AR-LIKE, *a.* Like a friar; monkish.
FRI'AR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; monkish.
FRI'AR-Y, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars.
FRI'BLE, *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly.
FRI'BLE, *n.* A trifling fellow; *v. i.* to trifle.
FRICA-A-SEE', *n.* A stewed or fried dish of chickens, &c., cut into pieces; *v. t.* to dress in fricassee.
FRICTION (frik'shun), *n.* A rubbing; the effect of rubbing or resistance a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.
FRICTION-WHEELS, *n. pl.* Wheels on which rests the axis of a larger wheel, so arranged as to diminish friction in machinery.
FRI'DAY, *n.* The sixth day of the week.
FRIED (fride), *a.* Cooked in a pan with grease; heated.
FRIEND (frënd), *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a favourite; a Quaker.
FRIENDLESS, *a.* Destitute of friends; without support; forlorn.
FRIENDLI-NESS (frënd'-), *n.* Kindness; friend-ship.
FRIENDLY, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote, or promoting another's good; inclined to peace; showing favour.—*Syn.* Kind; favourable; benevolent; amicable; social; neighbourly; propitious; salutary.
FRIENDSHIP (frënd'-), *n.* Affection; strong attachment; kindness; help; aptness to unite.
FRIEZE (freez), *n.* The nap on woollen cloth: coarse woollen cloth, with a nap of little tufts on one side; in architecture, the part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and the cornice.
FRIEZE, *v. t.* To form a nap on cloth.
FRI'GATE, *n.* A ship of war mounting from 28 to 40 guns; a bird.

FRIGHT (frite), *n.* Sudden and startling fear; a thing of terror.—*Syn.* Alarm; terror.
FRIGHT (frite), *v. t.* To impress sudden
FRIGHTEN (frî'tn), *v. t.* terror on; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil or danger.—*Syn.* To affright; terrify; scare; dismay; daunt; intimidate.
FRIGHTFUL (frite'-), *a.* Creating or adapted to create sudden fear.—*Syn.* Dreadful; awful.—These words all express fear. In *frightful* it is a sudden emotion; in *dreadful* it is deeper and more prolonged; in *awful* the fear is mingled with the emotion of awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power. An accident may be *frightful*; the approach of death is *dreadful* to most men; the convulsions of the earthquake are *awful*.
FRIGHTFUL-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly.
FRIGHTFUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of frightening.
FRI'GID (frî'jid), *a.* Cold; dull; insensible.
FRI-GID-ITY, *n.* Coldness; want of warmth; dullness.
FRI'GID-LY, *ad.* Coldly; unfeelingly.
FRI'GID ZONE, *n.* That part of the earth between the polar circle and the pole.
FRI'G-O-RIFIC, *a.* Causing or producing cold.
FRI'LL, *n.* An edging or ruffle.
FRI'LL, *v. t.* To shake or shiver as with cold.
FRINGE, *n.* A kind of trimming; border; edge.
FRINGE, *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
FRINGY, *a.* Adorned with, or like fringe.
FRIPPER-Y, *n.* Old clothes or traffic in cast-off dresses; place where old clothes are sold.
FRIPPER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.
FRISK, *v. t.* To leap; to dance; to be frolicsome.
FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRISK'ET, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.
FRISK'INESS, *n.* Liveliness; gaiety; wantonness.
FRISKY, *a.* Lively; frolicsome; wanton.
FRIT, *n.* Materials of glass after calcination.
FRITH, *n.* Narrow arm of the sea; opening of a river into the sea.
FRITTER, *n.* A kind of pan-cake; a fragment; a shred.
FRI'TTEE, *v. t.* To break into small pieces.
FRI-VOL-ITY, *n.* Lightness; trifling.
FRIVO-LOUS-NESS, *n.* ness.
FRIVO-LOUS, *a.* Having no weight or importance; trifling; light.
FRIVO-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a frivolous manner.
FRIZZ, *v. t.* To curl or crisp; to form the nap of cloth into little hard burs or knobs.
FRIZ'ZLE (frî'zl), *v. t.* To curl, or crisp in short curls.
FRO, *ad.* From; back; away.
FROCK, *n.* A loose outer garment for men, and a gown for females fastened behind.
FROCK-COAT, *n.* A strait-bodied coat of equal length all round, shorter than a surtout.
FROG, *n.* A small amphibious leaping animal; a cloak-button swelled in the middle; a sort of tender horn in the middle of a horse's foot; a grooved piece of iron at the joining of rails.
FROG-BIT, *n.* A plant, *hydrocharis*.
FROLIC, *a.* Gay; merry; dancing and frisking about; full of pranks.
FROLIC, *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity and mirth; a gambol; a scene of gaiety or mirth.
FROLIC, *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity.
FROLIC-SÔME (frô'ik-süm), *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth.
FROLIC-SÔME-NESS, *n.* Gaiety; wild pranks.
FROM, *prep.* Issuing; departing; at a distance. It is used before words so as to point out origin, absence, distance, place, &c.
FROND, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
FRON-DESCENCE, *n.* The precise time of the year when a plant unfolds its leaves.
FRON-DIF'E-R-IOUS, *a.* Producing leaves.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, PALE, WEAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

FRONDOSE, } *a.* Applied to a flower which is
FROND'OUS, } leafy, or which produces branches
charged with both leaves and flowers.

FRONT (fránt), *n.* The face or fore part; *van*; most conspicuous part; the part of a body next to the observer when placed directly before him; impudence.

FRONT (fránt), *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; to stand opposite to any thing; *v. i.* to stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any direction.

FRONTAGE (fránt'aje), *n.* The front part of a building; the fore part.

FRONTAL, *a.* Belonging to the forehead or front; *a.* a pediment over a small door or window; a topical remedy or bandage for the head; among *Jews*, a brow-band of four pieces of vellum on leather, each piece with a text, tied round the forehead in the synagogue.

FRONTIER (frónt'yer), *n.* A border on another country; *a.* situated on the border of another country; adjoining.

FRONTIS-PIECE, *n.* A picture facing the title-page of a book; the principal face of a building.

FRONTLESS (fránt'-), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

FRONTLET (fránt'-), *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead; a frontal.

FROST (fróet or fráust), *n.* Act of freezing; congelation; act of congealing; frozen vapour.

FROST, *v. t.* To cover with something like frost; to sprinkle or cover with sugar, &c., as cake.

FROST-BIT-TEN (fróst'bit-tén), *a.* Nipped by frost.

FROSTED, *a.* Covered with frost or something like frost; having hair changed white or gray; in architecture, applied to rustic work imitating ice formed by irregular drops of water; in botany, covered with glittering particles, as if frozen on.

FROSTI-LY, *ad.* Coldly; without warmth or affection.

FRO-TI-NESS, *n.* State of being frosty.

FROSTING, *n.* A composition of loaf-sugar and eggs for covering cake.

FROST-NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse's shoe to prevent his slipping on the ice.

FROST-WORK (-wúrk), *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROSTY, *a.* Containing frost; like frost; freezing; without warmth or kindness; white; gray-haired.

FROTH (fróth or frúth), *n.* Foam; light matter; empty show of wit; *v. i.* to foam; to throw out or up bubbles or foam.

FROTH, *v. t.* To cause to foam.

FROTHI-NESS, *n.* State of being frothy; emptiness.

FROTHY, *a.* Full of froth; vain; soft; empty.

FROUNCE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair about the face; to gather into plaits or wrinkles.

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle or curl; a plait.

FROUZY, *a.* Musty; fetid; rank.

FROWARD, *a.* Unwilling to yield or obey; turning away with aversion or reluctance; discontented in temper.—*Syn.* Perverse; ungovernable; peevish; wayward; refractory; disobedient; petulant; cross.

FROWARDI-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

FROWARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; peevishness; disobedience; petulance.

FROWN, *n.* A wrinkled and sour look; an expression of displeasure.

FROWN, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke; *v. i.* to express displeasure by contracting the brows; to look threatening; to scowl or lower.

FROWNING, *a.* Lowering; threatening; repelling.

FROWNING-LY, *ad.* With a frown; sternly.

FROWY, *a.* Musty; rancid.

FROZEN (frózn), *pp.* Congealed; icy; *a.* subject to frost; chill; very cold.

FRUC-TES-CENCE, *n.* Time when the fruit of a plant comes to maturity.

FRUC-TIFEROUS, *a.* Producing or bearing fruit.

FRUC-TI-FI-CATION, *n.* Fecondation; act of making fruitful; in botany, the temporary part of a plant used for generation.

FRUC-TI-FY, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize; *v. i.* to bear fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, *a.* Bearing fruit; causing fertility; fruitful.

FRUGAL (81), *a.* Saving of expenses without meanness; economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provision of any kind.—*Syn.* Sparing; prudent; careful; thrifty; not prodigal; inexpensive; economical, which see.

FRUGALI-TY, *n.* A sparing, judicious appropriation of money or other commodities; good husbandry.

FRUGALI-LY, *n.* With economy or good management.

FRUGIFEROUS, *a.* Producing fruit or corn.

FRUIT (81) (frúte), *n.* Produce of the earth; the produce of trees; seed of a plant; shrubs; produce of animals; profit.

FRUITAGE, *n.* Fruit in general; various fruits.

FRUIT-BUD, *n.* The bud which forms into fruit.

FRUITER-ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit.

FRUITER-Y, *n.* A fruit-loft; fruit in general.

FRUITFUL, *a.* Producing much fruit; bearing children; abounding in any thing; producing an abundance.—*Syn.* Productive; prolific; fecund; fertile; plenteous; plentiful; abundant.

FRUITFUL-LY, *ad.* With much fruit; abundantly.

FRUITFUL-NESS, *n.* Productiveness; abundance; fertility; fecundity.

FRUITI-ON (fru-'ish'un), *n.* Enjoyment of body or mind; gratification; use; possession.

FRUITLESS, *a.* Destitute of fruit; productive of no advantage; not bearing offspring.—*Syn.* Barren; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; vain; useless; unprolific.

FRUITLESS-LY, *ad.* Unprofitably; in vain.

FRUITLESS-NESS, *n.* Defect of fruit or profit; state or quality of being unprofitable.—*Syn.* Unproductiveness; unprofitableness; infertility.

FRUIT-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears fruit.

FRUITY, *a.* Resembling, or savouring of fruit.

FRU-MEN-TACEOUS (-tá'shus), *a.* Made of grain or like it.

FRUMEN-TY, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* A jeer or joke; a cross-tempered, testy woman.

FRUSH, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.

FRUSTRA-NEOUS, *a.* Vain; fruitless; unprofitable.

FRUSTRATE, *v. t.* To disappoint; to balk; to defeat; to nullify.

FRUSTRATE, *a.* Vain; useless; null; void.

FRUSTRATION, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat.

FRUSTUM, *n.* The part of a solid cut off by a plane parallel to the base, as of a cone, pyramid, &c.

FRUTESCENT, *a.* From herbaceous becoming shrubby.

FRUTICÓSE, } *a.* Branching like a shrub;

FRUTICÓUS, } shrubby.

FRY, *v. t.* To cook or dress with fat in a pan; *v. i.* to be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire.

FRY, *n.* That which is fried; a crowd of small fish.

FRYING-PAN, *n.* A pan to fry in.

FRU-CATE, } *a.* Painted; disguised with paint.

FRU-CATED, } *a.* Painted; disguised with paint.

FRUCHSIA, *n.* A beautiful exotic plant.

FRUCOID, *a.* Resembling sea-weed; *n.* a fossil sea-weed.

FRUCUS, *n.*; *pl.* Fr'ct. A genus of sea-weeds.

FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To get drunk; *v. i.* to make drunk.

FUDGE, *int.* A word of contempt; stuff.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—C AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

- FUEL**, *n.* Any substance that feeds a fire; combustibles; that which feeds passion; *v. t.* to feed with combustible matter.
- FUGACIOUS** (-gâ'shus), *a.* Flying away; volatile.
- FUGACITY** (-gâ-sê-tî), *n.* The quality of being apt to fly away; volatility; instability; uncertainty.
- FUGH**, *int.* An expression of abhorrence or contempt.
- FUGITIVE**, *a.* Flying; fleeing; pertaining to fugitives.
- FUGITIVE**, *n.* A runaway; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained.
- FUGITIVE-NESS**, *n.* Volatility; instability.
- FUGLE-MAN**, *n.* One who stands in front of FLUGEL-MAN, soldiers at drill, to show them the movements they must imitate.
- FOGUE** (fug), *n.* A composition in music in which the parts follow each other, repeating the subject at intervals above and below.
- FOLICULUM**, *n.*; *pl.* FOLICULI or FOLLICULI. A proper support; that which supports a lever; prickles or tendrils, &c., by which plants cling.
- FULL-FIL**, *v. t.* To perform; to complete; to carry into effect.
- FULL-FILMENT**, *n.* Performance; completion.
- FULL-GEN-CY**, *n.* Brightness; splendour.
- FULL-GEN**, *a.* Shining; resplendent; bright.
- FULL-GOR**, *n.* A dazzling brightness; splendour.
- FULLIGINOUS**, *a.* Like soot; smoky.
- FULL**, *a.* Replete; fat; supplied; perfect; strong; crowded; clear; adequate; having all it can contain; satisfied.
- FULL**, *n.* Complete measure or state; the whole; a state of satiety.
- FULL**, *ad.* Quite; without abatement; exactly.
- FULL**, *v. t.* To cleanse, scour, or thicken, as cloth.
- FULLER**, *n.* One whose business is to full cloth.
- FULLER'S EARTH**, *n.* A soft, unctuous clay that absorbs grease, much used in fulling cloth.
- FULLER-Y**, *n.* The place where cloth is full.
- FULLING-MILL**, *n.* A mill for scouring or thickening cloth.
- FULLNESS**, *n.* State of being full; repletion; plenty; struggling perturbation; extent.
- FULL-ORBED** (-ôrbd), *a.* Round; like the full moon.
- FULLY**, *ad.* To the full; without lack or defect; to repletion; to the extent desired.—*Syn.* Perfectly; completely; entirely; plentifully; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly.
- FULMAR**, *n.* A kind of petrel.
- FULMI-NANT**, *a.* Thundering.
- FULMI-NATE**, *v. t.* To thunder; to issue denunciation or papal censure; *v. t.* to utter with denunciation; to cause to explode.
- FULMI-NATE OF MÉR-CU-RY**, *n.* A compound used in percussion caps.
- FULMI-NATING POWDER**, *n.* An explosive compound of nitre, sulphur, and carbonate of potash.
- FULMI-NATION**, *n.* Denunciation of censure; explosion of certain chemical preparations.
- FULMI-NA-TORY**, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.
- FULSÔME** (ful'sum), *a.* Nauseous; offensive in smell; rank; gross.
- FULVOUS**, *a.* Yellow; saffron-coloured.
- FUMBLE**, *v. t.* To do or handle awkwardly or much; to grope; to play childishly.
- FUMBLER**, *n.* An awkward or clumsy person.
- FUME**, *n.* Smoke; vapour; rage; exhalation from the stomach.
- FUME**, *v. t.* To yield vapour; to be in a rage; *v. t.* to smoke, perfume, or disperse in vapour.
- FUMER-OLE**, *n.* A volcanic orifice, emitting smoke.
- FUMIFEROUS**, *a.* Producing smoke.
- FUMI-GATE**, *v. t.* To smoke; to cleanse by smoke or vapour; to purify.
- FUMI-GATION**, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapours in heating or cleansing; a kind of calcination when metallic bodies are corroded or softened by fume made for that end.
- FUMI-GA-TORY**, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke, fumes, or vapours.
- FUMY**, *a.* Producing fume; full of vapour.
- FUN**, *n.* Low, vulgar sport.
- FUNAMBULIST**, *n.* A rope-walker or dancer.
- FUNCTION** (funk'shun), *n.* Literally, the doing of a thing; office; employment; charge.
- FUNCTION-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to functions.
- FUNCTION-ALLY**, *ad.* By means of functions.
- FUNCTION-ARY**, *n.* One who holds an office.
- FUND**, *n.* Literally, a foundation, something reliable or permanent; hence, stock or capital; ample store or resources; a sum of money; a permanent stock or debt for which the interest is provided. *Sinking fund*, a fund set apart for paying or sinking a debt.
- FUND**, *v. t.* To create a permanent stock for which the interest is provided, as to fund a national debt; to place money in a fund.
- FUNDA-MENT**, *n.* The seat, or lower part.
- FUN-DA-MENTAL**, *n.* Pertaining to the foundation; necessary for support.
- FUN-DA-MENTAL-LY**, *ad.* Primarily; necessarily.
- FUNDED**, *a.* Supplied with funds for regular payment of interest, as funded debt.
- FUNDING SYSTEM**, *n.* A scheme of finance for paying the interest annually on a public debt.
- FONDS**, *n. pl.* Funded debts; money for supplies.
- FUNÉBRIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to funerals.
- FUNER-AL**, *n.* A burial; procession at a burial.
- FUNER-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to interments; used at the interment of the dead.
- FUNÉRE-AL**, *a.* Suiting a funeral; mournful.
- FUNGOID**, *a.* Like a fungus or mushroom.
- FUNGOSITY** (fung-gô-sî), *n.* Soft excrescence.
- FUNGOUS** (fung'gus), *a.* Like a mushroom; excrescent; spongy.
- FUNGUS** (fung'gus), *n.*; *pl.* FŪGI. A mushroom; an order of flowerless plants, comprehending not only mushrooms, but also those appearances called mouldiness, mildew, smut, dry-rot, &c.; proud flesh formed in wounds.
- FUR-CLE** (fûr-kî), *n.* A small cord or ligature.
- FURNEL**, *n.* Passage for a fluid or for smoke; a tunnel for pouring fluids into bottles, &c.
- FURNY**, *a.* Droll; comical; sportive.
- FUR**, *n.* Fine soft hair; skins; coat of morbid matter on the tongue, &c.; a hard coating on the interior of tea-kettles, boilers, &c.
- FUR**, *v. t.* To line or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, &c.; to line with a board; *a.* pertaining to or made of fur.
- FURBE-LOW** (fur-be-lô), *n.* Fringe or puckered stuff on the border of a garment; a flounce.
- FURBE-LOW**, *v. t.* To adorn with furbelow.
- FURBISH**, *v. t.* To polish; to clean; to make bright; to burnish.
- FURBISH-ER**, *n.* One who furbishes.
- FURCATE**, *a.* Forked; branching like the furcate, times of a fork.
- FUR-CATION**, *n.* A branching like a fork.
- FUR-FURACIOUS** (-râ'shus), *a.* Scaly; scurfy; branny.
- FURIOUS**, *a.* Rushing violently; transported with passion; filled with frenzy; outrageous by insanity.—*Syn.* Vehement; boisterous; impetuous; raging; fierce; angry; mad; frantic.
- FURIOUS-LY**, *ad.* With great vehemence; madly.
- FURIOUSNESS**, *n.* Impetuous motion; great violence; madness.
- FURL**, *v. t.* To draw up; to fold and fasten to a yard, &c.
- FURLONG**, *n.* The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.
- FURLOUGH** (fûrlô), *n.* Leave of absence from military service.
- FURLOUGH**, *v. t.* To grant a furlough.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS. — G as K; é as J; s as x; CH as SH; THIS.

GAIRISH (4), *a.* Gaudy; showy; very fine.

GAIRISH-NE-S, *n.* Gaudiness; extravagant joy.

GAIT, *n.* Manner of walking; step.

GAITER, *n.*; *pl.* **GAITERS**. A covering of cloth for the leg; a kind of shoe or half boot.

GALA, *n.* Pomp; show; festivity.

GAL-AC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer.

GALA-DAY, *n.* A festival-day.

GAL/AX-Y, *n.* The milky way; brilliant assembly.

GAL/BA-NUM, *n.* A fetid gum-resin.

GALE, *n.* A breeze; a strong wind.

GAL'E-A-TED, *a.* Covered with a helmet; having a flower like a helmet. [*lead.*]

GA-LENA, *n.* Sulphuret of lead; native ore of

GAL-I-LE-AN, *n.* A native of Galilee.

GALI-OT, *n.* A little galley or brig.

GALI-I-POT, *n.* A white resin or juice of the pine.

GALL (gaw), *n.* Bile; rancour; bitterness; a hard, round excrescence on a species of oak-tree.

GALL, *v. t.* To hurt the skin; to fret; to vex.

GAL-LANT, *n.* A wooer; a lover; an attendant; in an ill sense, a seducer; *v. t.* To attend or wait on a lady.

GALLANT, *a.* High-spirited; daring and adventurous in fight.—**SYN.** Courageous; brave.—*Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit (*cor*) which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* rises still higher, denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure. *A courageous man* is ready for battle; *a brave man* courts it; *a gallant man* dashes into the midst of the conflict.

GAL-LANT, *a.* Civil; polite; attentive to ladies; gay; fine.

GALLANT-LY, *ad.* Bravely; generously.

GAL-LANT-LY, *ad.* Like a wooer.

GALLANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance of accomplishment or of acquired qualification.

GALLANT-RY, *n.* Bravery; generosity; civility; lewdness.

GAL-LBLÄD-DER, *n.* A small membranous sack which receives the bile from the liver.

GALLE-ON, *n.* A large Spanish ship with three or four decks.

GALLER-Y, *n.* A covered walk; a floor elevated on columns, as in a church, &c.; a collection of paintings, statues, &c.; a balcony projecting from the stern or quarter of a vessel.

GALLEY (gal'ly), *n.*; *pl.* **GALLEYS**. A low, flat-built vessel.

GALLEY, *n.* In printing, a frame to receive types from the composing-stick.

GALLEY-SLAVE, *n.* One condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley.

GALL-FLY, *n.* The insect that punctures plants and causes the galls.

GALLIARD (gal'yard), *n.* A brisk, gay man.

GALLIE, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul, now France; belonging to galls or oak-apples.

GALLIE ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from galls.

GALLIC-AN, *a.* Pertaining to France.

GALLI-CISM, *n.* An idiom of the French language.

GALLI-GASKINS, *n. pl.* Large open hose.

GALLI-NA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Designating fowls of that order to which domestic fowls belong.

GALLI-NIP-PER, *n.* A large mosquito.

GALLI-POT, *n.* A pot painted and glazed.

GALL-NUT, *n.* An excrescence on oak and other trees, used for dyeing and ink.

GAL-LON, *n.* A fluid measure of four quarts.

GAL-LOON', *n.* A kind of close lace.

GAL-LOP, *v. t.* To move fast, as a horse, by springs or leaps.

GAL-LOP, *n.* A swift leaping movement, as of a horse, both fore feet and hind feet striking the ground at once.

GAL-LO-WAY, *n.* A horse of a small species, bred in Galloway, Scotland.

GAL/LOWS (gal'lus), *n.*; *pl.* **GAL/low-ers**. A gilet; a pair of pantaloons suspenders.

GALL-STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

GAL'LY. See **GALLERY**.

GAL-VAN-IC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.

GAL-VAN-ISM, *n.* A species of electricity, produced by connecting dissimilar metals through the agency chiefly of some oxidating fluid in which they are immersed; the electricity of chemical action.

GAL-VAN-IST, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

GAL-VAN-IZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism; to coat with metal by galvanism.

GAL-VAN-IZED-I-RON, *n.* Iron coated by a peculiar process with zinc, so as to render it less liable to oxidation.

GAL-VAN-OM'E-TER, } *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of galvanism in a minute quantity.

GAM'BLE (gam'bl), *v. t.* To game or play for money.

GAM'BLER, *n.* One that gambles.

GAM'BLING, *n.* The act or practice of gaming for money; *a.* relating to playing for money.

GAM-BOGE', *n.* A gum-resin, used as a yellow pigment, also as a purgative medicine.

GAM'BOL, *n.* A skipping and leaping.

GAM'BOL, *v. t.* To leap and skip, or frolic.

GAM'BREL, *n.* The hind leg of a horse; a stick, crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

GAME, *n.* In antiquity, games were public diversions; play; sport; animals hunted.

GAME, *v. t.* To play; to sport; to practise gaming.

GAME-COCK, *n.* A cock bred for fighting.

GAME-KEEPER, *n.* One that takes care of game.

GAME'SOME (game'sum), *a.* Gay; sportive; frolicsome.

GAME'STER, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

GAM'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of playing at games for victory or for money.

GAM'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practised.

GAM'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A table for gaming.

GAM'MER, *n.* Compellation of an old woman, answering to gaffer, an old man.

GAM'MON, *n.* The buttocks or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked; imposition by improbable stories.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* To pickle and smoke; to make bacon; to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship; completely to defeat at backgammon; to impose upon by improbable stories.

GAM'UT, *n.* A scale of notes in music. [*kind.*]

GAN'DER, *n.* The male of fowls of the goose

GANCH, *v. t.* To drop one on sharp stakes.

GANG, *v. t.* To go; to walk. [*Local.*]

GANG, *n.* A company; a crew; substance containing ore.

GANG-BOARD, *n.* A board or plank with cleats or steps for walking out of a ship or boat, &c.

GANG/LI-ON (gang'gli-on), *n.* A small or movable tumour; enlargement of a nerve.

GANG-LI-ON'IC, *a.* An epithet given to nerves which exhibit ganglions.

GANG/GRENE (gang'grène), *n.* Mortification of flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.

GANG/GRENE, *v. t.* To mortify; to become mortified.

GANG/GRE-NOUS (gang'gre-nus), *a.* Mortified; putrefied.

GANGUE (gang), *n.* The mineral substance which incloses or is associated with metallic ore.

GANG-WAY, *n.* A passage; a platform in ships.

GAN'NET, *n.* The booby or solan goose, allied to the pelican family.

GAN'OID, *n.* In ichthyology, an order of fishes covered with enamelled scales.

GANTLET, } *n.* A military punishment, in which the criminal, running between two files, receives a blow from each man.

... being in the form of ...

to convert into an aeriform fluid
with caloric.

GAS-METER, *n.* A machine attached to gas-works and pipes to show the quantity used.

GAS-METER, *n.* In chemistry, a

GASP = An opening of the mouth to catch

GAS-TRIL (QUIST) - One who speaks as from his belly, a gas-tril.

GAS-TRIL (QUIST) - A speaking that appears to

GAS-FR. LONELY. A truant in the stomach.
GAS-FR. NOMER. One who likes good liv-
GAS-FR. NOMS. One, an epicure.

GATE, n. Something movable used for closing an entrance, as the *gate* of an entrance, a water-gate, etc.

GATHERING *v.* A collection; a tumour.

GAUGE, *n.* Showy, ostentatiously fine.
GAUGE, *adv.* *n.* To measure the contents of a
cask, to measure in respect to proportion. See

WILLIE B. GYER, JR., a man whose business is to measure docks.

GAUNT *gaunt*, *a*. Emaciated; lean; thin; slender; meagre, as an animal after long fasting.

WEL-KIND, n. A tenure by which land descends from a father to his sons equally.

JAY, a. In high spirits; sportive; showy.—**SYN.** Lively; frolicsome; gleeful, blithe.

GAYETY, a. High animal spirits; merriment; airiness; show. See CHEERFULNESS.

DÔVE, WOLF, BARK; RÔLE, BOLL; VICTU. — CAS K; CAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; THIS.

GAYLY, ad. Finely; merrily; splendidly.

GAYNESS, n. Fineness; show; splendidence.

GAZE, v. t. To look with fixed attention; v. i. to look steadily.—**SYN.** To gaze; stare.—To gaze is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion; to gaze is to look fixedly with feelings of ignorant wonder; to stare (*literally*, strain the eyes) is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy. The lover of nature gazes with delight on the beauties of the landscape; the rustic gazes with wonder at the strange sights of a large city; the idiot stares on those around with a vacant look.

GAZE, n. A fixed or eager look; a look of eagerness, admiration, or curiosity; the object so looked at.

GAZEFUL, a. Looking intently; given to gazing.

GA-ZEL, } n. A graceful animal partaking of
GA-ZELLE, } the nature of the goat and the deer, celebrated for its beautiful eyes.

GAZER, n. One who looks with fixed attention.

GA-ZETTE (ga-zët'), n. A newspaper; v. t. to announce or publish in a gazette.

GAZ-ET-TEER, n. A dictionary of geography; a title of a newspaper; a writer for a gazette.

GAZING-STOCK, n. One gazed at in scorn.

GEAR, n. Apparatus; harness; tackle; v. t. to harness; to dress; to apply tackle.

GEAR, } n. A toothed cog-wheel in machinery.

GEER, } n. A train of wheels in machinery

GEARING, } for transmitting motion; harness.

GEE, } a word used by teamsters, directing their

IEE, } teams to turn to the right; opposed to

hau, or hither.

GE-HEN'NA (g'hard), n. Valley of Hinnom, used by the Jews for hell.

GELA-BLE (jel'a-bl), a. That may be congealed or converted into jelly.

GELA-TINE (jel'a-tin), n. Concrete animal substance.

GELATI-NATE, v. t. To form jelly.

GELA-TINE, } a. Of the nature of gelatine;

GELATI-NOUS, } viscous; gluey.

GELD, v. t. To deprive of an essential part; to castrate.

GELDING, n. A castrated horse.

GELID (jel'id), a. Cold or very cold; icy.

GELLY (jel'y), n. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a gluey substance; jelly.

GEM (jem), n. A bud; a precious stone.

GEM, v. t. To adorn with jewels; to embellish with detached beauties; v. i. to bud; to germinate.

GE-MÄ'RA, n. The second part of the Talmud; the Commentary on the Mishna.

GEMIN-ATE, v. t. To double.

GEM-I-NATION, n. A doubling; duplication.

GEM-TNI (jem'e-ni), n. pl. Twins; a sign in the zodiac.

GEMMA-RY, a. Pertaining to gems.

GEMMATE, a. Having buds.

GEM-MATION, n. Form of budding in plants.

GEMME-OUS, a. Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; like gems.

GEM-MIFER-OUS, a. Producing buds.

GEMMY, a. Full of gems; neat; spruce; smart.

GEM D'ARME (zhän därm), n.; pl. GEMS D'ARMS (zhän därm), [Fr.] In France, one of a company of guards employed by the police. Abolished in 1830.

GENDER, n. Sex; difference of words to express sex; v. t. to beget; to procreate; to produce.

GEN-EA-LOGIC-AL, a. Pertaining to genealogy.

GEN-E-ALO-GIST, n. One skilled in genealogy.

GEN-E-ALO-GIZE, v. t. To relate genealogies or the histories of descent.

GEN-E-ALO-GY, n. History of descents; lineage; pedigree; enumeration of ancestors.

GEN'ER-AL, a. *Literally*, relating to a genus or kind; hence, comprehending large numbers or a large proportion; extensive.—**SYN.** Common; uni-

versal.—Common denotes that a thing is very often met with; *general* is stronger, denoting that it pertains to a majority of the individuals which compose a genus or whole; *universal*, that it pertains to all without exception. To be able to read and write is so common an attainment in this country that we may pronounce it *general*, though by no means *universal*.

GEN'ER-AL, n. The commander of an army; the whole; in *general*, in the main.

GEN-ER-AL-IS-SI-MO, n. Chief officer of an army.

GEN-ER-ALI-TY, n. State of being general; main body; bulk; the whole.

GEN-ER-ALI-ZATION, n. The act of making general, or of reducing particulars to generals, &c.

GEN'ER-AL-IZE, v. t. To render general; to reduce to a genus.

GEN'ER-AL-LY, ad. In general; commonly.

GEN'ER-AL-NESS, n. Wide extent; commonness; frequency.

GEN'ER-AL-SHIP, n. The skill or office of a general; military skill.

GEN'ER-ANT, n. The power or principle that generates or produces; in *geometry*, a line, surface, or solid generated or supposed to be so by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

GEN'ER-ATE, v. t. To produce; to procreate.

GEN-ER-ATION, n. The act of begetting; production; a single succession in natural descent; the people of the same period; genealogy; a family; a race; in *physiology*, the collective name of all the vital operations producing an organized being.

GEN'ER-A-TIVE, a. Able to produce.

GEN'ER-A-TOR, n. One who begets or produces; principal sound in music; a vessel in which steam is produced.

GEN-ERIC, } a. Pertaining to or comprehend-

GEN-ERIC-AL, } ing a genus.

GEN-ERIC-AL-LY, ad. With regard to genus.

GEN-ER-OSI-TY, n. Liberality of soul; liberality in act; nobleness of soul.—**SYN.** Benevolence; bounty; munificence; magnanimity.

GEN'ER-OUS, a. Free to give; with an open heart, &c.; high spirit; disposed to do honourably.—**SYN.** Liberal; bounteous; bountiful; munificent; frank; candid; full; courageous; free.

GEN'ER-OUS-LY, ad. With liberality; freely.

GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, n. The quality of being generous; liberality in bestowing.

GEN'E-SIS, n. The first book of the sacred Scriptures; generation; the formation of any thing, as of a line, by the motion of a point.

GEN'ET (jen'et), n. A small horse; an animal of the weasel kind; also applied to catskins when used for muffs, &c.

GEN-ETIC, a. Relating to origin.

GEN-E-VA, n. Gin, a spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured by the juniper berry (*Fr. genievre*).

GEN'E-VESE, n. Inhabitants of Geneva.

GENI-AL, a. Contributing to production; gay; merry; enlivening.

GENI-AL-LY, ad. With life; gayly; cheerfully.

GENI-O-U-LATION, n. Knottiness; the having knots or joints like a knee.

GEN-TAL, a. Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GENI-TALS, n. pl. Parts belonging to generation.

GEN-TIVE, n. The second case of nouns denoting possession.

GEN-TOR, n. One who procreates; a father.

GENI-US, n.; pl. **GENI-I**. Among the ancients, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life.

GENIUS, n.; pl. **GENI-US-S**. Extraordinary mental power leading to new and original trains of thought; a strong natural bent for some employment; a man of genius; a good or bad angel.—**SYN.** Talent.—*Genius* (*lit.*, born with us) implies high and peculiar gifts of nature impelling the mind to certain favourite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery,

- I, 2, &c., long.**—**1, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, VIB. LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**
- GEN.** **Talent** supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being moulded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes. Hence the name, *talent*, the highest measure among the Greeks, for the value of money. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting &c., and a *talent* for business or diplomacy. Among English orators, Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius*; William Pitt for his pre-eminent *talents*, and especially his unrivalled *talent* for reply.
- GENT-TEEL, a.** Well-bred; polished in manners; easy and graceful in behaviour; free from any thing low or vulgar.—**SYN.** Polite; refined; polished; elegant; fashionable.
- GENT-TEEL'LY, ad.** With polite manners.
- GENT-TEEL'NESS, n.** Gracefulness of manners; elegance.
- GENT'IAN (jén'shan), n.** A plant whose root, of a bitter taste, is used in stomachic bitters.
- GENT'IL, n.** A trained hawk.
- GENT'ILE, n.** A heathen; a pagan; any person, not a Jew or a Christian; a pertaining to heathens.
- GENT'IL-ISM, n.** Heathenism; paganism.
- GENT'IL-ITY, n.** Politeness or gracefulness of manners.
- GENT'LE, a.** Originally, belonging to the better born, of good family; hence, of mild feelings; not rough or coarse; not wild; soothing to the senses.—**SYN.** Tame; mild; meek.—*Gentle* describes the natural disposition; *tame*, that which is subdued by training; *mild* implies a temper which is, by nature, not easily provoked; *meek*, a spirit which has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering. The lamb is *gentle*; the domestic fowl is *tame*; John the Apostle was *mild*; Moses was *meek*.
- GENT'LE-FOLKS (-fóks), n.** People of good breeding or family.
- GENT'LE-MAN, n.** A man of good breeding and character; a term of complaisance; pl. **GENT'LEMEN**, a term of an address to an assembly or company.
- GENT'LE-MAN-LIKE, } a.** Becoming a gentle-
- GENT'LE-MAN-LY, } man; polite; complaisant.**
- GENT'LE-MAN-LI-NESS, n.** Behaviour of a well-bred man.
- GENT'LE-NESS, n.** Tameness; meekness; mildness; kindness; sweetness.
- GENT'LE-WOM-AN, n.** A woman of good family or polite manners.
- GENT'LY, ad.** Softly; with care; tenderly.
- GEN'TOO', n.** A native of India or Hindostan.
- GENT'RY, n.** People of education and good breeding. The *gentry*, those next below the nobility.
- GE-NU-FLEC'TION, n.** An act of religious kneeling.
- GEN'CO-INE (jén'yú-in), a.** Free from adulteration; not spurious; true; real.—**SYN.** Pure; unalloyed; native. See **AUTHENTIC**.
- GEN'CO-INE-LY, ad.** Really; truly; naturally.
- GEN'CO-INE-NESS, n.** The state or quality of being real, true, or pure.—**SYN.** Purity; reality.
- GEN'US, n.; pl. GEN'ER-A.** In natural science, an assemblage of species with common characteristics.
- GE-O-CENT'RIC, } a.** Having the same centre
- GE-O-CENT'RIC-AL, } as the earth.**
- GE'ODE, n.** A rounded hollow nodule of stone, generally lined inside with crystals.
- GE-ODE-SY, n.** In practical geometry, the art of measuring the earth.
- GE-OG'NO-SY, n.** Science of the structure of the earth.
- GE-OG'NO-NY, n.** The science or doctrine of the formation of the earth.
- GE-OG'RA-PHER, n.** One skilled in geography.
- GE-O-GRAP'HIC, } a.** Relating to geogra-
- GE-O-GRAP'HIC-AL, } phy.**
- GE-O-GRAP'HIC-AL-LY, ad.** In a geographical manner.
- GE-OG'RA-PHY, n.** Description of the earth's surface, &c.; a book containing a description of the earth.
- GE-O-LOG'IC-AL, a.** Pertaining to geology.
- GE-OL'O-GIST, n.** One versed in geology.
- GE-OL'O-GIZE, v. t.** To study geology.
- GE-OL'O-GY, n.** The science of the structure, materials, and history of the earth.
- GEO-MAN-CY, n.** Divination by means of figures and lines.
- GE-OM'E-TER, n.** One skilled in geometry.
- GE-OM'E-TRAL, } a.** Pertaining to or accord-
- GE-O-MET'RIC, } ing to the rules of geom-**
- GE-O-MET'RIC-AL, } etry.**
- GE-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, ad.** According to geometry.
- GE-OM'E-TRI'CIAN (-trish'an), n.** One versed in geometry.
- GE-OM'E-TRIZE, v. t.** To perform geometrically.
- GE-OM'E-TRY, n.** The science of quantity and mensuration.
- GE-O-RAMA, n.** A spherical chamber having the features of the earth delineated on the concave surface.
- GEORGE, n.** A figure of St. George on horse-back worn by the knights of the Garter.
- GEOR'GIC (jör'jik), n.** A rural poem.
- GEOR'GIC, } a.** Relating to the doctrine of
- GEOR'GIC-AL, } agriculture.**
- GEORGIUM SPIDUS [L.], n.** The Georgian star; the planet Uranus.
- GE-RANI-UM, n.** A species of fragrant plants with beautiful flowers.
- GERM (13), n.** A seed-bud; first principle; origin.
- GER'MAN, n.** Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.
- GER-MAN'IC, a.** Pertaining to Germany.
- GER'MAN-ISM, n.** An idiom of the German language.
- GER'MAN SIL'VER, n.** A mixed metal, composed of copper, zinc, and nickel, much used for various articles, as forks, spoons, &c.
- GER'MEN, n.; pl. GER'mans.** A sprouting seed; a germ.
- GER'MI-NAL, a.** Pertaining to the germ or seed-bud.
- GER'MI-NANT, a.** Sprouting.
- GER'MI-NATE, v. t. or t.** To bud; to sprout; to shoot forth.
- GER-MI-NATION, n.** The act of sprouting; the time in which seeds vegetate.
- GER'UND, n.** A kind of verbal noun in Latin.
- GES-TATION, n.** The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery.
- GES'TIC, a.** Pertaining to the dance; relating to bodily motion, as in the dance.
- GES-TIC'U-LATE, v. t.** To use gestures or motions; v. t. to represent by gesture.
- GES-TIC-U-LATION, n.** Act of making gestures; gesture; antic tricks or motions.
- GES-TIC'U-LA-TOR, n.** One that shows postures or makes gestures.
- GES'TURE (jést'yúr), n.** Action or posture expressing passion; motion of the arms, as in speaking.
- GES'TURE, v. t.** To accompany with gesture or action.
- GET, v. t. [pret. GOT (Gar); pp. GOTTEN.]** To gain; to obtain; to win; to prevail; to induce; to learn; to reach.
- GET, v. t.** To arrive at a place or state.
- GEW'GAW (gú'gaw), n.** A showy trifle; a bauble; a toy.
- GET'SER (jý'ser), n.** The name of certain intermittent fountains in Iceland which send forth boiling water.
- GHA'ST'FUL (gást'fúg) (6), a.** Dismal; frightful.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOKE; RÔLE, BULL; VÎCIÔUS.—GAS X; GAS J; GAS X; GAS SH; THIS.

GHASTLY-NESS, *n.* A death-like look.
 GHASTLY, *a.* Death-like; very pale; hideous; frightful, as wounds, &c.
 GHÂUT (gawt), *n.* A mountain pass; a chain of mountains, appropriately those of Central Hindostan; stairs descending to a river, &c.
 GHEE, *n.* Clarified butter in India.
 GHERKIN, *n.* A pickled cucumber.
 GHOST (gôst), *n.* The soul of a deceased person; apparition.
 GHOSTLY, *a.* Like a ghost; pale; spiritual.
 GHOUL, *n.* A fictitious demon that feeds on the GHOUL, dead.
 GIANT, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature; *a.* like a giant; unusually large or strong.
 GIANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant.
 GIANT-LIKE, *a.* Like a giant; of extraordinary size; gigantic; huge.
 GIANT-LY, *a.* size; gigantic; huge.
 GIANT-SHIP, *n.* State or character of a giant.
 GIAOUR (jowr), *n.* In Turkey, an infidel, applied to Christians.
 GIBBER, *v. i.* To speak inarticulately.
 GIBBER-ISH, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate speech; nonsense; *a.* unmeaning, as words.
 GIBBET (jibbet), *n.* A gallows to expose criminals; the projecting beam of a crane, on which is a pulley: *v. t.* to hang and expose on a gibbet.
 GIB-BOSE, *a.* Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.
 GIB-BOSI-TY, *n.* Protuberance; a round or GIBBOUS-NESS, swelling prominence; convexity.
 GIBBOUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant; convex; applied to the moon in her first and third quarters.
 GIB-CAT, *n.* An old cat or he cat.
 GIBE (jibe), *v. i. or t.* To assail with scornful censures.—*SYN.* To flout; scoff; jeer; taunt; mock at; deride.
 GIBE, *n.* A brief expression of censure and contempt; scornful sarcasm.—*SYN.* Jeer; sneer; taunt; scoff; reproach.
 GIBLETS (jiblets), *n. pl.* The neck, pinions, entrails, &c., of a fowl, removed before roasting.
 GIDDY-LY, *ad.* With the head swimming; heedlessly.
 GIDDY-NESS, *n.* A swimming of the head; a disposition to change or lightness.—*SYN.* Dizziness; vertigo; inconstancy; levity; fickleness.
 GIDDY, *a.* Literally, whirling; hence, afflicted with a whirl or swimming of the head; tending to produce such swimming, as a giddy height; wild with excitement; unstable.—*SYN.* Fickle; heedless; volatile; thoughtless.
 GIER-EA-GLE, *a.* A large variety of eagle.
 GIFT, *n.* Any thing granted gratuitously; faculty. See DONATION.
 GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any faculty.
 GIFTED, *a.* Richly endowed by nature.
 GIG, *n.* Something that has lively motion; a light two-wheeled carriage; a top or whirligig; a light boat; a lively, playful person; a harpoon. *Gigs*, rotatory cylinders for teasing cloth.
 GI-GAN-TEAN, *a.* Like a giant; mighty.
 GI-GANTIC, *a.* Like a giant; huge; enormous.
 GIGGLE, *n.* A laugh with short catches of breath.
 GIGGLE, *v. i.* To laugh with short catches of breath; to laugh in a silly way; to titter.
 GIGGLER, *n.* A silly laugh; a titterer.
 GIGLET, *n.*
 GIG-OT (jig'ot), *n.* [Fr.] A term applied, in cookery, to a leg of mutton; a hip joint; *a.* having a rounded shape like a leg of mutton, as *gigot* sleeves.
 GILD, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. GILDED or GILT.] To overlay with gold; to adorn; to brighten; to give a fair external appearance.
 GILDER, *n.* One who gilds.
 GILDING, *n.* An overlaying with gold; the gold thus laid on.
 GILL (jill), *n.* The fourth of a pint; a plant; ground-ivy; a wanton girl.

GILL, *n.* The organ of respiration in fishes; a hanging flap under the beak of a fowl; hanging flesh on the lower part of the cheeks.
 GILTY-FLOWER, *n.* Literally, July flower; name of several beautiful plants.
 GILT, *pp. or a.* from GILD. Overlaid with gold.
 GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface.
 GIMBAL, *n.* A combination of rings for suspending any thing freely, as a compass, &c., to preserve its horizontality.
 GIM-CRACK (jim'-), *n.* A device; toy; trivial mechanism.
 GIM-LET, *n.* A small borer of different sizes.
 GIMP, *n.* Silk twist or lace; edging.
 GIN, *n.* A distilled spirit flavoured with juniper. [From the French name of the plant, *genièvre*.] Used also, by contraction, for *engine*, and hence applied to various machines, especially to one for separating cotton from its seed; applied also to a trap.
 GIN, *v. t.* To clean cotton of its seed; to snare.
 GINGER, *n.* A plant and its root; having a warm, spicy taste.
 GINGER-BREAD, *n.* A cake made of flour, butter, and ginger, sweetened.
 GINGER-BREAD-WORK, *n.* Work cut and carved in various fanciful forms; work without solidity.
 GINGER-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; neatly; nicely.
 GINGHAM, *n.* A cotton cloth thinner than calico; having the same colours on both sides, woven chiefly in stripes or checkers.
 GINGGLE, *v. i.* To make a sharp, clattering sound.
 GIN-SENG (jim'seng), *n.* A plant and its root, slightly bitter.
 GIPSY, *n.*; *pl.* GIPSIES. A vagrant pretending to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for one of a dark complexion.
 GIPSY, *a.* Pertaining to or like the gipsies.
 GI-RAFFE, *n.* An African quadruped whose fore legs are much longer than the hind ones; a camelopard. It is the tallest of animals.
 GIEAN-DOLE (jir'an-dole), *n.* A large branched chandelier.
 GIRD (ir), *n.* A blow; a taunt; a hoop.
 GIRD, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. GIRDED or GIRT.] To bind; to tie round; to press; to prepare; to gibe; *v. i.* to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter sarcasms.
 GIDER, *n.* The chief timber in a floor.
 GIRDING, *n.* A covering.
 GIRDLE, *n.* A band round the waist.
 GIRDLER, *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round a tree.
 GIRL (ir), *n.* A female child; a young woman.
 GIRL-HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl.
 GIRLISH, *a.* Like a girl; light; giddy.
 GIRLISH-NESS, *n.* Girlish manners; giddiness.
 GIRT, *n.* A band or strap for a saddle; a circular bandage.
 GIRTH, *n.* cular bandage.
 GIRT, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.
 GIST (jist), *n.* The main point of a case; the turning point.
 GIVE, *v. t.* [pret. GAVE; pp. GIVEN.] The leading idea is to send forth, as "give me your hand;" hence, to bestow freely or without recompense, and from this branch forth numerous modifications of the sense; *v. i.* to yield under pressure, as the ice gives.—*SYN.* To confer; grant. To give is generic. To confer was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent grants or privileges, as to confer the order of knighthood; and hence it still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld, as to confer a favour. To grant is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior.
 GIVER, *n.* One who gives; a donor.
 GIVES, *n. pl.* Fetters. See GYVES.
 GIVING, *n.* The act of bestowing gratuitously.
 GIZZARD, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.

L. g. bc., freq. - i, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GLABROUS, *a.* Smooth; having an even surface.
GLACIAL *gl'as-ee*, *a.* Pertaining to or like ice, icy.

GLACIATE, *v. t.* To change into ice.
GLACIATION, *a.* Act of freezing; ice formed.
GLACIER *gl'as-ee* or *gl'as-ee-er*, *a.* A deluge of ice formed in valleys which moves downwinds.

GLACIOUS *gl'as-ee-us*, *a.* Like ice; icy.
GLACIS, *a. fr.* A slope, or sloping bank in fortifications.

GLAD, *a.* Affected with pleasure; wearing an appearance of joy; wearing a gay appearance; affording pleasure; expressing or exciting joy; *v. t.* To make glad; to exhilarate.—*STR.* Delirated; gratified.—Delighted expresses a much larger degree of pleasure than glad; gratified always refers to a pleasure conferred by some human agent, and the feeling is modified by the consideration that we owe it in part to another. A person may be glad or delighted to see a friend, and gratified at the attention shown by his visits.

GLADDEN *glad'den*, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become glad.

GLADE, *a.* An opening through a wood or in ice.
GLADIATE, *a.* Sword-shaped; resembling a sword.

GLADIATOR, *a.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.
GLADIATORIAL, *a.* Relating to gladiators.

GLADIATORRY, *a.* Relating to gladiators.
GLADIOL, *a.* The sword-lily.

GLADLY, *ad.* With joy or pleasure; cheerfully.
GLADNESS, *a.* A moderate degree of joy.—*STR.* Pleasure; delight; joy; happiness.

GLAD SOME, *a.* Pleased; joyful; causing joy.
GLAD SOME-NESS, *a.* Moderate joy; pleasure.

GLAIR, *a.* The white of an egg; a halbert; *v. t.* to smear with the white of an egg; *v. t.* to varnish.

GLAIRY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of glair.
GLAMOUR, *a.* A magical deception of the eyes, making things appear different from what they are.

GLANCE (*6*), *a.* A sudden shoot or darting of light; a cast of the sight; a rapid or momentary view; a dark metallic sulphuret.

GLANCE *v. t.* To dart a ray of light; to fly off obliquely; to hint a censure; to view with a sudden cast of the eye; *v. t.* to turn suddenly or obliquely, as to glance the eye.

GLAND, *a.* A secreting organ in animals and plants.

GLANDERS, *a.* A running from the nose; a contagious disease of horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts.

GLANDULAR (*glánd'yú-lar*), *a.* Consisting of or like glands.

GLANDULE (*glánd'yú-le*), *a.* A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLANDULOUS, *a.* Like a gland; consisting of glands.

GLANS, *a.* The nut of the penis; an acorn; a strumous swelling.

GLARE (*4*), *a.* A bright, dazzling light; a fierce, piercing look; a viscous transparent substance. See GLAIR.

GLARE, *v. t.* To shine so as to dazzle the sight; to look with fierce eyes; *v. t.* to shoot a dazzling light.

GLARING, *a.* Open; barefaced; notorious.

GLARINGLY, *ad.* Openly; notoriously.

GLASS (*6*), *a.* A transparent substance made of sand and alkali; a glass vessel of any kind; a mirror; a vessel to be filled with sand, for measuring time; a perspective glass.

GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous.

GLASS, *v. t.* To cover with glass (usually glass); to mirror.

GLASSES, *n. pl.* Spectacles.

GLASS-FURNACE, *a.* A furnace for melting the materials of glass.

GLASS-HOUSE, *a.* A house where glass is made.

GLASSY-NESS, *a.* A vitreous appearance.

GLASS-WORKS (*gl'as-ee-works*), *a. pl.* Place where glass is made.

GLASSY, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; like glass.

GLAUCOUS SALT, *a.* A cathartic salt; sulphate of soda.

GLAUCOMA, *a.* A disease of the eye, giving it a bluish-green colour.

GLAUCOUS, *a.* Having a light or sea-green colour; covered with a fine bloom of a greenish colour.

GLAYMORE, *a.* A large two-handed sword, formerly used by the Highlanders. See CLAYMORE.

GLAZE, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a smooth or vitreous substance; to make glossy.

GLAZE, *a.* The vitreous coating or glazing of potters' ware.

GLAZIER (*gláz'ur*), *a.* One who sets window-glazing.

GLAZING, *a.* The art of setting glass; the vitreous substance on potters' ware; transparent or semi-transparent colour passed thinly over other colours.

GLEAM, *a.* A faint shooting forth of light; a ray.

GLEAM, *v. t.* To shine with a faint light.—*STR.* To glimmer; glitter.—To glaze denotes a faint but distinct emission of light; to glimmer describes an indistinct and unsteady light; to glaze, a brightness that is intense, but varying. The morning light gleams upon the earth; a distant taper glimmers through the mist; a dew-drop glitters in the sun.

GLEAM, *v. t.* To rather the remains; to pick up.

GLEAN, *a.* A collection of remains.

GLEANER, *a.* One who gathers after reapers.

GLEANNING, *a.* Act of gathering; what is gathered.

GLEBE, *a.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish.

GLEBOUS, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLEBY, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLEE, *a.* Literally, music or mirthful song; hence, sprightly joy; a song for three or more voices.—*STR.* Mirth; gaiety; merriment; hilarity.

GLEEFUL, *a.* Merry; laughing;

GLEESOME (*gl'ee-sóm*), *a.* Gay; joyous.

GLEET, *a.* A flux of thin humour from a sore.

GLEN, *a.* A narrow valley; space between hills.

GLIB, *a.* Admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; easily moving, as the tongue.—*STR.* Smooth; slippery; voluble; fluent; suppliant.

GLIBLY, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.

GLIBNESS, *a.* Smoothness; slipperiness; volubility of tongue.

GLIDE, *v. t.* To flow gently and silently; to move without apparent effort.

GLIDE, *n.* The act or mode of passing smoothly and swiftly without effort or hindrance.

GLIDER, *a.* He or that which glides.

GLIMMER, *v. t.* To shoot feeble or scattered rays; to shine faintly. See GLEAM.

GLIMMERING, *a.* A faint light; slight view.

GLIMPSE, *a.* A slight view; a faint light; fleeting enjoyment; exhibition of a faint resemblance.

GLISTEN (*glis'ten*), *v. t.* To sparkle with light;

GLISTER, *v. t.* To shine brightly; to be glittering.

GLITTER, *v. t.* To shine; to gleam; to flash.

GLITTER, *a.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendour.

GLOAMING, *n.* Twilight.

GLOAT, *v. t.* To gaze at with eagerness or admiration.

GLOBATE, *a.* Round; spherical; having the form of a globe.

GLOBE, *a.* A round body; the earth.—*STR.* Sphere; orb; ball. Globe denotes a round (and usually a solid) body; sphere is the mathematical term for such a body; orb is used in the same sense, and also (contracted from orbit) for the pathway of a heavenly body; ball, in this connection, is applied to the heavenly bodies conceived of as thrown or impelled through space.

GLOBE, *a.* Round; globular; spherical.

GLOBOUS, *a.* Round; globular; spherical.

GÓD'DESS, n. An imaginary female deity.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CURE, FIRE, LAST, FILL, WHITE, THREE, TURN, MARINE, BIRD, MOVE.

- GODFA-THIER**, *n.* One who is sponsor for a child in baptism.
- GOD-HEAD** (-héd), *n.* The Divine Nature; Deity.
- GODPLESS**, *a.* Impious; ungodly; irreligious; atheistical.
- GODLIKE**, *a.* Divine; resembling God; of superior excellence.
- GODLINESS**, *n.* Real piety; true religion; a religious life; the system of Christianity.
- GODLY**, *a.* Reverencing God and his laws; living obediently to his commands; conformed to God's laws. *SYN.* Devout; holy; pious; religious; righteous; ad. piously; religiously.
- GODMOTH-ER** (-muth-er), *n.* A female sponsor for a child in baptism.
- GODSEND**, *n.* An unexpected piece of good luck.
- GODSHIP**, *n.* Godhead; Deity.
- GODWARD**, *ad.* Toward God.
- GODDLE**, *v. t.* To roll or move the eye-balls.
- GODDLE-EYED** (-ide), *a.* Having large, rolling eyes.
- GODDLES** (gôd'ls), *n. pl.* Instruments to cure squinting; glasses to defend the eyes from dust, wind, &c.; blinds for horses, &c.
- GOLD**, *n.* A walking; departure; way of life.
- GOLTER**, *n.* The bronchiole; swelling in the GOITRE, *f.* fore part of the neck.
- GOLD**, *n.* The most precious metal; money; riches.
- GOLD-BEAT-ER**, *n.* One whose business it is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.
- GOLD-DUST**, *n.* Gold in particles.
- GOLDEN** (gôl'dn), *a.* Made of gold; yellow like gold; pure; happy; excellent.
- GOLDFINCH**, *n.* A small, beautiful bird, famed for its singing.
- GOLDFISH**, *n.* A fresh water fish from China, so called from its golden colour.
- GOLD-LEAF**, *n.* A thin leaf of gold for gilding.
- GOLDSMITH**, *n.* One who works in gold.
- GOLF**, *n.* A game played with a ball and clubs.
- GOLFE-SHOE**, *n.* An overhoe worn to avoid GOLOSH, *f.* mud.
- GONDOLA**, *n.* A flat boat used at Venice.
- GONDO-LIER**, *n.* A man who rows a gondola.
- GONG**, *n.* A circular instrument of copper and tin, struck with a wooden mallet, producing a loud sound.
- GON-OM-E-TER**, *n.* An instrument to measure angles, particularly those of crystals.
- GON-OM-E-TRY**, *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.
- GON-OR-RHEA**, *n.* A contagious inflammation of the urethra.
- GOOD**, *a.* Valid; sound; palatable; pleasant; suitable; proper; complete; convenient; useful; virtuous; kind; benevolent, &c.
- GOOD**, *n.* That which affords happiness; spiritual advantage; virtue.
- GOOD**, *ad.* As good, as well; *interj.* well; right.
- GOOD-BREEDING**, *n.* Polite manners or education.
- GOODY-BY**, *n.* Farewell.
- GOOD-FRIDAY**, *n.* A fast of the Christian Church, kept on Friday of *Passion-week*.
- GOODLI-NESS**, *n.* Beauty; grace; elegance.
- GOODLY**, *a.* Beautiful; graceful; comely.
- GOOD-NATURED** (-nat'yurd), *a.* Naturally mild in feelings and spirit.—*SYN.* Good-tempered; kind.—*Good-natured* denotes a disposition to please and be pleased; *good-tempered*, a spirit which is not easily ruffled by provocation or other disturbing influences; *kind*, a disposition to make others happy by supplying their wants and granting their requests.
- GOODNESS**, *n.* The qualities which constitute excellence; Christian excellence; the exercise of acts of kindness.—*SYN.* Virtue; piety; religion; benevolence; benignity; charity; compassion; mercy; humanity.
- GOODS**, *n. pl.* Movables; furniture; merchandise.
- GOOD-WILL**, *n.* Benevolence; facilities of trade; custom.
- GOOSE**, *n.*; *pl.* *Geese*. A well-known aquatic fowl; a tailor's utensil; a simpleton.
- GOOSAND-ER**, *n.* A large water-fowl of the duck kind; merganser.
- GOOSEBERRY**, *n.* A prickly shrub and its fruit.
- GOOSE-QUILL**, *n.* The Large quill of a goose.
- GUPHER**, *n.* A burrowing quadruped of the size of a squirrel; a kind of wood used in building the ark.
- GORDIAN**, *a.* Very intricate; gordian knot, an inextricable difficulty; to cut the gordian knot is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.
- GORE**, *n.* Clotted blood; a triangular piece of cloth or land; *v. t.* to stab or wound with the horns; to cut a gore or piece with a gore.
- GORGE**, *n.* The throat; narrowest part of a capital; narrow pass between mountains.
- GORGE**, *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.
- GORGEOUS** (gôr'jus), *a.* Very fine or showy; glittering.
- GORGEOUS-LY** (gôr'jus-), *ad.* Finely; splendidly; richly.
- GORGEOUS-NESS** (gôr'jus-), *n.* Show of dress or ornaments.
- GORGET** (gôr'jet), *n.* Armour to defend the throat; a surgical instrument in lithotomy.
- GORGON**, *n.* One of three fabled monsters, who petrified all that saw them. [*Gorgilla*]
- GORILLA**, *n.* A powerful African ape; *troglodyte*.
- GORMAND**, *n.* A glutton; a greedy or ravenous eater.
- GORMAND-ER**, *n.* A glutton; a greedy or ravenous eater.
- GORMAND-IZE**, *v. t.* To eat ravenously.
- GORMAND-IZ-ER**, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.
- GORSE**, *n.* Furze or wain; a prickly shrub with beautiful yellow flowers.
- GORY**, *a.* Stained with or like gore; bloody; murderous.
- GOSHAWK**, *n.* A voracious bird of the hawk family.
- GOSLING**, *n.* A young goose; a catkin.
- GOSPEL**, *n.* God's revelation to man of his grace by a Saviour, one of four canonical histories of Jesus Christ, containing his doctrines and precepts; divinity; *v. t.* to instruct in the Gospel.
- GOSPEL**, *a.* Accordant with the Gospel.
- GOSPEL-ER**, *n.* An evangelist; he who reads the Gospel in a cathedral; a follower of Wickliff.
- GOSSEMER**, *n.* Filmy substance like cobwebs, floating in the air.
- GOS-SIP**, *n.* One that goes about and tattles; a sponsor; mere idle talk; tattle; *v. i.* to run about and tattle; to talk much.
- GOS-SIP-ING**, *a.* Prating; tattling; chatting.
- GOTH**, *n.* A barbarian; one that anciently inhabited Sweden and Norway.
- GOTHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; also, noting a style of architecture with sharp-pointed arches and clustered columns.
- GOTHICISM**, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; Gothic idiom; conformity to Gothic style.
- GOTHICIZE**, *v. t.* To bring back to barbarism.
- GOUGE** (gow'j or gooj), *n.* A curved or hollow chisel.
- GOUGE**, *v. t.* To cut or scoop out with a gouge.
- GOULDARD-MIXTURE**, *n.* A solution of diacetate of lead.
- GOURD** (gôr'de), *n.* A plant and its fruit, the shell of which is used to dip or hold water, &c.
- GOURMAND** (gourmand), *n.* A ravenous eater; an epicure.
- GOUT**, *n.* A painful disease of the joints.
- GOUT** (gool), *n.* [*Fr.*] Taste; relish.
- GOUTI-NESS**, *n.* Gouty affections.
- GOUTY**, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to it.
- GOVERN** (gûv'ern), *v. t.* To direct; to rule; to control; in grammar, to require to be in a particular case.
- GOVERN**, *v. t.* To exercise authority; to maintain superiority; to have the control.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—GAS K; ÔAS J; SAS Z; ÔAS SR; THIS.

GÓVERN-A-BLE (gûv'ern-a-bl), *a.* Subject to rule; that may be governed.—*Syn.* Submissive; obedient; manageable; controllable.

GÓVERN-ANCE, *n.* Management; control.

GÓVERN-ANTE, } (gûv'-), { *n.* A lady who has
GÓVERN-ESS, } the care of young females; an instructress.

GÓVERN-ING, *a.* Holding the superiority; directing; controlling.

GÓVERN-MENT (gûv'-), *n.* Control; system of polity for ruling a nation; an empire or kingdom; the persons who administer the laws; exercise of authority; management; in *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction.

GÓVERN-MENTAL (gûv'-), *a.* Pertaining to or made by government.

GÓVERN-OR (gûv'ern-ur), *n.* A chief magistrate; one who rules; a tutor; one who steers a ship; a contrivance for regulating machinery.

GÓVERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GÓWAN, *n.* The wild day.

GOWN, *n.* A woman's upper garment; a loose habit or robe worn by students or professional men; a robe for sickness, &c.

GOWNMAN, } *n.* One devoted to the arts of
GOWNSMAN, } peace; a man of letters.

GRAB, *v. t.* To seize; to hold fast (*vulgar*).

GRACE, *n.* Favour; privilege; unmerited favour of God; influence of the Holy Spirit; religious affections; beauty; ease of manners; a short prayer before or after meals; the title of a duke or archbishop.—*Syn.* Mercy.—*Grace* is free, spontaneous favour to the undeserving; *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned. It was the *grace* of God that opened a way for the exercise of mercy toward men.

GRACE, *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to honour.

GRACEFUL, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; agreeable with expression of elevated mind or manner.—*Syn.* Elegant; easy; dignified; comely. See *ELEGANT*.

GRACEFUL-LY, *ad.* With dignity of manners and natural ease.

GRACEFUL-NESS, *n.* Beauty with dignity and elegance of manners or deportment.—*Syn.* Comeliness; elegance; ease; propriety.

GRACELESS, *a.* Destitute of grace; corrupt; depraved.

GRACES, *n. pl.* Three beautiful sisters who attended Venus; a play with hoops and rods; elegant manners; in *music*, ornamental notes thrown in.

GRACIOUS (grá'shus), *a.* Expressive of grace, kindness, or favour; disposed to forgive; proceeding from divine favour; renewed or sanctified by grace.—*Syn.* Favourable; kind; civil; condescending; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

GRACIOUS-LY, *ad.* Kindly; with free good-will.

GRACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Kind condescension; possession of graces or good qualities; pleasing manner; mercifulness.

GRADATION, *n.* Regular progress; order; series; in painting, a gradual blending of tints.

GRADATION-AL, } *a.* In regular order or by suc-
GRADU-TO-RY, } cessive steps.

GRADE, *n.* Degree; rank; a step or degree in any ascending series; degree of ascent or descent in a road, &c.

GRADE, *v. t.* To reduce to a certain degree of descent or ascent.

GRADI-ENT, *a.* Moving by steps; rising or descending by regular degrees, as of a railroad.

GRADI-ENT, *n.* The degree of ascent or descent in any part of a railway.

GRADU-AL (grád'yú-ál), *a.* Step by step; advancing by degrees; *n.* an order of steps; an ancient book of hymns, so called because they were chanted on the steps.

GRADU-AL-LY, *ad.* By steps or degrees.

GRADU-ATE (grád'yú-áte), *v. t.* To honour with an academical degree; to divide any space into

small regular intervals; to form or mark nice shades; to advance by degrees; to temper; to bring fluids to a certain consistency; *v. i.* to receive a degree; to pass by degrees; to change gradually.

GRADU-ATE, *n.* One who has received a degree.

GRADU-ATION, *n.* The act of conferring or receiving degrees; progression by degrees; act of marking degrees.

GRADUS, *n.* A dictionary of prosody.

GRAFT (6), *n.* A scion inserted in a stock.

GRAFT, *v. t.* To insert as a scion into another tree; to propagate by inserting, &c.; to insert into a body to which it did not originally belong.

GRAFTING, *n.* The process of inserting a scion into the bark of a tree called a stock.

GRAIN, *n.* Corn; a small seed or weight; a small mass or particle; veins or fibres of wood, &c.; component part of stones, &c.; rough, fibrous texture on the outside of the skin of animals; any thing proverbially small; temper; dyed or stained substance. To *dye in grain* is to dye in the raw material.

GRAIN, *v. t.* To form into grains; to granulate; to paint in imitation of the grains of wood.

GRAINED, *a.* Painted in imitation of the grain of wood; roughened; dyed in the grain; ingrained.

GRAINS, *n. pl.* Remains of malt after brewing; draft.

GRALLIE, *a.* Stilted; having long legs like a crane, &c.

GRAM, } *n.* [Fr.] The unity of weight in the
GRAMME, } French system, about 15 and four-
ninths grains Troy.

GRAMINE-AL, } *a.* Grassy; like or pertaining
GRAMINE-OUS, } to grass.

GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* Feeding on grass.

GRAMMAR, *n.* The art of writing and speaking a language correctly; a system of rules for speaking and writing a language.

GRAM-MAR-IAN, *n.* One skilled in grammar.

GRAM-MAR-SCHOOL (-skool), *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught.

GRAM-MATI-CAL, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.

GRAM-MATI-CAL-LY, *ad.* According to grammar.

GRAMPUS, *n.* A large voracious fish of the cetaceous order, very fierce.

GRAN-A-RY, *n.* A store-house for grain.

GRAND, *a.* Great; high in power; dignified; producing the impression of grandeur.—*Syn.* Magnificent; sublime.—*Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* is applied to any thing which is imposing from its splendour; *sublime* describes that which is awful and elevating. A cataract is *grand*; a rich and varied landscape is *magnificent*; an overhanging precipice is *sublime*.

GRANDAM, *n.* Grandmother; an old woman.

GRANDCHILD, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER (-daw'ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAN-DEE, *n.* A man of rank; a Spanish nobleman.

GRANDEUR (gránd'yur), *n.* Elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment; splendour of appearance; combination of qualities elevating and expanding the mind.—*Syn.* Majesty; sublimity; stateliness; greatness; angustness; loftiness; magnificence.

GRANDFA-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

GRAN-DIL-O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking.

GRAN-DIL-O-QUENT, } *a.* Pompous; bombastic;
GRAN-DIL-O-QUOUS, } speaking in a lofty style.

GRAND-JURY, *n.* One of a grand jury.

GRAND-JURY, *n.* A jury to decide on indictments.

GRANDMOTHER (-múth-er), *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

l, &, &c., long.—l, t, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LAST, FALL, WANT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

GRANDSEIGNIOR (*sén'yur*), *n.* The sovereign or Sultan of Turkey.

GRANDSIRE, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor.

GRANDSON (*-sun*), *n.* The son of a daughter.

GRAND-VIZIER (*-viz'yér*), *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish empire; vizier.

GRANGE, *n.* A farm with the buildings and stables.

GRANIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing seeds like grains.

GRANITE (*grá'nít*), *n.* An aggregate stone, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

GRANITIC, *a.* Consisting of or like granite.

GRANITIFORM, *a.* Resembling granite in

GRANITOID, *a.* structure or shape.

GRANIVOLOUS, *a.* Subsisting on grain or corn.

GRANT (*gá*), *v. t.* To admit as true what is not proved; to bestow or confer in answer to request; to transfer a title for a consideration.—*SYN.* To allow; give; concede; yield; convey; cede.

GRANT, *n.* A thing granted; act of granting; admission of something as true; thing conveyed by deed, &c.—*SYN.* Present; gift; boon; concession; conveyance; bestowment.

GRANT-EE, *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

GRANTOR, *n.* One who makes a grant.

GRANULAR, *a.* Consisting of grains or re-

GRANULARY, *a.* resembling grains.

GRANULATE (*grán'yú-láte*), *v. t.* To form into grains or small masses; to raise into small roughnesses; to make rough on the surface; *v. i.* to collect or be formed into grains.

GRANULATE, *a.* Consisting of or resembling grains; having numerous small elevations like shagreen.

GRANULATION, *n.* Act or process of forming into grains; name of little grain-like formations in sores healing, &c.

GRANULE (*grán'yúle*), *n.* A little grain or particle.

GRANULOUS, *a.* Full of grains.

GRAPE, *n.* The fruit of the vine, as a single berry or cluster; abbreviation for grape-shot.

GRAPER-Y, *n.* A building or enclosure for rearing grapes.

GRAPE-SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot confined in a canvas bag and discharged from cannon.

GRAPHIC (*grá'fik*), *a.* Pertaining to writing;

GRAPHICAL, *a.* well delineated; describing with accuracy.

GRAPHICAL-LY, *ad.* With good delineation; picturesquely.

GRAPHITE, *n.* Carburet of iron used for pencils, called black lead, and plumbago.

GRAPNEL, *n.* A small anchor, with four or five

GRAPPLINE, *n.* flukes or claws.

GRAPPLE, *v. t.* To seize; to grasp; to lay hold of with hands or hooks, &c.; *v. i.* to contend in close fight, as wrestlers.

GRAPPLE, *n.* A seizing; a hook; a close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold.

GRAPPLING-IRONS (*-í-urns*), *n. pl.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.

GRASP (*gá*), *v. t.* To seize and hold; to catch; *v. i.* to catch; to gripe; to encroach.

GRASP, *n.* Gripe of the hands or arms; an embrace; the power of seizing.

GRASS (*gá*), *n.* In common usage, herbage, &c.; the name of many species of plants which are food for cattle.

GRASS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or turf; *v. i.* to breed grass; to be covered with grass.

GRASSHOPPER, *n.* An insect that hops among

GRASS.

GRASSINESS, *n.* The state of abounding with

GRASSPLOT, *n.* A plot of grassy ground.

GRASSY, *a.* Covered or filled with grass.

GRATE, *n.* A frame of bars or cross-bars; a frame of iron bars for holding coals.

GRATE, *v. t.* To rub, as a rough surface; to wear away; to fret; to vex; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; *v. i.* to rub hard; to offend.

GRATEFUL, *a.* Having a sense of favours; kindly disposed; awakening pleasurable emotions, affording pleasure to the senses.—*SYN.* Thankful; pleasing; gratifying; acceptable; agreeable; welcome; delightful; delicious.

GRATEFUL-LY, *ad.* With gratitude; pleasingly.

GRATEFULNESS, *n.* Gratitude; the quality of being agreeable to the mind or taste.

GRATER, *n.* An instrument for rasping.

GRATIFICATION, *n.* The act of pleasing; that which affords pleasure; pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.

GRATIFY, *v. t.* To please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to; to satisfy or soothe.—*SYN.* To indulge; to humour. *Gratify* has reference simply to the pleasure communicated; to *indulge*, a person implies that we concede something to his wishes or his weaknesses which he could not claim, and which had better, perhaps have been spared to humour is to adapt ourselves to the varying moods, and perhaps, caprices of others. We *gratify* a child by showing him the sights of a large city; we *indulge* him in some extra expense on such an occasion; we *humour* him if he is taken ill when from home.

GRATING, *a.* Rubbing hard; fretting, &c.

GRATING, *n.* A harsh sound of rubbing; a partition of bars or lattice-work; an open cover of the hatches of a ship; usually, in the plural gratings.

GRATING-LY, *ad.* Harshly; offensively.

GRATIS, *ad.* [L.] Freely; without compensation.

GRATITUDE, *n.* Emotion of the heart excited by a sense of favour received; love to a benefactor in view of benefit conferred.

GRATUITOUS, *a.* Granted without claim or merit; free; voluntary; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUS-LY, *ad.* Voluntarily; without reward; freely; without proof.

GRATUITY, *n.* A gift; something freely given without compensation or equivalent.

GRATULATE (*grát'yú-láte*), *v. t.* To express joy at another's prosperity; to congratulate; to salute with expressions of joy.

GRATULATION, *n.* A rejoicing with another on account of his prosperity, &c.; congratulation.

GRATULATORY, *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

GRAVE, *n.* A pit for the dead; any place where the dead are deposited; a place of great mortality; death; destruction.

GRAVE, *a.* Literally, pressing, heavy; hence, being of weight, as a grave concern; having an air or manner appropriate to weighty thought, as a grave countenance, a grave remark; not showy, as a grave attire.—*SYN.* Sober; serious; solemn. Sober supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *flighty*; serious implies consideration or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive*; grave denotes a state of mind, appearance, &c., which results from the pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or vivacity of manner; solemn is applied to a case in which gravity is carried to its highest point, as a solemn admonition, a solemn promise.

GRAVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* GRAVED; *pp.* GRAVED, GRAVEN.] To carve; to engrave; to clean, as a ship; *v. i.* to carve, write, or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving.

GRAVE-CLOTHES (*-klóths* or *-klóze*), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRAVEL, *n.* Pebbles; small stones produced by concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

GRAVEL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel; to puzzle; to hurt the foot of a horse by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVELED (*gráv'eld*), *a.* Covered with gravel; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVEL-LY, *a.* Abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, *ad.* Seriously; solemnly; deeply.

GRAVE'NESS, *n.* Seriousness; sobriety; solemnity.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; V'CI'OUS.—GAS E; GAS J; GAS E; CHAS SX; THIS.

GRAVER, *n.* One who carves or engraves; a sculptor: a tool to engrave with.

GRAVE-STONE, *n.* A stone set by a grave as a memorial.

GRAVE-YARD, *n.* A yard for burying the dead.

GRAVIMETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

GRAVING, *n.* Carved work; engraving.

GRAVITATE, *v. t.* To tend toward the centre.

GRAVITATION, *n.* Tending to the centre; in physics, the tendency of all matter toward other matter; the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn to the centre, &c.

GRAVITY, *n.* Weight; heaviness; seriousness; force which draws toward the centre; terrestrial gravitation.

GRAVY, *n.* The juices obtained from meat in cooking.

GRAY, *a.* Hoary; white with black; old; mature.

GRAY, *n.* A gray colour; an animal of a gray colour, as a horse or a badger.

GRAYBEARD, *n.* An old man.

GRAYHOUND, *n.* See GRAYHOUND.

GRAYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray.

GRAYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.

GRAZE, *v. t.* To rub slightly; to supply with grass as food; *v. i.* to feed on grass.

GRAZER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on herbage.

GRÁZIER (gráz'hur), *n.* One who feeds cattle or supplies with grass.

GRAZING, *a.* Feeding on grass; supplying pasture; *n.* pasture; feeding on grass.

GREASE (greese), *n.* Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter; an inflammation in the heels of a horse.

GREASE (greese), *v. t.* To smear or anoint with grease.

GREASI-NESS, *n.* State of being greasy; fatness.

GREASY (gre'ezy), *a.* Like grease or oil; smeared with grease; smooth; fat; oily; gross.

GREAT (grá'te), *a.* Large in bulk, number, degree, &c.; chief; extended; bulky; distinguished; rich; magnanimous; pregnant.

GREAT, *n.* The whole; the gross; the mass; people of distinction.

GREATLY, *ad.* In a great degree; magnanimously; bravely.

GREATNESS, *n.* Largeness of bulk, number, &c.; high degree; dignity; magnanimity; strength or extent of intellectual faculties; force; intensity.

GREAVES (greevs), *n. pl.* Ancient armour for the legs; the sediment of melted tallow.

GRECIAN (gré'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece; *n.* a native of Greece.

GREEK, *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.

GREEDILY, *ad.* Ravenously; voraciously.

GREEDINESS, *n.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ardent desire.—*Syn.* Voracity; ravenousness; eagerness; avidity.

GREEDY, *a.* Possessing a keen appetite for food or drink; having a keen desire; anxious to obtain.—*Syn.* Ravenous; hungry; covetous.

GREEK, *n.* A native, or the language of Greece.

GREEK-FIRE, *n.* A composition which burns under water.

GREEN, *a.* Of the colour of growing plants; new; fresh; raw; not dry; unripe; sickly; wan; *n.* the colour of growing plants; a mixture of blue and yellow; grassy plot.

GREEN-CLOTH, *n.* A board which regulates the household concerns of the sovereign.

GREEN-GROVER, *n.* One who retails green or fresh vegetables or fruits.

GREEN-HAND, *n.* An inexperienced person.

GREEN-HORN, *n.* A raw youth.

GREEN-HOUSE, *n.* A house to preserve plants in cold weather.

GREENISH, *a.* Somewhat green.

GREENISH-NESS, *n.* A state or quality of partial greenness.

GREEN-ROOM, *n.* The retiring-room of playactors in a theatre.

GREENS, *n. pl.* Young plants used in cookery.

GREENSAND, *n.* The lower members of the chalk system.

GREEN-SICKNESS, *n.* A disease of females.

GREENSWARD, *n.* Turf with green grass.

GREEN-VITRIOL, *n.* A popular name of sulphate of iron.

GREET, *v. t.* To salute; to address; to congratulate; *v. i.* to meet and salute; to cry out.

GREETING, *n.* A salutation; congratulation; compliment at meeting.

GRE-GA'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the herd.

GRE-GA'RI-OUS, *a.* Herding; keeping in flocks.

GRE-GA'RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a flock or herd.

GRE-GO'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Gregory, as the Gregorian chants, calendar, &c. [*war.*]

GRE-NÁDE, *n.* A hollow ball or shell used in GREEN-A-DIER, *n.* A foot soldier who formerly carried grenades, now distinguished by superior height and uniform, wearing a tall cap.

GREY. See GRAY

GREYHOUND (grá'-), *n.* A tall, slender dog, remarkable for keenness of sight, beauty of form, and great swiftness in the chase.

GRIDDLE, *n.* A broad shallow pan to bake cakes in.

GRID-I-BON (í-urn), *n.* A grate to broil meat on.

GRIEF (gree), *n.* A painful sense of loss; mourning.—*Syn.* Sorrow; sadness.—*Sorrow* is generic; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause—one which commenced, at least, in the past; *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind. *Sorrow* is transient in many cases; but the *grief* of a mother for the loss of a favourite child too often turns into habitual *sadness*. "Pity is a grief at the undeserved misery of another; *aversion* is a pressing grief; *mourning* is the grief for the death of one who was dear to you; *sadness* is grief attended with tears; *tribulation* is painful grief; *sorrow*, an excruciating grief; *lamentation*, a grief in which we loudly bewail ourselves; *solitude*, a pensive grief; *trouble*, a continued grief; *affliction*, a grief that harasses the body; *despair*, a grief that excludes hope of better things."—*Cicero*.

GRIEVANCE (gré'vance), *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens or injures.—*Syn.* Oppression; affliction; wrong; offence; hardship; trouble.

GRIEVE (greev), *v. t.* To feel pain of mind or of heart on account of an evil; *v. t.* to give pain of mind; to make sorrowful.—*Syn.* To mourn; sorrow; lament; afflict; wound; displease; offend.

GRIEVOUS (gré'vus), *a.* Giving pain; afflictive; distressing; offensive; irritating; destructive.

GRIEVOUSLY, *ad.* Painfully; with grief.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Grief; sorrow.

GRIFFIN, *n.* A fabled animal, part lion and part griffin.

GRIFFON, *n.* eagle.

GRIG, *a.* A small eel; any merry creature.

GRILL, *v. t.* To broil; to torment.

GRIM, *a.* Impressing terror; adapted to create alarm; ill-looking.—*Syn.* Fierce; ferocious; furious; horrible; frightful; ghastly; hideous; stern; sullen; surly.

GRIMACE, *n.* Affliction; a wry mouth; distortion of the countenance from habit or insolence.

GRI-MÁL'KIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.

GRIME, *n.* Foul matter; deep blackness; dirt; *v. t.* to foul; to soil or sully deeply.

GRIMLY, *ad.* Ferociously; sullenly.

GRIMNESS, *n.* A fierce look; surliness.

GRIMY, *a.* Full of foul black matter; dirty.

GRIN, *v. i.* To show the teeth in laughter or scorn.

GRIN, *n.* Act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

GRIND, *v. t.* [*prét. Ground.*] To rub; to sharpen; to reduce to powder; to oppress; to crush; *v. t.* to perform the act of grinding; to be moved or rubbed together; to be polished or sharpened by grinding.

DÔVE, WOLF, BQOK; RÔLE, BÛLL; VY'CIQUS.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS Z; CHAS SE; THIS.

GRUM, *a.* Morose; sullen; deep in the throat.
 GRUMBLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to murmur; to growl.
 GRUMBLER, *n.* One who mutters or complains.
 GRUMBLING, *n.* Murmurs; complaint.
 GRUME, *n.* Clotted blood; thick matter.
 GRUM'LY, *ad.* Morosely; with a sour countenance.
 GRUMOUS, *a.* Clotted; consisting of grume.
 GRUNT, *v. t.* To utter a deep sound, like a hog.
 GRUNT, *n.* The guttural sound of a hog.
 GUÁIA-CUM (gwá'ya-kum), *n.* The resin of lignum vitæ, much used for rheumatism, &c.
 GUÁNO (gwá'no), *n.* A rich manure; the dung of sea-fowls, &c.
 GUAR-AN-TEE' (gar-an-tee), *n.* A surety for performance by a third person; one by whom a guarantee is made.
 GUAR-AN-TEE (gar'an-tee), *v. t.* To warrant; to undertake for the performance of an agreement; to make sure; to indemnify.
 GUAR-AN-TEED, *a.* Warranted.
 GUAR-AN-TEE-ING, *a. or yfr.* Giving a guarantee.
 GUAR-AN-TOR, *n.* A warrantor.
 GUARD (gard), *n.* Preservation or security against loss, injury, or attack; that which secures or defends; a body of men for security or protection; a chosen portion of troops; a posture of defence.—*Syn.* Defence; shield; protection; safeguard; convoy; escort; care; watch; heed.
 GUARD, *v. t.* To secure against injury or harm; to protect from malevolent attacks; to accompany for protection; to fasten by binding; *v. i.* to watch by way of caution; to be in a state of defence or safety.—*Syn.* To watch; defend; shield; keep; protect; cover; convoy.
 GUARDED-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.
 GUARDI-AN (gár'd'e-an), *n.* One who has the care of another; a defender.
 GUARDI-AN, *a.* Guarding; protecting.
 GUARDI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian.
 GUARD-ROOM, *n.* A room in which guards lodge.
 GUARD-SHIP, *n.* A ship to defend a harbour.
 GUÁVA, *n.* A tree of warm climates from whose fruit is made a rich jelly.
 GUDGEON (gud'jun), *n.* A fish easily caught; a person gulled; a pin on which a wheel turns; a clamp on which the rudder of a ship turns.
 GUDGEON, *v. t.* To cheat or gull.
 GUEBER, *n.* A name applied by the Mohammed-GUEBRE,] dars to the Persian fire-worshippers, also called Parsees in India.
 GUER'DON (gar'don), *n.* A reward or recompence.
 GUER-RIL'LA (ger-ril'la), *a.* A term applied to an irregular mode of warfare; an armed mountaineer.
 GUESS, *v. t. or i.* Literally, to cast or cast forward in one's mind; hence, to attempt to hit upon at random, as to guess at a thing when blindfolded; to conjecture or form an opinion on hidden or very slight grounds, as to guess a riddle, to guess out the meaning of an obscure passage.—*Syn.* To think; reckon.—It is a gross vulgarism to use the word *guess*, not in its true and specific sense, but simply for think or believe, as, "I guess the mail has arrived." "I guess he is at home." It is equally vulgar to use *reckon* in the same way, as, "I reckon the mail has arrived." "I reckon he is at home." These words are the shibboleth of the East and the South in America.
 GUESS, *n.* A conjecture; surmise.
 GUEST, *n.* A stranger entertained; a visitor.
 GUEST-CHAM-BER, *n.* A place for guests.
 GHUR (gur), *n.* A loose earthy deposit from water, found in rocks.
 GUIDANCE, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government; care.
 GUIDE, *v. t.* To lead; to direct; to instruct.
 GUIDE, *n.* One who shows the way; a director.
 GUIDE-POST, *n.* A post where roads part, designed to direct travellers.
 GUIDON, *n.* The silk standard of a regiment of dragoons.

GUILD (gild), *n.* A fraternity; society.
 GUILD-HALL, *n.* The hall where a guild meet; the great court of judicature in London.
 GUILF, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceit.
 GUILF'FUL, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; artful; treacherous; intended to deceive.
 GUILFLESS, *a.* Void of guile; artless; sincere.
 GUILFLESS-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; artlessness.
 GUILLO-TINE (gill'o-teen), *n.* A machine for beheading persons.
 GUILLO-TINE, *v. t.* To behead with a guillotine.
 GUILT (gilt), *n.* Criminality and liability to punishment.—*Syn.* Ill-desert; offence; crime; sinfulness; wickedness.
 GUILT-I-LY, *ad.* With guilt; criminally.
 GUILT-I-NESS, *n.* Criminality; the state of being guilty.
 GUILTLESS, *a.* Free from criminality; innocent.
 GUILTLESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from guilt.
 GUILTY (gilt'y), *a.* Criminal; wicked; corrupt; conscious.
 GUINEA (gin'ny), *n.* A former English gold coin value 21 shillings.
 GUINEA-FOWL, *n.* A fowl of a bluish-gray colour spotted with white, from Africa.
 GUINEA-PIG, *n.* A small quadruped of the cavy kind, from Brazil.
 GUINEA-WORM, *n.* A worm often ten feet long and of the thickness of a horse-hair, that burrows under the cuticle of the foot.
 GUISE, *n.* Manner; custom; garb.
 GUTP-AR' (git-tar'), *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
 GULCH, *n.* A ravine. [Used in California.]
 GULES, *n.* [Fr.] In heraldry, red.
 GULF, *n.* A deep recess in the sea; abyss; whirlpool; a deep place in the earth; an eddy; any thing insatiable.
 GULFY, *a.* Full of gulfs; deep.
 GULL, *n.* A marine fowl of several species; a person easily cheated; a trick; fraud.
 GULL, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
 GULLET, *n.* The passage for food into the stomach.
 GUL-LI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Ease of being gulled; credulity.
 GULLY, *n.* A channel worn by water; a large Scotch knife.
 GUL'LY, *v. t.* To wear a channel by water.
 GULP, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly; to disgorge.
 GULP, *n.* A swallow; a disgorge.
 GUM, *n.* The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened.
 GUM, *v. t.* To smear or close with gum.
 GUM-AR'ABIE, *n.* A white gum from the acacia in Arabia, &c.
 GUMBO, *n.* A dish made of young okras, with salt and pepper, stewed in butter.
 GUM-LAC. See LAC.
 GUM-MIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing gum.
 GUMMI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being gummy.
 GUMMOUS, *a.* Like gum; viscous; adhesive.
 GUMMY, *a.* Like gum; viscous; adhesive.
 GUMP, *n.* A silly person.
 GUMPTION, *n.* Shrewdness; skill. [Provincial in England.]
 GUM-TRAGA-CANTH, *n.* A gum of a thorny shrub of that name in the East.
 GUM-TREE, *n.* The popular name of the black gum, one of the largest trees in the Southern States of America.
 GUN, *n.* A fire-arm; cannon; musket, &c.
 GUN-BOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.
 GUN-COTTON, *n.* A highly explosive substance, made by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.
 GUN-METAL, *n.* An alloy of copper or tin.
 GUN'NER, *n.* One who manages guns; a naval officer having charge of the ordnance.
 GUN'NER-Y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

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DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; VT'CIÖUS.—G AS K; Ö AS J; S AS N; CH AS SH; THIS.

HAG/GARD-LY, ad. In an ugly manner.

HAG/GIES, } n. A Scottish pudding containing the
HAG/GIS, } entrails of a lamb chopped fine with
suet, herbs, and spices, and boiled in the maw;
in England, a mess of meat, generally of pork,
chopped and enclosed in a membrane.

HAG/GISH, a. Of the lusture of a hag.

HAG/GLE, v. t. To mangle in cutting; to tear.

HAG/GLE, v. t. To be difficult in bargaining; to
hesitate; to cavil. See HIGGLE.

HAG-I-OG'RA-PHY, n. } Literally, holy writings;

HAG-I-OG'RA-PHIA, n. pl. } the third division of
the Old Testament by the Jews, containing the
books not included in the Law and the Prophets,
with the exception of Daniel.

HA-HA, } n. A fence or bank sunk in a slope
HAW-HAW, } so as not to be seen till it is just
reached.

HAIR, n. A piece of cloth worn by Arabs over the
tunic; hyke.

HAIR, n. Little masses of ice which fall from the air.

HAIR, v. t. To call; to salute; v. i. to fall as in ice
masses.

HAIR, int. Be well; a term of salutation.

HAIR, n. A wish of health; salutation.

HAIR/STONE, n. A single mass of ice falling.

HAIR (4), n. A small animal filament or a mass
of such; any thing very fine; a trifling value;
course; order.

HAIR-BREADTH (-brëth), n. The diameter of a
hair; a very small distance.

HAIR-CLOTH, n. Cloth made of hair.

HAIR-NESS, n. State of being hairy.

HAIR-LESS, a. Destitute of hair; bald.

HAIR-PIN, n. A pin used in dressing the hair.

HAIR-SPLITTING, n. The act or practice of
making very minute distinctions.

HAIR-STROKE, n. A very fine line or stroke in
writing or drawing.

HAIRY, a. Full of hair; made of hair.

HAKE, n. A kind of sea-fish allied to the cod.

HALBERD or HAL/BERT (höl'berd), n. A military
weapon with an iron head.

HALCY-ON (hál'se-on), a. Peaceful; undisturbed,
as halcyon days; seasons of peace and tranquility;
so called from the halcyon or king fisher, which
was supposed to lay its eggs only at a time of per-
fect calm.

HALE, a. Sound; strong; robust.

HALE or HALE, v. t. To drag. See HAUL.

HALF (háf), n.; pl. HALVES. One of two equal
parts of a thing.

HALF-BLOOD (háf'blud), n. A relation by one
parent.

HALF-CÁSTE, n. In India, one born of a Hindoo
and a European.

HALF-MOON, n. The moon when half illumin-
ated; a crescent or outwork in fortifications.

HALF-PAY, n. Half the amount of wages.

HALF-PEN-NY (há'pen-ný or háp'pen-ný), n. A
copper coin, value of half a penny.

HALF-PIKE, n. A small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-ÖVER, a. Half drunk; tipsy.

HALF-WAY, a. Equally distant from the ex-
tremes; ad. at half the distance.

HALF-WITTED, a. Foolish; silly; weak.

HALI-BUT (höl'e-but), n. A large flat fish that
swims on its side.

HALI-DOM, n. Holiness.

HALL, n. Entrance of a house; a large room; a
court; a manor house; a collegiate body in a uni-
versity.

HAL-LE-LÜTAH, } (hál-le-lü'yah), { n. Praise ye
HAL-LE-LÜ'JAH, } the Lord.

HAL/LIARDS, n. pl. Ropes to raise or lower a
HAL/YARDS, } sail.

HAL-LOO' v. t. To cry out; to exclaim.

HAL-LOO', v. t. To encourage with shouts; to
call or shout to; to clasp with shouts.

HAL-LOO', ex. To excite attention.

HAL/LÖW, v. t. To consecrate; to keep sacred;
to reverence.

HAL/LÖW-E'EN, n. All Hallowe eve, or Nut-crack-

night, the evening preceding the feast of All Souls.

HAL/LÖW-MASS, n. The feast of All Souls.

HAL-LÖ-CI-NÁ'TION, n. A diseased state of the
mind or imagination; delusion; error.

HALÖ, n.; pl. HILÖS. A circle round the sun or
moon.

HÄLÖID, a. Resembling salt.

HÄLS'E. See HÄWÄS.

HÄLT (hawlt), v. t. To limp; to stop; to hesitate;
to falter; v. i. to cause to cease marching.

HÄLT, a. Lame; limping; n. a stopping; a limp-
ing; a stop in marching.

HÄLTER, n. One who halts; a rope or strap and
head-stall for a horse; a rope for hanging.

HÄLTER, v. t. To put a halter on; to confine.

HÄLTING, n. A stopping; a limping.

HÄLVE (häv), v. t. To divide into two equal parts.

HÄLYÄRÖ, n. Ropes for hoisting a sail.

HÄM, n. The hind part of the knee; the thigh of
a bear; the thigh of a hog salted and smoked.

HÄMÄ-DRÖ-AD, n. A wood-nymp.

HÄMÄ-TED, a. Hooked; armed with hooks.

HÄMES (häms), n. pl. Two pieces of wood or iron
fixed to a horse's collar, to which the traces are
attached.

HÄMLET, n. A village or small cluster of houses.

HÄMMER, n. An instrument for driving nails,
&c.

HÄMMER, v. t. To beat or drive with a hammer;
to forge; to work hard in the mind, &c.

HÄMMER-CLOTH, n. The cloth that covers a
coach-box.

HÄMMER-HÄRD, n. Iron or steel hardened by
hammering.

HÄMMÖCK, n. A hanging bed used in ships.

HÄMOUS, a. Having the end curved.

HÄMPER, n. A covered basket for carriage; fet-
ters, &c.

HÄMPER, v. t. To shackle; to perplex; to en-
tangle; to hinder.

HÄMSTRING, n. The tendon of the ham.

HÄMSTRING, v. t. To cut the tendons of the ham.

HÄND, n. The extreme part of the arm; pointer
of a clock or watch; manner of writing; a mea-
sure of four inches; agency; conveyance; man-
ner of acting; a person employed.

HÄND-BÄLL, n. A game of ball with the hand.

HÄND-BÄR-BÖW, n. A barrow borne by two
persons.

HÄND-BÖÖK, n. A manual; a guide-book.

HÄND-BRÄDTH (-brëth), n. A space of the
breadth of the hand.

HÄND/CRAFT, } n. Work performed by the
HÄNDI-CRAFT, } hands; trade or skill in me-
chanic art.

HÄND/CRAFTS-MAN, n. A workman; manufac-
turer.

HÄND/CUFF, n. A manacle of iron rings for the
wrists connected by a chain.

HÄND/CUFF, v. t. To confine the hands with
irons.

HÄND/FUL, n. As much as the hand can hold; a
small quantity.

HÄNDI-CÄP, n. A sort of vehicle or race.

HÄND-GÄL-LOP, n. A gentle, easy gallop.

HÄNDI-LY, ad. Skillfully; easily.

HÄNDI-NESS, n. Ease or dexterity in perform-
ance.

HÄNDI-WÖRK, } (-würk), } n. Work done by the
HÄNDY-WÖRK, } hand; work by
power and wisdom.

HÄNDKER-CHIEF (häñ'ker-chif), n. A piece of
cloth used for the face or neck; neck-kerchief.

HÄNDLE, v. t. To touch; to manage; to wield;
to treat of; to deal with.

HÄNDLE, n. The part by which a thing is held;
a thing used; instrument for a purpose.

HÄNDLING, n. The act of using the hand;
touching; treating in discussion; in painting or
other art, the management of the pencil, &c.

HÄNDMAID, n. A female servant; a waiting-maid.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—GAS X; Ô AS J; SAS Z; CH AS SH; WHIS.

ous; innocence; freedom from tendency to hurt or guilt.

HAR-MONIC, } a. Concordant; consonant;
HAR-MONIC-AL, } musical.

HAR-MONIC-CA, n. A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by the vibration of a series of goblets resembling finger-glasses; musical glasses.

HAR-MONIC-AL-LY, ad. Musically.

HAR-MONICS, n. pl. The science of musical sounds; consonances.

HAR-MONIOUS, a. Adapted to each other; with parts proportioned to each other; agreeing together.—Syn. Accordant; symmetrical; peaceful; friendly.

HAR-MONIOUS-LY, ad. With concord; musically.

HAR-MONI-PHON, n. A musical instrument in which thin metallic plates are put into vibration by air from the mouth.

HAR-MON'I-UM, n. A musical instrument, in which thin metallic plates are sounded by air, communicated by a bellows. It is played with keys like an organ.

HAR-MO-NIST, n. A composer or performer of music; one who seeks to reconcile and arrange corresponding passages of Scripture.

HAR-MO-NIZE, v. t. To be in concord; to agree; to be at peace; v. t. to adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree; to make musical.

HAR-MO-NY, n. Adjusted proportions; musical concord; accordance in facts or views; a literary work which brings together passages, and shows their consistency.—Syn. Melody.—Harmony results from the concord of two or more musical strains which differ in pitch and quality; the term may also be applied to sounds which are not musical. Melody denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain. "Harmonious accents greet my ear;" "Sing me some melodious measure."

HAR-NESS, n. Armour; furniture for a horse, &c. HAR-NESS, v. t. To dress in armour; to equip; to put on harness.

HARP, n. A stringed instrument of music; a constellation; v. t. to play on a harp; to dwell on.

HARPER, n. One who plays on a harp.

HARPINGS, n. The fore parts of the wales which strengthen a ship's bow.

HAR-POON, n. A barbed spear for whaling; a harping-iron.

HAR-POON, v. t. To strike or kill with a harpoon. HAR-POON-EE or HAR-PO-NEE, n. One who uses a harpoon.

HARPSI-CHORD (-kord), n. A large instrument of music with strings of wire, played on by keys. HARPY, n. A fabulous winged animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

HARRI-DAN, n. A decayed lewd woman.

HARRIER, n. A hunting dog, with keen scent.

HARROW, n. An iron-toothed instrument to break up and prepare land.

HARROW, v. t. To break or level down with a harrow; to tear; to ravage; to harass.

HARROW-ER, n. One who harrows; a hawk.

HARRY, v. t. To pillage; to harass; to tease.

HARSH, a. Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling.—Syn. Rugged; sour; austere; rude; rigorous; grating.

HARSH-LY, ad. Roughly; sourly; rudely; with grating sound; severely.

HARSH-NESS, n. Roughness to the touch, the taste, or ear; roughness of temper in manner or in words.—Syn. Ruggedness; sourness; discord; crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness; rudeness; severity; coarseness. See ACUMON.

HAR-LET, } n. The heart, liver, and lights of a
HAR-LET, } hog.

HART, n. A stag or male deer.

HARTS-HORN, n. Horn of harts; sal-ammonia.

HAR-UM-SCAR-UM, a. Wild; precipitate; giddy.

HA-RUSTICE (-rûs'pis), n. One who foretells events by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

HARVEST, n. The season for gathering ripe grain; the crop gathered; effects; consequences; the proper time.

HARVEST, v. t. To gather a ripe crop.

HARVEST-HOME, n. Time of harvest; a song.

HARVEST-MOON, n. The moon near its full at the time of the autumnal equinox, when it rises at nearly the same hour for several nights. This is the period of harvest in England (whence its name), though not in America.

HARVEST-QUEEN, n. An image of Ceres, carried about on the last harvest-day.

HASH, v. t. To mince; to dress in small bits.

HASH, n. Mincéd meat or meat and vegetables.

HASP, n. A clasp for a staple.

HASSOCK, n. A cushion or mat to kneel on in church.

HASTE, n. Celerity of motion or action; sudden excitement; state of being pressed by business.—Syn. Hurry; speed; despatch.—Haste denotes quickness of action and a strong desire (lit., heat) for getting on; hurry includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in haste; speed denotes the actual progress which is made; despatch, the promptitude and rapidity with which things are done. A man may properly be in haste, but never in a hurry. Speed usually secures despatch.

HASTE, } v. t. or t. To move fast; to be rapid in
HASTEN, } motion; to be speedy or quick.

HASTI-LY, ad. In haste; rashly; passionately.

HASTI-NESS, n. Speed; rashness; irritability.

HASTY, a. Quick; speedy; passionate; rash; forward.

HASTY-PUD-DING, n. A pudding made of meal stirred with water and boiled.

HAT, n. A cover for the head.

HATCH, v. t. To produce young from eggs; to contrive or plot; to cross with lines in drawings or engravings; v. t. to produce, brood over, or raise young.

HATCH, n. A brood; act of exclusion from the egg.

HATCH'EL, n. An instrument to clean flax.

HATCH'EL, v. t. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel; to vex.

HATCHES, n. pl. The opening in a ship's deck; the grate or cross-bars over the opening in the deck; hatch-bars; flood-gates.

HATCHET, n. A small axe with a short handle.

HATCHING, n. The production of young from eggs; in drawing, &c., making lines crossing each other at more or less acute angles; in heraldry, the several colours of a shield.

HATCHMENT, n. In heraldry, a funeral escutcheon suspended in front of a house to denote death.

HATCHWAY, n. The opening in a ship's deck.

HATE, v. t. To dislike greatly.—Syn. Abhor; detest; loathe.—Hate is generic; to loathe is to regard with deep disgust; to abhor is to contemplate with horror; to detest is to reject utterly, as if testifying against.

HATE, } n. The feeling of great dislike or
HATED, } aversion, as to any person or thing.

—Syn. Enmity; ill-will; animosity; rancour; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; antipathy.

HATED, a. Disliked; greatly abhorred.

HATEFUL, a. Exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust; that feels hatred.—Syn. Odious; execrable; abhorrent; repugnant; malignant.

HATEFUL-LY, ad. With great dislike; malignantly; maliciously.

HATEFUL-NESS, n. Quality of being hateful.

HATRED, n. Extreme dislike; settled enmity.—Syn. Animosity; hostility; resentment; anger.

HATTER, n. A maker or seller of hats.

HAUBERK, n. A coat of mail without sleeves.

HAUGH (haw), n. A little low meadow.

HUGHTI-LY, ad. With pride and contempt.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARR, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHITE; THREE, TERN; MARINE, NINE; NÖVE.

HAUGHTINESS (haw'ty-). *n.* Quality of being haughty; pride with contempt.—*SYN.* Arrogance; disdain.—*HAUGHTINESS* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority; *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and to enforce it to the utmost; *disdain* is the exact reverse of condescension toward inferiors, since it expresses and desires others to feel how far below ourselves we consider them. A person is *haughty* in disposition and demeanour; *arrogant* in his claims of homage and deference; *disdainful* even in accepting the deference which his haughtiness leads him arrogantly to exact.

HAUGHTY (haw'ty), *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self with contempt for others; lofty and overbearing; disposed to dictate.—*SYN.* Proud; disdainful; arrogant; scornful; imperious.

HAIL, *v. t.* To draw with force; to drag.

HAIL, *n.* A pulling with force; a dragging; draught of a net.

HAULM, *n.* The straw of beans or peas; straw; *HAUM*, *n.* the dry stalks of grain in general.

HAUNCH, *n.* That part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; the hip.

HAUNT (hant), *v. t.* To frequent; to intrude on; to disturb; *v. i.* to be much about; to visit or be present often.

HAUNT, *n.* A place of frequent resort.

HAUNTED, *a.* Frequently visited by apparitions; troubled by frequent visits. [*place.*]

HAUNTER, *n.* One that frequents a particular

HAUTBOY (hō'boy), *n.* A wind instrument of music; a species of strawberry.

HAUTEUR (hō'taur), *n.* [*Fr.*] Pride or haughtiness.

HAUT-GOUT (ho-goo'), *n.* [*Fr.*] High relish or seasoning.

HAVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* HAD.] To possess; to hold; to obtain; to enjoy; to bring forth; to contain; to maintain; to be under necessity.

HAVEN (hā'vn), *n.* A harbour; a safe place; a place of shelter.

HAVE-SACK, *n.* A soldier's knapsack.

HAVOC, *n.* Ravage; slaughter; wide and general destruction; *v. t.* to lay waste; to destroy; to ravage.

HAVOC, *ex.* Originally an exciting cry in hunting, then a war-cry and signal for slaughter.

HAW, *n.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn; hesitation in speech; a dale.

HAW, *v. t.* To hesitate in speaking.

HAW-HAW. See HAWA.

HAWK, *n.* A genus of birds, mostly rapacious; an effort to force up phlegm in the throat.

HAWK, *v. t.* To catch by means of hawks; to force phlegm from the throat; to cry goods.

HAWKER, *n.* One who hawks goods in the streets or through the country.

HAWKEYED (-ide), *a.* Having acute sight.

HAWKING, *n.* The taking of wild fowls by means of hawking; the effort to force phlegm up in the throat; the offering of goods for sale by a cry.

HAWSE-HOLE, *n.* A hole in the bow of a ship through which the cable passes.

HAWSER, *n.* A small cable or large rope.

HAWTHORN, *n.* The thorn that bears haws, used for hedges; the white thorn.

HAY, *n.* Grass dried for fodder; *v. t.* to dry and cure grass.

HAY-STACK, *n.* A pile of hay in the field.

HAYING, *n.* The act of making hay; time for doing it.

HAY-KNIFE (hā'nife), *n.* An instrument for cutting hay.

HAY-LOFT, *n.* A scaffold for hay.

HAY-MOW, *n.* A mow of hay in a barn.

HAY-RICK, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay.

HAYWARD, *n.* One who guards fences, and prevents or punishes trespasses of cattle.

HAZARD, *n.* Risk of loss; danger; chance; a game. See DANGER.

HAZARD, *v. t.* To expose to chance or to danger; to venture; to incur or bring on.—*SYN.* To risk; adventure; jeopardize; peril; endanger.

HAZARD-OURS, *a.* That exposes to peril or danger of loss.—*SYN.* Perilous; dangerous; imminent; bold; daring; venturesome; precarious. [*injury.*]

HAZARD-OUZ-LY, *ad.* With danger of loss or

HAZE, *n.* Fog; mist; vapour in the air.

HAZE, *v. t.* To be thick with mist, &c.; *v. i.* to urge, drive, or harass with labour.

HAZEL (hā'zil), *n.* A shrub bearing a nut; *a.* like a hazel-nut; brown. [*hazel.*]

HAZEL-NUT (hā'zil-), *n.* The nut or fruit of the

HAZY, *a.* Thick with vapour or mist, but not so damp as foggy; cloudy.

HE, *pron.* of the third person, masculine gender, referring to some man or male beforenamed, &c.

HEAD (hēd), *n.* The upper part of the body; countenance; understanding; topic; a chief; an individual; top or height; front or forepart; source or origin; ornamental figure on a ship's stem.

HEAD (hēd), *v. t.* To lead; to lop; to top; to go in front of; to oppose; *v. i.* to originate; to spring or have its source; to be directed; to form a head.

HEADACHE (hēd'ake), *n.* Pain in the head.

HEAD-DRESS (hēd'-), *n.* The dress of the head.

HEAD-GEAR, *n.* A dress for women's heads.

HEADINESS (hēd'e-neas), *n.* Rashness; precipitation; obstinacy.

HEADING (hēd'ing), *n.* That which stands at the head; title; timber for the heads of casks.

HEADLAND (hēd'-), *n.* A promontory; land at the end of furrows or near a fence unploughed.

HEADLESS (hēd'less), *a.* Having no head; without a leader.

HEADLONG, *a.* Rash; precipitate; *ad.* with the head foremost; rashly; hastily.

HEADMAN (hēd'man), *n.* A chief; a leader.

HEADPIECE, *n.* Armour for the head; a helmet; force of mind.

HEAD-QUARTERS (hēd-kwār'ters), *n. pl.* The quarters of a chief commander, or places from which orders issue.

HEAD-SEA, *n.* Waves that meet at the head and roll against the course of a ship.

HEADSHIP, *n.* Authority; chief place.

HEADSMAN, *n.* An executioner.

HEAD-SPRING, *n.* Fountain; origin; source.

HEADSTALL, *n.* Part of a bridle for the head.

HEADSTONE, *n.* The chief or corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.

HEADSTRONG (hēd'-), *a.* Bent on pursuing his own way or will; directed by or proceeding from ungovernable obstinacy.—*SYN.* Violent; obstinate; intractable; stubborn; venturesome.

HEADWAY (hēd'-), *n.* Motion of an advancing ship; progress.

HEAD-WIND (hēd'-), *n.* A wind which blows in an opposite direction to the ship's course.

HEADY (hēd'y), *a.* Rash; hasty; stubborn; inflamed; violent.

HEAL, *v. t.* To cure; to reconcile; to forgive; to purify; *v. i.* to grow sound.

HEALABLE, *a.* That which may be healed.

HEALDS, *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

HEALTH (hēlth), *n.* Sound state of body; sound state of the mind or heart; salvation or divine favour.

HEALTHFUL (hēlth'ful), *a.* Being in a sound state; free from disease; salubrious; well-disposed; promoting spiritual life.

HEALTHFUL-LY, *ad.* In a wholesome manner.

HEALTHFULNESS, *n.* State or quality of being healthy.

HEALTHILY, *ad.* Without disease.

HEALTHINESS, *n.* State of being in health.

HEALTHY (hēlth'y), *a.* Being in a sound state; conducive to health.—*SYN.* Vigorous; sound; hale; well; wholesome; salutary.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK, RÔLE, BELL, VITIOUS.—EAS E; ÉAS J; SAS E; CHAS SH; THIS.

HEAP, *n.* A pile; crowd or throng; a mass of ruins.
HEAP, *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to lay up; to add to.
HEAR, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear; to attend to; to obey; to try a cause; *v. i.* To enjoy the sense of hearing; to listen; to be told; to receive by report.
HEARD (*hêrd*), *pret.* and *pp.* from **HEAR**.
HEARER, *n.* One who hears; an auditor.
HEARING, *n.* The sense of perceiving sounds; attention to what is delivered within reach of the ear or what it can hear; judicial trial.
HEARKEN (*hâr'kn*), *v. t.* To listen; to give heed; to obey.
HEAR'SAY, *n.* Report; rumour.
HEARSE (*hêrse*, 13), *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead.
HEARSE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover the hearse or coffin.
HEART (*hârt*), *n.* The organ of the blood's motion; the chief part; inner part; seat of the affections; courage; disposition; secret purposes; thoughts; conscience; affections; strength; in composition, used to signify chief, or relating to mind or affections.
HEARTACHE (*hârt'âke*), *n.* Deep sorrow; grief; anguish of mind.
HEART-BROKEN (*brô'kn*), *a.* Most sorrowful; smitten with anguish.
HEART-BURN, *n.* A disease of the stomach.
HEART-BURNING, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.
HEARTEN, *v. t.* To encourage; to incite; to restore strength to.
HEART-FELT, *a.* Affecting the heart; sincere; deeply affecting.
HEARTH (*hârth*), *n.* Place on which a fire is made; fireside home. [The pronunciation *hurth* is wholly without authority.]
HEARTH-STONE, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside.
HEARTILY (*hârt'e-ly*), *ad.* From the heart; sincerely.
HEARTINESS (*hârt'-*), *n.* Sincerity; earnestness.
HEARTLESS (*hârt'-*), *a.* Spiritless; void of courage or affection.
HEARTLESSLY (*hârt'-*), *ad.* Without courage or spirit.
HEARTLESSNESS (*hârt'-*), *n.* Want of courage or spirit; destitution of feeling or affection.
HEART-RENDING (*hârt'-*), *a.* Overpowering with anguish.
HEART-SEARCHING (*hârt'sêrch-ing*), *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.
HEART-SICK, *a.* Pained or depressed in mind; deeply afflicted.
HEART-SICKENING, *a.* Causing poignant sorrow; depressing.
HEARTSOME, *a.* Cheerful; lively.
HEART-STRING, *n.* Tendon of the heart.
HEART-WHOLE (*hârt'hôle*), *a.* Sound; not broken-hearted.
HEARTY (*hârt'y*), *a.* Having the heart engaged; proceeding from the heart; full of health or strength.—*Syn.* Cordial; sincere.—*Hearty* implies honesty and simplicity of feelings and manners; cordial refers to the warmth and liveliness with which the feelings are expressed; *sincere* implies that this expression corresponds to the real sentiments of the heart. A man should be hearty in his attachment to his friends, cordial in his reception of them to his house, and sincere in his offers to assist them.
HEAT, *n.* Caloric, or the cause of the sensation of heat; the sensation produced by the access of caloric to the organs of the body; hot air or weather; effort; ardour; vehemence.
HEAT, *v. t.* To make hot; to inflame; to excite; *v. i.* to grow warm or hot; to be excited.
HEATER, *n.* A thing that heats; a utensil of iron, heated and enclosed in a box, to maintain heat.

HEATH, *n.* A shrub; a place overgrown with heath or shrubs.
HEATHEN (*hê'thn*), *n.* A pagan; a gentile; one who has no revelation; *a.* gentile; pagan.
HEATHEN-DOM (*hê'thn-dum*), *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails.
HEATHEN-ISH (*hê'thn-*), *a.* Like heathens; rude; illiterate.
HEATHEN-ISM (*hê'thn-*), *n.* Paganism; rudeness; ignorance of the true God; idolatry.
HEATH'ER (*hê'ther*), *n.* Heath.
HEATH'ER-BELLS, *n. pl.* The blossoms of the heather.
HEATHY, *a.* Abounding with heath.
HEATING, *a.* Imparting or promoting heat; *n.* state of being heated; the act of producing heat.
HEAVE (*heev*), *v. t.* [*pret.* **HEAVED** or **HOVE**; *pp.* **HEAVED** or **HOVEN**.] To lift; to swell; to pant; to cast; to vomit; *v. i.* to cause to swell; to lift; to raise by a windlass.
HEAVE, *n.* A rising; swell; distension of the breast; exertion of effort upward.
HEAVEN (*hêv'n*), *n.* The aerial heavens; the starry heavens; and the heaven of heavens, or the third heaven, the residence of Jehovah; the region of the air; expanse above; place of the blessed; the Supreme Power; God in heaven; heathen deities; sublimity; supreme felicity.
HEAVEN-LY (*hêv'n-*), *a.* Pertaining to heaven; resembling heaven; inhabiting heaven.—*Syn.* Celestial; godlike; angelic; spiritual; blissful.
HEAVEN-WARD, *ad.* Toward heaven.
HEAVE-OFFER-ING, *n.* Among the Jews, an offering made to God, by elevating toward Him.
HEAVES (*heevz*), *n.* A disease of horses, marked by difficult breathing.
HEAVY-LY (*hêv'e-ly*), *ad.* With great weight; grievously; slowly.
HEAVINESS, *n.* Weight; affliction; dullness; thickness; deepness; foulness.
HEAVY (*hêv'y*), *a.* Weighty; grievous; dull; slow; dense; turbid; clammy; violent.
HEB-DO-MA-DAL, } *a.* Weekly; occurring every
HEB-DO-MA-DA-RY, } week.
HEB-DO-MATIC-AL, } *a.* Weekly.
HEBE-TATE, *v. t.* To blunt; to make dull; to stupefy.
HEBE-TUDE, *n.* Bluntness; dullness; stupidity.
HE-BRAIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.
HE-BRA-ISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom or speech.
HE-BRA-IST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.
HE-BRA-ISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Hebrew.
HE-BREW, *n.* A Jew; the language of the Jews; *a.* relating to the Jews.
HE-BRID-AN, *ad.* Pertaining to the Western Isles, or Hebrides.
HEC'A-TOMB (*-toom*), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen, or of a large number of victims.
HECTARE, *n.* A French measure of 100 ares, or nearly two and a half acres.
HECTIC, *a.* Habitual; noting a slow, continued fever, &c.; *n.* an habitual fever, preceding or attending consumption.
HECTO-GRAM, } *n.* A French weight of 100
HECTO-GRAMME, } grammes, or about three and a half ounces avoirdupois.
HECTO-LIT-RE, } *n.* A French measure of 100
HECTO-LI-TRE, } litres, or a little more than 22 English imperial gallons.
HECTO-METRE, } *n.* A French linear measure
HECTO-METRE, } of 100 metres, or over 328 English feet.
HECTOB, *n.* A bully; one that teases; *v. t.* to threaten; to tease; *v. i.* to play the bully; to bluster.
HECTOR-ING, *a.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.
HED'DLES (*hêd'dlz*), *n.* The harness for guiding the warp in a loom.
HEDGE (*hêj*), *n.* A thicket of shrubs and trees; a fence.

HELI-WEAT; HELIX, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; NYPE, HELIO-STAT, &c. An instrument used in optical experiments to fix the position of the solar rays.

HELI-O-TROPE, *n.* The sun-flower; also a mineral of the quartz kind; blood-stone.

HE-LI-SPHERIC-AL, *a.* Winding spirally round a sphere; noting a rhomb line.

HELIX, *n.* pl. HELI-TZ, *a.* A spiral line; a winding; a coil of wire in magneto-electric experiments; the reflected margin of the external ear.

HELL, *a.* The place of the damned; the grave; the place of departed spirits; the infernal powers; a prison; a rambling-house.

HELL-BORE, *n.* The name of several poisonous plants; the Christmas rose.

HEL-LENI-AN, &c. Pertaining to Greece.

HEL-LENIC, &c.

HELLEN-ISM, *n.* A Greek phrase or idiom.

HELLEN-IST, *n.* A Jew who used the Greek language.

HELLEN-IZE, *v. t.* To use the Greek language.

HELL-HOUND, *n.* An agent of hell.

HELLISH, *a.* Infernal; malignant; detestable; most wicked.

HELLISH-LY, *ad.* With extreme malignity; as if from hell.

HELLISH-NESS, *a.* Infernal disposition or wickedness; the state or qualities of hell or its inhabitants.

HELM, *n.* A helmet; instrument at the stern-post for steering a ship; rudder; station of government or place of direction.

HELM, *v. t.* To cover with a helmet; to guide.

HELMET, *n.* Armour for the head; a head piece; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

HELM'S-MAN, *n.* The man at the helm; one who guides or directs.

HELOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.

HELOT-ISM, *a.* The slavery of the Helots.

HELP, *v. t.* To aid; to assist; to heal; to supply; to prevent.

HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute means.

HELP, *n.* Aid; assistance; support; relief; a servant; (*America*).

HELPER, *n.* One who yields assistance.

HELPUFUL, *a.* Affording aid; assisting to promote an object.—*Brx.* Auxiliary; assistant; useful; salutary; wholesome.

HELPUFUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELPLESS, *a.* Destitute of help or means of relief; wanting in strength or ability.

HELPLESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of strength.

HELP-MATE, *n.* A companion; a helper. (*Properly, HELP-MET.*)

HELLER-DALLER, *ad.* In a state of hurry and confusion.

HELVE, *n.* Handle of an axe or hatchet.

HELVE, *v. t.* To furnish with a handle.

HEL-VETIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Swiss.

HEN, *n.* The border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it; sound of the voice in the word *hen*.

HEN, *v. t.* To fold and sew down the edge of cloth; to edge; to confine.

HEN, *v. i.* To make the sound of the word *hen*.

HEN-A-TITE, *n.* A common ore of iron, being a native oxide.

HENI, in compound words, signifies half.

HENI-PLE-GY, *n.* Palsy on one side of the body.

HE-MIPTEH-AL, *a.* Having elytra half membranous and half coriaceous.

HENI-SPHERE (*hén'e-sfère*), *n.* The half of a sphere.

HEMI-SPHERIC, &c. } *a.* Being or containing

HEMI-SPHERIC-AL, &c. } half a sphere.

HENI-STICH (*hén'e-stik*), *n.* Half a verse, or a verse not completed.

HENI-TONE, *n.* A half tone; a semitone.

HEMLOCK, *n.* A poisonous plant; a species of evergreen of the fir kind; (*North America*).

HE-MOPTY-SIS, *n.* A spitting of blood.

HEMOR-RHAGE (*hém'or-ráj*), *n.* A flowing of blood from a ruptured vessel, &c.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—GAS X; GAS J; GAS X; CHAS SH; THIS.

- HEM-OR-RHOÏDAL, *a.* Consisting of a flux of blood; pertaining to hemorrhoids.
- HEM-OR-RHOÏDS (hêm-or-roids), *n.* The piles; hemorrhoids.
- HEMP, *n.* A plant whose rind is used for cloth and ropes; dressed fibres of the plant.
- HEMP'EN (hêm'pn), *a.* Made of hemp.
- HEN, *n.* The female of any kind of birds, especially of the domestic fowl.
- HEN'BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant; *hyoscyamus*.
- HENCE, *ad.* From this place or time; from this cause or source.
- HENCE-FORTH, *ad.* From this time forth.
- HENCE-FORWARD, *ad.* From this time forward.
- HENCH'MAN, *n.* A servant; a page.
- HEN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* In *geometry*, a figure of eleven sides and angles.
- HEN-DIA-DYS, *n.* In *grammar*, a figure by which the same idea is expressed by two different words or phrases.
- HEN-HEARTED, *a.* Timorous; cowardly.
- HEN'NA, *n.* A tropical shrub; the paste from it, used for staining the nails, beard, &c.
- HEN-PECKED (-pêkt), *a.* Governed by the wife.
- HEN-PAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the liver.
- HEP-A-TI-ZATION, *n.* Conversion of the lungs into a liver-like substance.
- HEPTADE, *n.* The sum or number of seven.
- HEPTA-GLOT, *n.* A book of seven languages.
- HEPTA-GON, *n.* A figure of seven sides and angles; a place that has seven bastions.
- HEP-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having seven sides and angles.
- HEP-TANG'GU-LAR (hep-tâng'gu-lar), *a.* Having seven angles.
- HEPTARCH-Y, *n.* Government of seven kings.
- HER (13), pronoun in the objective case, third person, feminine; *adjective*, belonging to a female.
- HER'ALD, *n.* An officer, anciently, to proclaim war or peace; one who regulates public ceremonies, &c.; a register of genealogies; a harbinger; forerunner; a publisher, as of another's fame.
- HER'ALD, *v. t.* To introduce as by a herald.
- HE-BAL'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to heraldry.
- HER'ALD-RY, *n.* The art or practice of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.
- HER'ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald.
- HERB (hêrb), *n.* A plant with a succulent stalk, which dies to the root yearly.
- HER-BACEOUS (her-bâ'shu:s), *a.* Like or relating to an herb; soft; perishing yearly.
- HERBAGE (êrbâje or hêrbâje), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
- HERBAL, *n.* A book on plants; collection of specimens of plants dried; *a.* relating to herbs.
- HERBAL-IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs; one who makes collections of plants.
- HER-BAR'I-UM, *n.*; pl. *HER-bar'i-ums* or *HER-bar'i-a*. A collection of dried plants; a book used for this purpose.
- HER-BES-CENT, *a.* Growing into herbs.
- HER-BIFER-ŌUS, *a.* Bearing herbs.
- HER-BIV'Ō-ROUS, *a.* Subsisting on herbage.
- HERBLESS, *a.* Destitute of herbs.
- HER-BO-RIZE, *v. t.* To seek for plants; to botanize.
- HERBOUS, *a.* Abounding with herbs.
- HERBY, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.
- HER-CULE-AN, *n.* Like Hercules; very strong, great, or difficult; of extraordinary strength, size, or force. [crowd.]
- HERD (13), *n.* A collection of beasts; a vulgar
- HERD, *v. t.* To gather in herds, as beasts; to associate in companies.
- HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.
- HERU'S-GRASS, *n.* Name given to various grasses much prized for hay, as timothy, fox-tail, &c.
- HERD'S MAN, *n.* The keeper of a herd.
- HERE, *ad.* In this place or state.
- HERE-A-BOU', } *ad.* About or near this place.
- HERE-A-BOUTS', }
- HEREAFTER, *ad.* In after time.
- HERE-AT, *ad.* At this time; on this account.
- HERE-BY, *ad.* By this.
- HEREDY-TABLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
- HEREDITAMENT, *n.* Any property that can be inherited.
- HEREDY-TARILY, *ad.* By way of inheritance.
- HEREDY-TAR-Y, *a.* Descending by inheritance.
- HERE-IN, *ad.* In this.
- HERE-OF (hêre-ôf), *ad.* Of this; from this.
- HERE-ON, } *ad.* On or upon this.
- HERE-UP-ON, }
- HERE-SIARCH or HERE-SIARCH, *n.* A leader in heresy; chief of a sect of heretics.
- HERE-SY, *n.* Error in fundamental doctrines.
- HERE-TIC, *n.* One who departs from the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.—*Syn.* Schismatic; sectarian.—*A heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith. A schismatic is one who creates a schism or division in the Church on points of faith, discipline, practice, &c., usually for the sake of personal aggrandizement. A sectarian is one who originates or promotes a sect or distinct organization which separates from the main body of believers. Hence the expression, "a sectarian spirit," has a slightly bad sense, which does not attach to denominational.
- HE-RET-I-CAL, *a.* Containing heresy.
- HERE-TO, } *ad.* To or unto this.
- HERE-UN-TO, }
- HERE-TO-FORE, *ad.* In time antecedent; formerly.
- HERE-WITH, *ad.* With this; at the same time.
- HERIT-ABLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
- HERIT-AGE, *n.* Inheritance; the people of God.
- HER-MAPH'RO-DISM, } *n.* Union, apparent or
- HER-MAPH'RO-DIT-ISM, } real, of the characteristics of both sexes in one person, animal, or plant.
- HER-MAPH'RO-DITE (her-mâf'), *n.* A person, animal, or plant of both sexes; a vessel square-rigged forward, and schooner-rigged aft.
- HER-ME-NEUTIC (-nê'tik), *a.* Interpreting; ex-
- HER-ME-NEUTIC-AL, } plaining.
- HER-ME-NEUTICS, *n. pl.* The art or science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures.
- HER-METIC, } *a.* Designating chemistry;
- HER-METIC-AL, } perfectly close.
- HER-METIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Closely; accurately.
- HER-MIT (13), *n.* One who lives in solitude; a recluse.
- HER-MIT-AGE, *n.* A hermit's dwelling.
- HER-MIT-ESS, *n.* A female hermit.
- HER-NI-A, *n.* [I.] A rupture or protrusion of any organ from its natural position in the body.
- HER-NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hernia.
- HERO, *n.*; pl. *HER-oes*. A brave man; a great warrior; principal personage in a poem, &c.
- HE-ROIC, } *a.* Becoming a hero; relating to
- HE-ROIC-AL, } a hero; productive of heroes; reciting exploits of heroes.—*Syn.* Brave; intrepid; valiant; bold; gallant; fearless; noble.
- HE-ROIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Bravely; intrepidly.
- HER-O-INE (hêr-o-in), *n.* A female hero.
- HER-O-ISM, *n.* The spirit and conduct of a hero.—*Syn.* Courage; fortitude; bravery; valour; intrepidity; gallantry.—*Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness of danger; *fortitude* is passive courage, the habit of bearing up nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings; *bravery* and *valour* are courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is firm courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers; *gallantry* is adventurous courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage.
- HER-ON, *n.* A long-legged and long-necked fowl that feeds on fish.
- HER-ON-RY, *n.* A place where herons breed.
- HERO-WORSHIP, *n.* Reverence or idolatry of heroes.

I, a, &c., long.—I, a, &c., short.—CLASS, FIB, LIST, FALL WHAT; THARS, TARM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

HERPES (hēr'pēs), *n.* Tetters; an eruption of the skin; erysipelas; ring-worm.

HER-PETIC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes.

HER-PETOL-O-GY, *n.* A description of reptiles.

HERRING, *n.* A small sea-fish, usually salted and smoked.

HERSHEL (hēr'shel), *n.* A planet discovered in 1781 by Dr. Herschel. See **URANUS**.

HERSE, *n.* A portcullis. See also **HEARSE**.

HER-SELF (hēr'self), *pron.* The female in person.

HESI-TAN-CY (hēs'e-tan-sy), *n.* Pausing; doubting.

HESI-TATE (hēs'e-tāte), *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to be in suspense; to stop in speaking.—**SYN.** To waver; scruple; deliberate; falter; delay.

HESI-TATION (hēs'e-tāshun), *n.* A pausing or delay; doubt; a stopping in speech.

HES-PE-RI-AN, *a.* Western; being in the west.

HES-SIAN-FLY, *n.* A small, very black, two-winged fly, most destructive to young wheat, so called as supposed to have been introduced by the Hessian troops.

HETER-O-CIR-CAL, *a.* Having the upper lobe of the tail more largely developed than the lower.

HETER-O-CLITE, *n.* An irregular word; any thing or person deviating from ordinary forms or rule.

HETER-O-CLITIC, *a.* Irregular; anomalous.

HETER-O-DOX, *a.* Contrary to the Scriptures.

HETER-O-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; doctrine contrary to the true faith or to an established church.

HETER-O-GENE-OUS, *a.* Of a different nature.

HETER-O-GENE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature.

HETER-O-PATHIC, *n.* The art of curing, by which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one.

HETMAN, *n.* A Cossack commander-in-chief.

HETER-O-SCIAN, *n.* People whose shadows fall only in one direction.

HEW (hū), *v. t.* [*pret.* Hewed; *pp.* Hewn, *Hewn*.] To cut off chips and pieces for making a smooth surface; to chop; to cut; to cut with a chisel; to make smooth, as stone; to shape out.

HEWER (hū'er), *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEX-A-GON, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles.

HEX-A-GONAL, *a.* Having six sides and angles.

HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron.

HEX-A-HE'DRON, *n.* A regular solid body of six equal sides; a cube.

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* A poetic verse of six feet; *a.* consisting of six metrical feet. [*angles.*]

HEX-AN-GU-LAR (an'gu-lar), *a.* Having six angles.

HEX-A-PLA, *n.* A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages.

HEX-A-PLA-B, *a.* Sextuple; having six columns.

HEY (hē), *ex.* of joy or exultation.

HEYDAY (hē'dā), *ex.* denoting surprise.

HEYDAY, *n.* Frolic; merry or bright day.

HI-ATUS, *n.* A chasm; aperture; defect; gap.

HIBERNAL, *a.* Pertaining to winter.

HIBERNATE, *v. i.* To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion and sleep.

HIBERNATION, *n.* The passing of animals through the winter, being with many a lethargic state.

HIBERNIAN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HIBERNICISM, *n.* An idiom peculiar to the Irish.

HIC-OUGH (hik'up), *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach; corruptly hiccup.

HIC-OUGH, *v. t.* To have a spasmodic affection of the stomach.

HICKO-RY, *n.* A nut-tree; a species of walnut.

HI-DALGO, *n.* In Spain, a nobleman of the lowest class.

HID, *a.* Not seen or known; difficult to be known.—**SYN.**

HIDDEN (hid'dn), *a.* Secret; covert.—Hidden may denote either

"known to no one," as a hidden disease, or "intentionally concealed," as a hidden purpose of revenge. A secret must be known to some one, but only to the party or parties concerned, as a secret conspiracy. Covert (covered) means not open or avowed, as a covert plan; the word, however, is often applied to what we mean to be understood without openly expressing it, as a covert allusion. Secret is opposed to known, and hidden to concealed.

HID-DEN-LY (hid'dn-ly), *ad.* In a secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.* [*pret.* Hid; *pp.* Hid, *HIDDEN*.] To withhold or withdraw from sight; to keep close in secret or in safety.—**SYN.** To conceal; secrete; cover; screen; shelter; protect; *v. i.* to lie concealed; to keep out of sight.

HIDE, *n.* The skin of a beast; portion of land.

HIDE AND SEEK, *n.* A play of children where some hide and one finds.

HIDE-BOUND, *a.* Having the skin too tight.

HIDE-OUS, *a.* Shocking to the eye or ear; exciting terror or producing disgust.—**SYN.** Frightful; horrid; terrible; ghastly; grim; grizzly.

HIDE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Horribly; frightfully.

HIDE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being frightful.

HIDING, *n.* Withdrawment; concealment; withholding; a beating.

HIE (hi), *v. t.* To hasten; to move with speed.

HIE-RARCH, *n.* One who rules in sacred things.

HIE-RARCHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a sacred

HIE-RARCHIC-AL, *a.* order or hierarchy.

HIE-RARCH-Y (hi'e-rark-y), *n.* Rule or dominion in sacred things; the body of persons having ecclesiastical authority; order of celestial beings.

HIE-RATIC, *a.* Pertaining to priests; noting an Egyptian mode of writing, being a conversion of hieroglyphics into a kind of running-hand for the priests.

HIE-RO-GA-CY, *n.* The government of ecclesiastics.

HIE-RO-GLYPH, *n.* A sacred character or

HIE-RO-GLYPHIC, *a.* symbol in ancient writings; pictures to express historical facts.

HIE-RO-GLYPHIC, *a.* Expressive of mean-

HIE-RO-GLYPHIC-AL, *a.* ing by characters, pictures, or figures.

HIE-RO-GLYPH-IST, *n.* A person skilled in hieroglyphics.

HIE-RO-GRAM, *n.* A species of sacred writing.

HIE-RO-GRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to sacred

HIE-RO-GRAPHIC-AL, *a.* writings.

HIE-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by various sacrificial offerings.

HIE-RO-PHANT or **HIE-RO-PHANT**, *n.* A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.

HIGGLE, *v. i.* To cry from door to door; to chaffer; to stick at a bargain.

HIGGLE-DY-PIGGLE-DY, *ad.* A vulgar term for all in confusion.

HIGGLER, *n.* One who cries provisions; a chaffer.

HIGH (hi), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exalted; noble; mighty; strong; vivid; violent; dear; difficult;

loud; full; far advanced; extreme.

HIGH, *ad.* Aloft; eminently; greatly.

HIGH-BLOWN, *a.* Full of wind; inflated.

HIGH-BORN, *a.* Of noble birth or lineage.

HIGH-CHURCH, *a.* An epithet to denote those in the Church, especially the Episcopal, who deny the validity of the ministry of others.

HIGH-CHURCHISM, *n.* The principles of the High-church party.

HIGH-CHURCHMAN, *n.* One who holds High-church principles.

HIGH-FLIER (hi'-), *n.* One of extravagant opinions or actions.

HIGH-FLOWN (hi'-), *a.* Elevated; lofty; proud; turgid.

HIGH-LAND (hi'-), *n.* A mountainous country.

HIGHT-LAND-ER (hi'-), *n.* A mountaineer.

HIGHTY (hi'-), *ad.* With elevation; in much esteem; in a great degree; proudly, &c.

DÔVE, WOLF, BÖCK; RÔLE, BILL; VTCIOUS.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS K; CHAS SH; WHI.

HIGH-MASS (hî'), *n.* The mass read before the high-altar on Sundays and great occasions.

HIGH-MIND-ED (hî'), *a.* Proud; arrogant; also having honourable pride; not mean; noble.

HIGH-NESS (hî'), *n.* Height; altitude; dignity of rank; title of honour.

HIGH-PRESS-URE, *n.* Pressure in a steam-engine exceeding that of a single atmosphere, or 15 lbs. to a square inch.

HIGH-PRIEST (hî'-preest), *n.* The chief priest, as among the Jews.

HIGHT. See HIGHT.

HIGH-WATER, *n.* The greatest elevation of tide; the time the tide is highest.

HIGH-WATER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the highest tide.

HIGHWAY (hî'), *n.* A public road; course; train of action.

HIGHWAY-MAN (hî'), *n.* A robber on the road.

HIGH-WROUGHT (hî'raut), *a.* Highly finished; wrought with exquisite skill; strained or exaggerated.

HIL-LA-I-IOUS, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

HIL-LA-I-TY, *n.* A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.—*Syn.* Mirth; joyousness; jollity; joviality; gaiety; glee.

HILL, *n.* A natural elevation of land less than a mountain; heap about maize; an eminence, &c.

HILL, *v. t.* To draw earth round plants.

HILLOCK, *n.* A small elevation of land.

HILLY, *a.* Abounding with hills.

HILT, *n.* The handle of any thing, as a sword.

HIM-SELF, *pron.* He or him emphatical, in the nominative or objective case. [*quarte.*]

HIN, *n.* A Hebrew liquid measure of about five.

HIND, *a.* Pertaining to the part which follows.

HIND, *n.* Female of the red deer; a rustic.

HINDER, *a.* Comp. of HIND. Contrary to the head or fore part.

BINDER, *v. t.* To keep back; to prevent progress; to stand in the way of; *v. i.* to interpose obstacles.—*Syn.* To stop; interrupt; counteract; thwart; oppose; check; retard; impede; delay.

HINDER-ANCE, } *n.* Act of impeding or restraining motion; that which stops advance.

HINDMOST, } *a.* That is last or behind all.

HINDER-MOST, } *others.*

HINDOO, } *n.* A native of Hindostan.

HINDU, } *n.* A native of Hindostan.

HINDOO-ISM, } *n.* The system of religion, doctrines, and rites among the Hindoos.

HINDOO-STAN-EE, *a.* A term applied to the Hindoos or to their language.

HINGE, *n.* The joint on which a door hangs; that on which any thing depends or turns; to be of the hinges is to be in a state of disorder.

HINGE, *v. i.* To hang; to rest; to depend; to turn, as on a hinge; *v. t.* to furnish with hinges.

HINT, *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; *v. i.* to make a remote allusion to; to mention slightly.—*Syn.* To suggest; imply; insinuate; refer; allude; touch.

HINT, *n.* A distant allusion; slight intimation; suggestion. See INTIMATION.

HIP, *n.* Joint of the thigh; low spirits; fruit of the dog-rose tree; *v. t.* to sprain the hip; to depress.

HIP-PO-CAM-PUS, *n.* A small marine animal; the sea-horse; convulsion of the brain.

HIP-PO-CEN-TAUR, *n.* A fabled monster, half man and half horse.

HIPPO-DROME, *n.* A circus for horse-races, &c.

HIPPO-GRIFF, *n.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffin.

HIP-POP-HA-GOUS (pôf'), *a.* Feeding on horses.

HIP-PO-TA-MUS, *n.* The sea or river-horse.

HIP-SHOT, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

HIRE, *v. t.* To procure for temporary use at a price; to engage in service; to bribe; to let out.

HIRE, *n.* The price or reward contracted to be paid for use or service.—*Syn.* Wages; price; compensation; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

HIRELING, *n.* One that is hired; a mercenary; *a.* serving for wages; employed for money; mercenary.

HIREE, *n.* One who hires.

HIR-SUTE (hur-sûte), *a.* Hairy; shaggy; set with bristles.

HIR-SUTENESS, *n.* State of being hairy; hairiness.

HISPID, *a.* Beset with bristles; rough.

HISS, *v. t.* To make a sibilant sound, like a serpent or goose; to express contempt; to whizz, as an arrow in passing; *v. i.* to condemn by hissing; to explode.

HISS, *n.* A sibilant noise, like that of a serpent; an expression of contempt used at theatres, &c.

HISSING, *n.* A sibilant sound; expression of contempt; occasion of contempt; object of scorn.

HIST, *sw.* Equivalent to hush; be silent.

HISTOL-OGY, *n.* The science of the animal tissues.

HIS-TOR-I-AN, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.

HIS-TOR-I-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to history; con-

HIS-TOR-I-C-AL, } taining history; derived from history; representing history.

HIS-TOR-I-C-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of history or narration.

HIS-TOR-I-C-AL PAINTING, *n.* That highest branch of the art which can embody a story in one picture, and give it the charm of poetry.

HIS-TOR-I-C-AL SENSE, *n.* In interpretation, the primary sense, deduced from a view of the time, place, &c. of the writer.

HIS-TO-RI-O-GRA-PHER, *n.* A writer of history.

HIS-TO-RI-O-GRA-PHY, *n.* The art or employment of writing history.

HIS-TO-RY, *n.* *pl.* HIS-TOR-IES. A continuous narrative of events; an account of facts in the order in which they happened.—*Syn.* Chronicle; annals.—History is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, so arranged usually as to show the connection of causes and effects. A chronicle is a record of such events when it conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature. Annals are a chronicle divided into distinct years.

HIS-TR-I-ON-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to stage-

HIS-TR-I-ON-I-C-AL, } players; theatrical.

HIT, *v. t.* [*pres.* and *pp.* HIT.] To strike or touch; to fall on; to reach; to suit; *v. i.* to meet or come in contact; to clash; not to miss; to succeed.

HIT, *n.* Striking; a blow; a fortunate event; striking expression or turn of thought.

HITCH, *v. t.* To catch; to hook; to tie; *v. i.* to move by jerks; to become entangled; to be caught or hooked.

HITCH, *n.* A knot; a noose; tie; a jerk, step, or sudden halt in moving on.

HITHE, *n.* A small haven.

HITHER, *ad.* To this place; used with verbs signifying motion.

HITHER, *a.* Nearest; toward the speaker.

HITHER-MOST, *n.* Nearest this way or place.

HITHER-TO (-too), *ad.* To this time or place; in any time or every time till now. [*way.*]

HITHER-WARD, *ad.* Toward this place; this

HIVE, *n.* A box or chest for bees to live in; a swarm of bees; a society.

HIVE, *v. t.* To collect or cause to enter into a hive; *v. i.* to take shelter together; to reside collectively.

HIVES (hivs), *n. pl.* The croup; a species of chicken-pox.

HO, } *int. (ex.)* A call to excite attention.

HOA, } *int. (ex.)* A call to excite attention.

HOAR, } *a.* Gray; white or whitish; mouldy;

HOARY, } *moosy.*

HOARD (hörde), *v. t.* To collect and lay up; to amass; to store secretly; *v. i.* to collect and form a hoard; to lay up in store.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—Circ., Plu., List.

HOARD, *n.* A store or large quantity laid up.
HOAR-FROST, *n.* White particles of ice; frozen vapours or dew; white frost.
HOARHOUND, *n.* A bitter plant, used as a tonic.
HOAR-NESS (*hōre-ness*), *n.* Whiteness; a gray colour.
HOARSE, *a.* Having a rough voice; harsh.
HOARSELY, *ad.* With a hoarse, harsh voice.
HOARSENESS, *n.* State of being hoarse; roughness of voice.
HOARY (*hōre'y*), *a.* White or whitish. See **HOAR**.
HOAX (*hōkes*), *n.* Deception for sport; trick; cheat.
HOAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport.
HOB, *n.* Flat part of a grate where things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite; a clown.
HOBBLE, *v. t.* To walk lamely; to limp.
HOBBLE, *n.* A halting walk; perplexity.
HOBBLING-LY, *ad.* Lamely; with halting.
HOBBY, *n.* A horse; a hawk; a favourite object.
HOBBY-HORSE, *n.* A wooden horse; a favourite object; a stupid fellow.
HOBGOBLIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.
HOBNAIL, *n.* A thick-headed nail for shoes.
HOBNOB, *ad.* Take or not take; a drinking call.
HOB-O-MOK'KO, *n.* An Indian name for an evil spirit.
HOBSON'S-CHOICE, *n.* A choice with no alternative; this or none; take or want.
HOCK, *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock; a part of the thigh; a sort of Rhenish wine.
HOCK, *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough.
HOCKEY, *n.* A game at ball, played with a club curved at the bottom.
HOCUS-FOCUS, *n.* A juggler or juggler's trick.
MOD, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for carrying mortar; a kind of pall for holding coal.
MOYDEN-GRAY, *n.* Cloth made from undyed wool. [*Scottish.*]
HODGEPODGE, *n.* A mixed mass; a medley of
HOTCHPOTCH, *n.* Ingredients; a dish consisting of a great variety of vegetables.
HO-DI-ERNAL, *a.* Belonging to the present day.
HODMAN, *n.; pl. HODMEN.* A man who carries mortar.
HOE (*hō*), *n.* A tool for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.
HOE (*hō*), *v. t.* To cut or dig with a hoe; to clear from weeds; *v. i.* to use a hoe.
HOG, *n.* A swine; a dirty fellow; a flat scrubbing-broom to scrape a ship's bottom.
HOG, *v. i. or v. t.* To bend as a hog's back; to scrape under water; to cut the hair short.
HOGGER-EL, *n.* A two-year old sheep; a day of exemption from labour.
HOGGISH, *a.* Filthy; greedy; brutish.
HOGSHEAD (*hōgz'hed*), *n.* A measure of 63 gallons; applied often in America to a butt, which contains from 110 to 120 gallons. [*swine.*]
HOG-SKIN, *n.* Leather tanned from the skins of hogs.
HOGSTY, *n.* A hog-pen.
HOIDEN (*hō'idn*), *n.* A rude, bold girl, of rustic manners.
HOIDEN (*hō'idn*), *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; *v. t.* to romp indiscreetly.
HOIST, *v. t.* To raise; to lift; to heave up by a tackle, &c.; *n.* a lift; act of raising; perpendicular height of a flag or sail.
HOITY-TOITY, *ex.* denoting contemptuous surprise.
HOLD, *v. t.* [*pres. HELD; pp. HELD, HOLDEN.*] To stop; to restrain; to grasp; to confine; to possess; to receive; to keep; to continue; *v. t.* to be true; to stand; to endure; to refrain.
HOLD, *n.* Catch; support; influence or power over the mind; custody; interior of a ship; fortified place or place of security.
HOLDBACK, *n.* A hindrance; restraint.
HOLIER, *n.* One that holds or possesses; something by which a thing may be held.

HALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.
HOLDFAST, *n.* A general name for various things for securing or holding, &c.; an iron hook; catch; cramp, &c.
HOLDING, *n.* Tenure; a farm held; chorus of a song; hold; influence; power over.
HOLE, *n.* A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; an opening in or through a solid body; means of escape.—*Syn.* Hollow; aperture; interstice; perforation; excavation; cave; pit; den; cell; subterfuge.
HOLE, *v. t.* To dig or make holes in; *v. i.* to go into a hole.
HOLI-DAY, *n.* A day of joy and gaiety; festival day; a day of exemption from labour; *a.* pertaining or adapted to a festival; gay; joyous.
HOLILY, *ad.* Piously; religiously; sacredly.
HOLI-NESS, *n.* The state of being holy; freedom from sin; sanctified affections; the state of any thing hallowed or set apart for God or his service; title of the Pope; purity; sanctity; piety; goodness; devotion; godliness; religiousness; sacredness; sanctification.
HOLL, (*hō'lo* or *hol-ly*), *v. t.* To call out or **HOLL**, *exclaim.*
HOLL-LO!, *ex.* A word used in calling. Written **HOLLO**, *also holla.*
HOLLOW (*hō'lo*), *n.* Containing a mere empty space; sunk deep; like to or designating a sound echoed from a cavity; not sincere.—*Syn.* Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; deep; false; deceitful; *n.* a low place; a hole; excavation; groove; den; pit, &c.
HOLLOW, *v. t.* To excavate; to make hollow.
HOLLOW or HOL-LOW, *v. i.* To shout.
HOLLOW-HEARTED (*hō'lo-hart-ed*), *n.* Insincere; deceitful.
HOLLOW-NESS, *n.* Cavity; insincerity; deceit.
HOLLY, *n.* An evergreen tree.
HOLLY-HOCK, *n.* A well-known flowering plant; rose-mallow.
HOLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; an ilex; a river iale.
HOL-O-CAUST, *n.* A whole burnt sacrifice.
HOL-O-GRAPH, *n.* A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.
HOLSTER, *n.* A leathern case for pistols.
HOLY, *a.* Literally, whole or entire; hence, in a moral sense, pure in heart or disposition; pious; godly; proceeding from pious principles; with pious aims; set apart for sacred use.—*Syn.* Divine; perfect; pure; immaculate; devout; religious; hallowed; sanctified; sacred.
HOLY-DAY, *n.* A festival or anniversary feast; a day of amusement; *a.* pertaining to a festival. [This spelling is now confined chiefly to religious festivals.]
HOLY GHOST (*gōst*), *n.* The Divine Spirit; the Sanctifier of souls; the Comforter.
HOLY ONE (*hō'ly wun*), *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being.
HOLY-STONE, *n.* A stone used by seamen in cleaning the decks of ships. [*stone.*]
HOLY-STONE, *v. t.* To scrub the deck with a HOLY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter.
HOMAGE, *n.* Service to a lord; reverence; worship.—*Syn.* Fealty.—*Homage* was originally the act of a feudal tenant by which he declared himself, on his knees, to be the *homage* (homo) or bondsman of the lord; hence the term is used to denote reverential submission or respect. *Fealty* was originally the fidelity of such a tenant to his lord, and hence the term denotes a faithful and solemn adherence to the obligations we owe to superior power or authority. We pay our *homage* to men of pre-eminent usefulness and virtue, and profess our *fealty* to the principles by which they have been guided.
HOMAGE, *v. t.* To pay homage to; to honour.
HOME (*19*), *n.* One's dwelling-house, or one's country or place of residence.—*Syn.* Abode; residence; dwelling; habitation.
HOME, *a.* Relating to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BELL; VITIOUS.—G AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

HÖME, ad. Elliptical, to being added, to one's own habitation or country; closely; to the point.
HÖMEBORN, } a. Native; domestic.
HÖMEBRED, }
HÖMELESS, a. Destitute of a home.
HÖMELINESS, n. Plainness; coarseness.
HÖMELY, a. Plain; coarse; inelegant.
HÖMEMADE, a. Made in one's own country.
HÖME-Ö-PATHIC, a. Pertaining to homeopathy.
HÖME-ÖPÄ-THIST, n. One skilled in homeopathy.
HÖME-ÖPÄ-THY, n. A theory of curing diseases by very minute doses of medicine calculated to produce those diseases in healthy persons; opposed to *allopathy*, or *heteropathy*.
HÖMER, n. A Hebrew measure containing about three quarts.
HÖMERIC, a. Pertaining to Homer or his poetry.
HÖMESICK, a. Depressed and grieved at absence from home; longing to go home.
HÖMESPUN, a. Made in the family; plain.
HÖMESTALL, } n. The place of the mansion.
HÖMESTÄD, } house.
HÖMEWARD, ad. Toward home.
HÖMI-CIDAL, a. Relating to homicide; bloody.
HÖMI-CIDE, n. The killing of one human being by another; a person who kills another.
HÖMI-LETIC, } a. Pertaining to homiletics.
HÖMI-LETIC-AL, }
HÖMI-LETICS, n. pl. The science of preaching.
HÖMI-LY, n. A plain and familiar sermon; a lecture.
HÖMI-NY, n. In *America*, food prepared from maize, boiled, but broken, coarse, and boiled.
HÖMMÖCK, n. A small detached hill.
HÖMÖ-CENTRIC, a. Having the same centre.
HÖ-MÖ-GENE-AL, } a. Being of the same kind.
HÖ-MÖ-GENE-ÖUS, } or of like elements.
HÖ-MÖ-GENE-ÖUS-NESS, } n. Sameness of kind.
HÖ-MÖ-GENE-IT-Y, }
HÖ-MÖI-ÖUS-ÄN, n. A term applied to *Arians*, as holding the Son was like, but not the same, in essence with the Father.
HÖ-MÖI-Ö-GÄTE, v. t. To approve; to allow.
HÖ-MÖI-Ö-GÖUS, a. Having the same ratio or proportion.
HÖMÖ-Ö-LOGUE (-lög), n. The same organ in different animals under different forms, as the *fore-limb* of a quadruped and the *paddle* of a whale.
HÖ-MÖI-Ö-GY, n. Affinity depending on structure and not on use.
HÖMÖ-NYM, n. A word of the same sound with another, but differing in signification.
HÖ-MÖNY-MÖUS, a. Equivocal; ambiguous.
HÖ-MÖ-ÖUS-ÄN, n. A name given to one who held that the Son was of the same essence with the Father. [same sound].
HÖ-MÖPHÖ-Ö-NÖUS (-möfo-nus), a. Having the hone, n. A stone for sharpening razors, &c.
HÖNE, n. A stone for sharpening razors, &c.
HÖNE, v. t. To sharpen on a hone.
HÖN'EST (ön'est), a. Upright in dealing; according to truth; proceeding from pure principles and with good aims; of fair character; marked by fidelity.—*Syn.* Upright; equitable; just; true; sincere; chaste; frank; candid.
HÖN'EST-LY, ad. Uprightly; justly.
HÖN'EST-Y (ön'es-ti), n. Moral rectitude; conformity to justice and truth; frank sincerity.—*Syn.* Integrity; probity; honour; uprightness; equity.
HÖN'EY (hün'y), n. Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; a word of tenderness; sweet one.
HÖN'EY (hün'y), v. t. To sweeten.
HÖN'EY-BAG, n. The stomach of the bee.
HÖN'EY-COMB (hün'y-köme), n. Cells for honey in a hive; a casting of iron, &c., which has cells like honey-comb.
HÖN'EY-DEW (hün'y-dö), n. A sweet substance ejected by certain insects on the leaves of plants; a kind of tobacco.
HÖN'EYED (hün'id), a. Covered with honey; sweet.

HÖN'EY-MÖÖN (hün'y-), n. The first month after marriage.
HÖN'EY-SÖCKLE, n. A shrubby vine with beautiful and fragrant flowers.
HÖNG, n. The name given by the Chinese to large factories in Canton.
HÖNTED (hün'id) a. See *HÖN'TED*.
HÖN'ÖUR (ön'ur), n. Esteem due or paid to worth; true nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; chastity in females.—*Syn.* Reputation; respect; glory; fame; renown.
HÖN'ÖUR (ön'ur), v. t. To treat or regard with honour; to render honourable or illustrious; in commerce, to accept and pay when due, as to honour a bill of exchange.—*Syn.* To esteem; reverence; exalt; dignify; glorify.
HÖN'ÖUR-A-BLE (ön'ur-a-bl), a. Actuated by noble motives; illustrious; honest; conferring honour.
HÖN'ÖUR-A-BLY, ad. With tokens of honour; with a noble spirit or purpose; without reproach.—*Syn.* Magnanimously; reputably; nobly; generously; worthily; justly; fairly; equitably.
HÖN-Ö-RÄRI-Ö-UM, } n. A medical or other fee;
HÖN-Ö-RÄ-ÄY, } salary of a professor.
HÖN-Ö-RÄ-ÄY, a. Conferring honour; possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward, as an honorary member.
HÖÖD, in composition, denotes state, quality, or character, as *manhood*.
HÖÖD, n. A covering for the head.
HÖÖD, v. t. To dress in a hood or cowl; to cover or blind one's eyes.
HÖÖD'WINK, v. t. To blind; to cover; to deceive.
HÖÖP, n. The horny cover of a beast's foot.
HÖÖK, n. A bent piece of iron; something bent; that part of a hinge inserted in a post; hence, to be off the hooks is as off the hinges, or in disorder. By hook or by crook, one way or another.
HÖÖK, v. t. To fix on a hook; to catch; to entrap; to seize or draw by force or artifice.
HÖÖKÄI, n. A Turkish pipe.
HÖÖKED (hök'ed or hök't), a. Bent in the form of a hook.
HÖÖKED-NESS, n. State of being bent like a hook.
HÖÖP, n. A band of wood or metal for a caulk; a piece of whalebone used for extending a lady's skirt; a peck measure; any thing circular, as a ring, &c.
HÖÖP, v. t. To fasten with hoops; to encircle or clasp.
HÖÖP, v. i. To cry out; to shout; to whoop.
HÖÖP'ING-CÖUGH (höv'ing-hauf), n. A cough in which the patient whoops; also *whooping-cough*.
HÖÖRIER (höv'her), n. A term applied to the citizens of Indiana.
HÖÖT, n. A cry or shout of contempt; the sound made by an owl.
HÖÖT, v. i. or v. t. To shout at in contempt; to cry, as an owl; v. t. to drive with noise and cries of contempt.
HÖP, v. t. To leap on one leg; to skip, as birds; to dance and frisk about; to impregnate with hops; to jump.
HÖP, n. A leap on one leg; a dance; a spring; a jump; a bitter plant used in brewing.
HÖPE (19), n. Desire of good with a belief that it is obtainable; confidence in a future event; the object of hope; an opinion or belief not amounting to certainty.—*Syn.* Expectation; anticipation; confidence; trust; belief; well-grounded desire.
HÖPE, v. i. To cherish a desire of good with expectation of it; v. t. to desire and expect good with belief that it may be obtained.
HÖP'FUL, a. Full of expectation or promise.
HÖP'FUL-LY, ad. So as to raise or with ground of expectation.
HÖP'FUL-NESS, n. Promise of good; ground to expect.
HÖP'LESS, a. Destitute of hope; giving no ground to expect; promising nothing.—*Syn.* Desponding; despairing; forlorn; desperate.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FLY, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, STED. MOVE.

HOPELESS-LY, ad. Without hope.
HOPELESS-NESS, n. Destitution of hope.
HOPING-LY, ad. With hope of good.
HOPPER, n. One that hops; part of a mill which supplies grain to the stone; basket for seed-corn.
HOPPLE, v. t. To tie the feet, not closely, to prevent leaping.
HOPPLES (hō'ppl), n. pl. Fetters for animals turned out to graze.
HORAL, a. Relating to an hour.
HORAEY, a. Pertaining to or continuing an hour.
HORDE, n. A clan; tribe; migratory band.
HORIZON, n. A line that bounds the sight, called the sensible horizon, or a great circle dividing the world into two equal parts, the real or rational one. The parts being called upper and lower hemispheres, the central points of which are the zenith above and the nadir below.
HORIZONTAL, a. Parallel to the horizon.
HORIZONTAL-ITY, n. The state of being parallel to the horizon.
HORIZONTAL-LY, ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.
HORN, n. The hard projecting substance on an animal's head; a kind of trumpet; the extremity of the moon when a crescent; the feeler of an insect; a drinking-cup.
HORN-BEAM, n. A tough, horny species of wood.
HORN-BLENDE, n. A mineral of a black or darkish green colour, of horn-like cleavage and peculiar lustre, of frequent occurrence in granite and trap.
HORN-BOOK, n. The first book for children.
HORN-BUG, n. A kind of beetle with large horns.
HORN'ER, n. A worker in horn.
HORN'NET, n. An insect larger and stronger than the wasp.
HORNING, n. The appearance of the crescent moon; a process against a debtor.
HORNLESS, a. Having no horns.
HORNPIPE, n. A Welsh instrument of music; a tune; a dance by one person.
HORNSTONE, n. A silicious rock, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina; when it contains crystals of quartz or feldspar, it is called hornstone porphyry.
HORN-WORK (-wŭrk), n. An outwork in fortification.
HORN'Y, a. Made of or like horn; callous.
HOR'O-LOGE, n. A clock or watch.
HOR-O-LOGI-CAL, a. Pertaining to the horologe or to horology.
HOR-OL'O-GY, n. Art of constructing machines for measuring time.
HOROM'E-TRY, n. The measuring of time by hours.
HOR'O-SCOPE, n. The position of the stars at the time of one's birth; astrology.
HOROSCO-PY, n. The art of predicting events by the position of stars.
HORRENT, a. Standing erect like bristles.
HORRI-BLE, a. Tending to excite horror.—*Syn.* Dreadful; awful; frightful; terrible; shocking; hideous.
HORRI-BLE-NESS, n. Terribleness; dreadful-ness.
HORRI-BLY, ad. Dreadfully; frightfully.
HORRID, a. That does or may excite horror; rough; tending to produce disgust.—*Syn.* Dreadful; hideous; shocking; frightful; fearful; terrible; horrible.
HORRID-LY, ad. Dreadfully; shockingly.
HORRID-NESS, n. The qualities that do or may excite horror.—*Syn.* Hideousness; enormity; dreadfulness; horribleness; terribleness.
HORRIFIC, a. Causing horror or dread.
HORRIF-IT, v. t. To strike with horror; to make horrible.
HORROE, n. A shivering; excessive fear; terror; that which excites horror.

HORSE, n. A quadruped for draught or the saddle; a frame or structure on which something is supported; cavalry; rope under a yard.
HORSE, v. t. To mount a horse; to furnish with a horse or horses; to carry on the back; to ride; to mount for recreation.
HORSEBACK, n. The state of being mounted on a horse; posture of riding on a horse.
HORSE-BLOCK, n. A block or stage from which to mount a horse or dismount.
HORSE-BOAT, n. A boat moved by horses.
HORSE-CHESTNUT, n. A large nut, or the tree that produces it.
HORSE-CLOTH, n. A cloth to cover a horse.
HORSE-GUARDS (gārdz), n. pl. Cavalry for guards.
HORSE-JOCKEY, n.; pl. **HORSE-JOCKEYS**. A dealer in horses.
HORSE-LAUGH (hōr'slāf), n. A loud, coarse laugh.
HORSE-LEECH, n. A large leech; a farrier.
HORSE-LITTER, n. A carriage on poles, borne by and between horses.
HORSEMAN, n. One skilled in riding horses; a rider; a soldier serving on horseback.
HORSEMAN-SHIP, n. Act or art of riding and training horses.
HORSE-PLAY, n. Rough, rugged play.
HORSE-POWER, n. The power of a horse, or power equal to a horse in draught or moving machinery; a power capable of raising 33,000 lb. avoirdupois foot high per minute.
HORSE-RACE, n. A race by horses or match in running horses.
HORSE-HAND-DISH, n. A species of scurvy-grass, whose root has a pungent taste.
HORSE-SHOE (shoo), n. A shoe for the hoof of a horse.
HORSE-STEALER, n. One who steals a horse.
HORSE-THIEF, n. } or horses.
HORSEWHIP, n. A whip for driving horses.
HORSE-WHIP, v. t. To lash with a horse whip.
HORTATION, n. The act of exhorting; advice.
HORTA-TIVE, } a. Giving admonition, advice;
HORTA-TO-RE, } encouraging.
HORTICULTURE (-kŭlt'yŭr), n. Pertaining to the culture of gardens.
HORTICULTURE (-kŭlt'yŭr), n. The art of cultivating or the culture of a garden.
HORTICULTURIST, n. One skilled in cultivating gardens.
HORTUS SICCUS, n. [L.] A collection of plants dried for preservation; herbarium.
HOSANNA (-sā'n'nā), n. Literally, ears now; an exclamation of praise to God.
HOSE, n.; pl. **Hoses** (formerly Hō'sez). Stockings; coverings for the legs; a pipe for a fire-engine; a leathern tube for conducting water into the oaks in the hold of a ship.
HOSIER (hō'zier), n. One who deals in stockings.
HOSIER-Y, n. Stockings, socks, &c.
HOSPICE (hō'spiz), n. The name of certain convents in the Alps for lodging travellers in the passes of the mountains.
HOSPI-TABLE, a. Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to strangers; proceeding from or manifesting generosity; offering hospitality.—*Syn.* Kind; generous; free-hearted; liberal.
HOSPI-TA-BLY, ad. With kindness, hospitality, or generosity. [same]
HOSPI-TAL, n. A building for the sick or infirm.
HOSPI-TALLER, n. One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.
HOSPI-TAL-ITY, n. The act or practice of gratuitous entertainment to strangers.
HOSPO-DAR, n. A Turkish governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.
HOST, n. One who entertains a stranger; he that entertains guests; an army; a great number; in the Roman Catholic Church, the sacrifice of mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ.

DOVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BÜLL; V'CI UN. — S as K; é as J; s as Z; CH as SH; VHS.

HOSTAGE, *n.* One given to a foe in pledge for the performance of conditions.

HOTTEL or **HOTTEL-RY**, *n.* An inn.

HOTTESS, *n.* A female host; a landlady.

HOTILE (hō'til), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing public or private enmity. — *Syn.* Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; adverse; opposite; belligerent; contrary; repugnant.

HOSTIL-ITY, *n.* Enmity of a public foe; state of war; private enmity. — *Syn.* Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression; hatred.

HOTLER (hō'tler or hō'sler), *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn or livery-stable.

HOT, *a.* Having heat; easily excited in temper; marked with fury or precipitancy; pungent in taste. — *Syn.* Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; precipitate; violent; furious; biting; acrid; pungent.

HOTBED, *n.* A bed well manured, covered with glass, for raising early plants, &c.

HOTCH-POTCH, *n.* A mixture of ingredients; *in law*, a mixing of lands.

HOT-CKOCK-LES (hōk-kōk-lēz), *n.* A play in which one is blindfolded, and then guesses who strikes him.

HOTEL, *n.* A tavern of the highest order; in France, a palace.

HOTEL DIEU (ō-tēl' de-ū), *n.* [Fr.] A hospital.

HOTHOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter plants from cold air.

HOTLY, *ad.* Violently; keenly; eagerly.

HOTNESS, *n.* Heat; state of being hot.

HOT-PRESS, *v. t.* To press between hot plates for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HOT-PRESSED (prē'tēd), *a.* Pressed while heated, to give a smooth and glossy surface.

HOTSPUR, *n.* A rash, ardent person; a pea.

HOTTEN-TOT, *n.* A native of South Africa.

HOT-WALL, *n.* In gardening, a wall with flues conducting heat, to hasten the growth of fruit-trees, &c.

HOUDA (how'da), *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's or elephant's back.

HOUGH (hōk), *n.* The lower part of the thigh; the ham; *v. t.* to hock; to hamstring.

HOUND, *n.* A dog for hunting.

HOUND, *v. t.* To set on the chase; to hunt.

HOURLY, *n.* The twenty-fourth part of a day; 60 minutes; a particular time, as the hour of death; the time marked by a clock or watch.

HOURLY, *n.* A glass to show time by the running out of sand.

HOURLY, *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which shows the hour.

HOURLY (how'rly), *n.* Among the Mahomedans, a nymph of Paradise.

HOURLY (hourly), *a.* Done or happening every hour; often repeated; continual.

HOURLY, *ad.* Every hour; frequently.

HOUSE (houce), *n.*; pl. *Houses*. A family or race; branch of the Legislature; a quorum; a building for men or animals; a church; the house of God; the grave; a monastery; a religious house; mode of living; wealth or estate; domestic concerns.

HOUSE (houz), *v. t.* To put under shelter; to deposit or cover, as in the grave; *v. t.* to take shelter; to reside.

HOUSEBREAKER (houce-brā-ker), *n.* One who breaks into a house by day to steal, &c.

HOUSE-BOAT, *n.* A boat with a covering on it like a room.

HOUSEBREAK-ING, *n.* The act of breaking or entering into a house by daylight to steal or rob.

HOUSEHOLD, *n.* A family living together; family life; a. belonging to the house or family; domestic.

HOUSEHOLD-ER, *n.* The master of a family; one who keeps house.

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, *n.* Furniture; movables.

HOUSEKEEPER, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; a female who superintends domestic concerns; one who stays much at home.

HOUSEKEEP-ING, *n.* The family state.

HOUSE-LEEK, *n.* A plant common on roofs and walls; *Sempervivum*.

HOUSELESS, *a.* Destitute of a house or shelter.

HOUSE-MAID, *n.* A woman servant.

HOUSE-ROOM, *n.* Quantity of space or accommodation in a house.

HOUSE-WARM-ING, *n.* A feast or merry-making on entering a new house.

HOUSEWIFE (houce'wife), *n.* [by contraction *hus-wife*], *n.* The mistress of a family; a good manager; a female economist; a little case or bag for articles of female work, pronounced *hurs'if*.

HOUSEWIFE-RY, *n.* Female economy.

HOUSING (houz'ing), *n.* A shelter; a saddle-cloth.

HOVEL, *n.* A shed; a cottage; a mean dwelling; *v. t.* to put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOVER (hā'vēr), *v. i.* To flap the wings, as a bird; to hang over, fluttering or otherwise; to wander near.

HOW, *ad.* In what manner; to what degree; in what state; why; used in marking proportion; also an exclamation.

HOW-ADJI (how-ad'jee), *n.* An Arabic word for traveller, much used in the East.

HOWBE-IT, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet; however.

HOWEL, *n.* A tool used for smoothing the inside of a cask.

HOW-EVER, *ad.* In whatever manner or degree, as, "However good it may be," at all events, as "However, that does not alter the case." — *Syn.* At least; nevertheless; yet. — *However* signifies, that in whatever way a truth or fact may be viewed, certain other facts are true, as, "However, we shall perform our duty." At least indicates the lowest estimate or concession, as, "This, at least, must be done." Nevertheless denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no effect on the question, as, "Nevertheless, we must go forward." Yet signifies that, admitting every thing supposed down to the present moment, the expected consequence can not be drawn, as, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

HOWITZ, *n.* A kind of mortar or short gun.

HOWITZ-ER, *n.* mounted on a field-carriage.

HOWL, *v. i.* To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to cry as a dog or wolf; *v. t.* to utter with outcry.

HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf.

HOWLET, *n.* An owl, also spelled *oulet*.

HOWLING, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; *n.* the cry of a dog or wolf.

HOW-SO-EVER, *ad.* In what manner soever; although; however.

HOY, *n.* A small coasting vessel rigged as a sloop; an exclamation without meaning.

HUB, *n.* The nave of a wheel.

HUBBUB, *n.* Uproar; tumult; riot.

HUCK-A-BACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures, used for table-cloths, &c.

HUCKLE-BACKED (hūk'lē-bākt), *a.* Having round shoulders.

HUCKLE-BER-RY, *n.* The whortleberry.

HUCKSTER, *n.* A retailer of small articles.

HUCKSTER-AGE, *n.* Small dealing or business.

HUDDLE (hūd'dl), *v. t.* To crowd together without order; to move in a throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder; *n.* a crowd without order.

HUDDLE, *v. t.* To perform in haste; to throw together in confusion; to put on hastily, as clothes.

HU-DI-BRASTIC, *a.* In the style of *Hudibras*; doggerel poetry.

HUE (hu), *n.* Colour; dye; great noise; a clamour, as *hue and cry*.

HUFF, *n.* A swell of anger or pride.

HUFF, *v. t.* To swell; to hector or bully; *v. t.* to dilate or enlarge, as bread; to bluster; to swell with anger or pride, &c.; to treat with arrogance; to chide or rebuke insolently.

WAS THERE, THERE, MARINE, HIND, HIVE.

HUMBLE. *a.* A small insect, especially a bee, that flies about in a low, crawling manner. *v.* To move in a low, crawling manner. *Humble as a bee.*

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move forward, and at absence of all overconfidence in our own power, a humility consists in taking our place low, in being willing to waive our rights, and take a lower place than might be our due. It does not require us to under-rate ourselves. The humility of our Saviour was perfect, and yet he had a true sense of his own greatness.

HUMMING-BIRD. *a.* The smallest of birds, most beautiful in plumage, named from the noise of its wings.

HUMMOCK. *a.* A rounded hillock, a mass of ice thrown up.

HUMMOCKAL. *a.* Pertaining to the hummock.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* One who gratifies his humour; one of a playful fancy or genius in speaking and writing.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* Marked by that which is adapted to excite laughter.—*See* JOCKULAR, JOCKMAN, DROLL; *WITTY*, *WITTING*, *LAUGHING*, *MERRY*.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* With buoyancy, jocosely.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* Influenced by humour; buoyant.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* Literally, moisture, a disease of the skin, that of humid, a quality of the maceration, which, in judicious maceration, tends to excite laughter, a moist structure of matter.—*See* TEMPER, DISPOSITION, *WITTY*, *LAUGHING*, *MERRY*, *JOCKMAN*, *DROLL*, *WITTY*, *WITTING*.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* To comply with, to favour by supporting in sentiment, to indulge by complaisance.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* A swelling as of flesh, protuberance made by a growth, a bump.

HUMMOCKY. *a.* A rising, a swelling back.

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DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VÍCIÖUS.—e as K; é as J; é as z; CH as SH; THIS.

HUR/L-BONE, n. A bone in the buttock of a horse.

HUR/LY-BUR-LY, n. Tumult; bustle; confusion.

HUR-RA! } ex. Shout of joy or exultation.

HUR-RAH, }
HUR'RI-CANE, n. A violent tempest distinguished by the vehemence of the wind.

HUR'RI-CANE-DECK, n. A name of the upper deck of steam-boats in America.

HUR'RIED-NESS, n. State of being hastened.

HUR'RY, v. t. To impel to greater speed; to press forward with more rapidity; to drive or impel with violence; to urge on with precipitation; v. i. to move or act in haste.—SYN. To hasten; expedite; quicken; accelerate; precipitate

HUR'RY, n. Great haste; precipitation; tumult; bustle.

HUR'RY-SKUR-RY, n. Confusion; ad. confusedly; in a bustle.

HURT, n. Any thing that pains the body; whatever injures or harms.—SYN. Wound; bruise; injury; harm; damage; loss; detriment; mischief; bane; disadvantage.

HURT, v. t. [pret. and pp. HURT.] To harm; to injure; to wound; to give pain to; to grieve.

HURT'FUL, a. Occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy.—SYN. Pernicious; harmful; baneful; destructive; mischievous; noxious; unwholesome.

HURT'FUL-LY, ad. With harm; injuriously.

HURT'FUL-NESS, n. The quality of doing harm.

HUR'TLE (hur'tl), v. t. To clash or run against; to skirmish; to encounter with a shock, &c.; v. i. to move with violence; to whirl.

HUR'TLESS, a. Harmless; inoffensive; receiving no injury.

HUS'BAND, n. A man married or betrothed to a woman; a ship's owner who personally manages its concerns.

HUS'BAND, v. t. To manage with frugality; to save; to till.

HUS'BAND-ING, n. The laying up or economizing; thrift.

HUS'BAND-MAN, n. A farmer; a cultivator of the ground; the master of a family.

HUS'BAND-RY, n. The business of cultivating the earth, raising, managing, and fattening cattle, and the management of the dairy; frugality; domestic economy.

HUSH, a. Still; silent; calm; quiet; v. t. to silence; to quiet; to calm; v. i. to be still or silent.

HUSH, imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation; be still.

HUSH'MÖN-EY (-mön-ny), n. A bribe to secrecy.

HUSK, n. The dry covering of certain fruits.

HUSK, v. t. To strip off the outer covering of fruits or seeds, &c.

HUSK'T-NESS, n. Dryness; roughness; harshness.

HUSKING, n. The act of stripping off husks; a gathering of invited neighbours to assist in husking.

HUSKY, a. Abounding with husks; resembling husks; dry; hoarse; rough, as sound.

HÜ'SÄR, n. A soldier in German cavalry.

HÜ'SY (hüz'zy), n. A worthless woman.

HUSTING's, n. pl. The place for nominating members of Parliament, usually a temporary erection. Court of Hustings, the city court of London.

HUSTLE (hüs'tl), v. t. To push; to crowd; to shake together in confusion.

HÜSWIFE (hüz'zif). See HORSEWIFE.

HUT, n. A poor cottage or shed; a mean abode; v. t. to furnish with huts or place in huts, as troops in winter quarters; v. i. to take lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, n. A chest or box; a rat-trap.

HÜZ-ZÄ, n. A shout of joy.

HÜZ-ZÄ, v. t. To utter a loud shout or exclamation of joy; v. i. to receive or attend with shouts of joy.

HÜ'A-CINTH, n. A genus of plants; a gem.

HÜ'A-CINTHINE, a. Pertaining to hyacinth.

HÜ'ADS, } n. pl. A cluster of five stars in the
HÜ'A-DES, } Bull's Head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.

HÜ'A-LINE, a. Glassy; resembling glass; crystalline.

HÜ-BER-NATION, n. See HIBERNATION.

HÜ'BRID or HÜ'RID, n. A mongrel, or mule.

HÜ'BRID, } a. Mongrel; produced by the

HÜ'BRID-ÖUS, } mixture of two species.

HÜ'D-A-TID, n. A pellucid cyst containing a transparent fluid; a genus of entozoa, found in the human body.

HÜ'DRA, n. A monster with many heads; any manifold evil; a minute fresh-water polype; a southern constellation of 60 stars.

HÜ-DRÄNGE-A, n. An aquatic plant much valued for its large flowers.

HÜ-DRÄNT, n. A pipe or machine for discharging water.

HÜ-DRÄNGY-RUM, n. Quicksilver; in medical recipes, written hydrarg.

HÜ-DRÄTE, n. In chemistry, a compound in definite proportions of metallic oxide with water.

HÜ-DRÄULIC, } a. Relating to the convey-

HÜ-DRÄULIC-AL, } ance of water through pipes. Hydraulic Press see Hydrostatic Press.

HÜ-DRÄULICS, n. pl. The science of the force and motions of fluids, and of the construction of machines relating thereto.

HÜ-DEO-CEPHA-LUS (-sef'), n. Dropsy of the head.

HÜ-DEO-DY-NAMICS, n. pl. The branch of natural philosophy which applies the principles of dynamics to water and other fluids.

HÜ-DEO-GEN, n. A gas, one of the elements of water, of which it forms 11.1 parts in a hundred, and oxygen 88.9.

HÜ-DEO-GEN-ATE, } v. t. To combine with hy-

HÜ-DEO-GEN-IZE, } drogen.

HÜ-DEÖGE-NOUS, a. Pertaining to hydrogen.

HÜ-DRUGRA-PHEE, n. One who practises hydrography.

HÜ-DEO-GRÄPHIC, } a. Relating to hydro-

HÜ-DEO-GRÄPHIC-AL, } graphy.

HÜ-DEÖGRA-PHY, n. The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, &c., or of forming charts of the same.

HÜ-DEÖLÖ-GY, n. Science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.

HÜ-DEÖ-MEL, n. A liquor of honey and water.

HÜ-DEÖME-TER, n. An instrument to ascertain the gravity, density, &c., of fluids.

HÜ-DEÖ-METRIC, } a. Relating to a hydro-

HÜ-DEÖ-METRIC-AL, } meter, or the determination of the specific gravity of fluids; made by a hydrometer.

HÜ-DRÖME-TRY, n. The art of measuring the gravity, density, &c., of liquids.

HÜ-DEÖ-PÄTHIC, a. Pertaining to hydropathy.

HÜ-DEÖPA-THIST, n. One who practises by hydropathy.

HÜ-DEÖPA-THY, n. The water-cure; the method of curing diseases by means of water.

HÜ-DEÖPHÄNOUS, a. Transparent through immersion in water.

HÜ-DEÖ-PHÖBI-A, n. Dread of water; canine madness. [nees.]

HÜ-DEÖ-PHÖBIE, a. Pertaining to canine madness.

HÜ-DEÖPIC, } a. Dropsical; containing

HÜ-DEÖPIC-AL, } water.

HÜ-DEÖ-STATIC, } a. Relating to hydrosta-

HÜ-DEÖ-STATIC-AL, } tics, or the weight and pressure of fluids.

HÜ-DEÖ-STATIC PRESS, n. A machine for obtaining enormous pressure by means of water.

HÜ-DEÖ-STÄTICS, n. pl. That branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties and pressure of fluids at rest.

HÜ-DEÖ-SÖL-PHÄTE, } n. A combination of

HÜ-DEÖ-SÖL-PHÄ-RET, } sulphuretted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—class, plur., list, fall, what; there, there; manure, mine; move.

HY-DRO-THOR-AX, *n.* Dropsy in the chest.
HY-DROUS, *a.* Watery; containing water in composition.
HY-DRU-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen and a metal.
HY-DRUS, *n.* The water-snake; a southern constellatation.
HY-EMAIL, *a.* Pertaining to winter.
HY-EMATION, *n.* The spending of winter; shelter from the cold of winter.
HY-ENA, *n.* A quadruped of the wolf-kind, feeding on flesh, ravenous and untamable.
HY-GET-AN, *a.* Relating to health.
HY-GI-E-NE, *n.* That department of medicine that treats of the preservation of the public health.
HY-GI-ENIC, *a.* Pertaining to hygiene.
HY-GROM-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the moisture of the air.
HY-GRO-METRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or con-
HY-GRO-METRIC-AL, } nected with hygrom-
 etry.
HY-GROM-E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the moisture of the air.
HY-LO-ZO-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all matter is animated.
HY-MEN, *n.* The deity that presided over marriage; the virginal membrane.
HY-MEN-EAL, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage; *n.*
HY-MEN-EAN, } a marriage song.
HYMN (*him*), *n.* A divine song; a song of praise; *v. t. or a.* to praise in songs of adoration.
HYMNIC, *a.* Relating to hymns.
HYM-NO-LOG-Y, *n.* Science which treats of hymns; a collection of hymns.
HYOID, *a.* Denoting a bone at the root of the tongue.
HY-P, *n.* Depression of spirits; *v. i.* to depress the spirits. From *hypocondria*.
HY-PER is used in composition to denote excess.
HY-PER-BOLA, *n.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone does.
HY-PER-BOL-IC, *a.* Exaggeration; a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.
HY-PER-BOLIC, *a.* Belonging to the hyperbola; hyperbolical.
HY-PER-BOLIC-AL, *a.* Partaking of hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing greatly.
HY-PER-BOLIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With hyperbole.
HY-PER-BORE-AN, *n.* Northern; very cold.
HY-PER-CRITIC, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason; a captious censor.
HY-PER-CRITIC-AL, *a.* Critical beyond use.
HY-PER-CRITIC-ISM, *n.* Excessive rigour of criticism.
HY-PHEN, *n.* The mark (-) between words forming compounds, &c.
HYPO, in composition, under, beneath.
HYPO-CHON-DRIA, *n.* Properly, the region below the short ribs; hence, a disease of that region, producing melancholy; great depression of spirits; deep gloom.
HYPO-CHON-DRIAC, } *a.* Affected with hy-
HYPO-CHON-DRIAC-AL, } pochondria or mel-
 ancholy.
HYPO-CHON-DRIA-CISM, *n.* A disease arising from debility and dyspepsia, now usually called *hypochondria*.
HY-POCRIS-Y, *n.* The putting on of an appearance of sanctity or virtue which one does not possess.
HYPO-CRITE, *n.* Originally, a play-actor; one who puts on an appearance of sanctity or virtue which he does not possess.
HYPO-CRITICAL, *a.* Marked by hypocrisy.
HYPO-CRITICAL-LY, *ad.* Without sincerity.
HYPO-GENE, *a.* Applied to a class of rocks formed below the surface of the earth.
HY-POSTA-SIS, *n.* Distinct substance.
HY-PO-STATIC, } *a.* Distinctly personal; con-
HY-PO-STATIC-AL, } stitutive.

HY-POTE-NCSE or **HY-POTHE-NCSE**, *n.* In ge-
 metry, the longest side of a right-angled triangle.
HY-POTHE-CATE, *v. t.* To pledge, as a ship, &c.
 for the security of a creditor.
HY-POTHE-CATION, *n.* The act of pledging as
 a security for a debt.
HY-POTHE-SIS, *n.*; pl. **HY-POTHE-SIS**. A propo-
 sition or principle, assumed or supposed, for the
 purpose of argument; a supposition.
HY-PO-THE-TIC, } *a.* Assumed without proof
HY-PO-THE-TIC-AL, } to reason and draw proof
 therefrom.
HY-PO-THE-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Upon supposition.
HY-PO-ZOIC, *a.* Previous to the existence of liv-
 ing beings; below the fossiliferous strata.
HY-SO-N, *n.* A species of green tea.
HY-SOP (*hi'sup* or *hi'sup*), *n.* A genus of plants,
 aromatic and pungent.
HYST-ER-IA, *n.* A disease marked by spasms
HYST-ERIC-S, } or convulsions, struggling, and
 a sense of suffocation, chiefly in females.
HYST-ERIC, } *a.* Pertaining to hysteria.
HYST-ERIC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to hysteria.
HYST-ERON PROTE-BON, *n.* [*Gr.*] A figure by
 which the word which should follow comes first;
 an inversion of order.
HYST-EROTO-MY, *n.* The Cæsarean section, or
 cutting a fetus from the womb.

I.

I, the ninth letter of the alphabet, and the third
 vowel, has a long sound as in *fine*, a short sound
 as in *sin*, and the sound of long *E*, as in *machine*.
 As a numeral it stands for one, and when repeated
 a certain number of times, for as many units; an
 abbreviation for *id*, as *i. e.*, *id est*, or *that is*.
I, *pron.* of the first person; used by a speaker who
 calls himself *I*.
I-AMBIC, *a.* Pertaining to an iambus.
I-AMBIC, } *n.*; pl. **I-AM-BUS**, **I-AM-BUS**, or **I-AM-**
I-AM-BUS, } *nies*. A poetic foot of two syllables,
 the first short, the last long, as in *delight*; a verse
 composed of such feet.
I-BEX, *n.* A species of goat, with large horns bent
 back.
I-BIS, *n.* A bird with long legs, slender bill, and
 broad wings; a sacred bird in Egypt.
IC, as a termination, in *chemistry*, denotes acids that
 combine the highest quantity of the acidifying
 principle.
I-CAR-IAN, *a.* Soaring high; adventurous in
 flight.
ICE, *n.* Water congealed to hardness; concreted
 sugar; *v. t.* to cover with ice or concreted sugar;
 to chill or freeze.
ICE-BERG, *n.* A hill or mountain of ice.
ICE-BLINK, *n.* A bright appearance in the hori-
 zon, caused by light reflected from ice beyond.
ICE-CREAM, *n.* Cream flavoured and frozen by a
 freezing mixture. [*berg*.]
ICE-FLOE, *n.* A smaller piece of ice than an ice-
ICE-HOUSE, *n.* A place for preserving ice during
 warm weather.
ICH-NE-MON, *n.* A small animal in Egypt that
 feeds on and destroys the eggs of the crocodile.
ICH-NO-GRA-PHY, *n.* A ground-plan of a build-
 ing, &c.; representation of the ground-plot of a
 building.
ICHOR (*ik'or*), *n.* A thin watery humour.
ICHOR-OUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; se-
 rous.
ICH-THY-O-LITE, *n.* A fish or any portion of a
 fish in a fossil state.
ICH-THY-O-LOG-Y (*ik-*), *n.* The science of fishes.
ICH-THY-O-PH-A-GOUS, *a.* Subsisting on fish.
ICH-THY-O-SAU-RUS, *n.* A fish lizard; an ex-
 tinct marine animal of the Oolitic period.
ICL-ELE (*ise-kl*), *n.* A long, pendant mass of ice.
ICI-NESS (*ise-ness*), *n.* The state of being icy or
 very cold.

DÖVR, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VÎCIÖUS.—*as x; ä as j; s as z; çh as sh; this.*

I'CIING, n. A covering of concentered sugar.
I-CON'O-GLASM, n. The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters.
I-CON'O-GLAST, n. A breaker of images.
I-CON-OG'RA-PHY, n. A description of images.
I-CO-SA-HE'DRON, n. A solid of twenty equal triangular sides or faces.
IC-TER'IC, a. Affected with jaundice.
ICY, a. Abounding with ice; like ice; cold.
I-DE'A, n. Form of any thing in the mind; notion; image in the mind; an opinion.
I-DE'AL, a. Existing in idea or in the fancy.—*Syn.* Visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal.
I-DE'AL, n. Intellectual conception. The ideal of a thing (from *beau ideal*) is a conception of it in its most perfect state. [*idea.*]
I-DE'AL-ISM, n. Theory that every thing exists in I-DE'AL-IST, *n.* A believer in idealism.
I-DE-AL-I-TY, n. A capacity for imaginative thought.
I-DE'AL-LY, ad. In idea or imagination.
I'DEM, [L.] The same.
I-DENTI-CAL, a. The very same; not different.
I-DENTI-CAL-LY, ad. With sameness.
I-DEN-TI-FI-CATION, n. Act of identifying.
I-DEN-TI-FY, v. t. To prove or to make the same; *v. i.* to become the same; to coalesce in interest, &c.
I-DENTI-TY, n. Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.
ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC, } a. Representing ideas in-
**ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } dependently of sound.
 IDE'S (idz), n. pl.** In the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.
IDEST [L.] That is.
ID-I-O-CR'A-SY, n. Peculiarity of constitution.
ID-I-O-CY, n. Defect in understanding.
ID-I-OM, n. A mode of expression or construction peculiar to a language.—*Syn.* Dialect.—The idioms of a language belong to its very structure; its *dialects* are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or by different professions. Each county of England has some peculiarities of *dialect*, and so have most of the professions, while the great *idioms* of the language are every where the same.
ID-I-O-MATIC, a. Peculiar to a language.
ID-I-O-P'A-THY, n. A primary disease not consequent on nor complicated with other morbid affections.
ID-I-O-SYN'CRA-SY, n. A peculiarity of constitution; peculiar temperament influencing character and actions.
IDT-OT, n. A natural fool; one deprived of sense.
ID-I-OT'IC, } a. Like an idiot; foolish.
**ID-I-OT'IC-AL, }
 IDT-OT-ISM, n.** Idiom; peculiarity of expression.
IDLE (vdl), a. Not employed; affording leisure; averse to labour; of no use or effect.—*Syn.* Indolent; lazy.—*Indolent* denotes an habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of movement or effort; *idle* is opposed to busy, and denotes a dislike of continuous exertion. An *idle* person may be active in his way, but is reluctant to force himself to what he does not like. *Lazy* is only a stronger and more contemptuous term for *indolent*.
IDLE, v. t. To waste time in idleness; to *idle away*, to spend in idleness, as time.
IDLE-NESS, n. State of doing nothing; aversion to labour.—*Syn.* Inaction; indolence; sluggishness; slothfulness.
IDLER, n. One who neglects his business.
IDLY, ad. Sluggishly; vainly; foolishly.
IDOL, n. An image to be worshipped; a person loved and honoured to admiration; any thing upon which we set our affections inordinately.
I-DOL'A-TER, n. A worshipper of idols; a great admirer
I-DOL'A-TRIZE, v. i. To worship idols.

I-DOL'A-TROUS, a. Given to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry or excessive attachment.
I-DOL'A-TROUS-LY, ad. By serving idols.
I-DOL'A-TRY, n. The worship of idols or images; excessive attachment or veneration for an object.
IDOL-IZE, v. t. To love or venerate to excess or adoration.
I-DONE-OUS, a. Fit; suitable; convenient.
IDYL, n. A short pastoral poem.
I. E. for id est. [L.] That is.
IF is called a conjunction, but is truly a verb in the imperative, *gi, gi a.* Grant; allow; suppose; admit; introducing a condition; whether or not.
IGNE-OUS, a. Relating to or consisting of fire or resembling it; in *geology*, proceeding from the action of subterranean fire.
IG-NES'CENT, a. Yielding sparks of fire.
IG-NIFER-OUS, a. Producing fire.
IG-NI-FORM, a. Like fire.
IG-NIG'E-NOUS, a. Produced by fire.
IG-NIPO-TENT, a. Presiding over fire.
IGNIS FATU-US, n. [L.] A meteor seen in the night over marshy ground, supposed to be phosphoric matter from putrefying substances, called also *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack with a lantern*.
IG-NITE, v. t. To kindle or render luminous.
IG-NITE, v. i. To take fire; to become red with heat.
IG-NITI-BLE (ig-nî'te-bl), a. Capable of being ignited.
IG-NITION (nîsh'un), n. The act of setting on fire or taking fire; the state of being kindled.
IG-NO'BLE, a. Of low birth; of worthless properties; not honourable, elevated, or generous.—*Syn.* Degenerate; degraded; mean; base; dishonourable; infamous; shameful; scandalous.
IG-NO'BLE-NESS, n. Meanness of birth; want of dignity.
IG-NO'BLY, ad. Of low family; meanly; basely.
IG-NO-MIN'I-IOUS, a. Incurring disgrace; of mean character; very shameful; worthy of contempt.—*Syn.* Cowardly; disgraceful; reproachful; dishonourable; infamous; despicable; contemptible; opprobrious.
IG-NO-MIN'I-IOUS-LY, ad. Meanly; disgracefully.
IG-NO-MIN-Y, n. Public disgrace for dishonourable conduct.—*Syn.* Opprobrium; dishonour; contempt; shame; reproach; infamy.
IG-NO-RÁ'MUS, n.; pl. IG-NO-RÁ'MUS-ES. [L.] An ignorant or foolish person.
IG-NO-RANCE, n. Want of knowledge.
IG-NO-RANT, a. Unacquainted with; destitute of knowledge or information.—*Syn.* Illiterate.—*Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or to information in general; *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading and study. In the Middle Ages, a great proportion of the higher classes were *illiterate*, and yet were far from being *ignorant*, especially in regard to war and other active pursuits.
IG-NO-RANT-LY, ad. Without knowledge; unskillfully.
IG-NORE, v. t. To declare ignorance of; to pass by as not proved, derived from the doings of a grand jury, who *ignore* a bill when they refuse to present it, indorsing thereon *ignoramus*, we are ignorant of the merits of the case.
ILEX, n. The holly; also a kind of evergreen oak.
ILT-AC, a. Pertaining to the lower bowels. *Ilac* passion, a painful disease of the smaller intestines; colic.
IL-TAD, n. An epic poem by Homer.
ILE, n. The same; each.
ILL, a. The leading idea is, *contrary to good*; hence, production of evil; unfortunate, &c.; in a bad state of health. See *ILLNESS*.
ILL, n. Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.—*Syn.* Evil; harm; wickedness; depravity; misfortune; pain; calamity.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CAME, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TEAM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

ILL, *ad.* Not well, as ill-suited; not rightly. The use of *illy* for *ill* is an error which ought to be avoided. *Ill*, in composition, denotes evil or wrong, or any bad quality.

IL-LAPSE, *n.* A sliding in or falling on; entrance.

IL-LAQUE-ATE, *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

IL-LATION, *n.* An inference; conclusion.

IL-LA-TIVE, *a.* That may be inferred; inferring.

IL-LAUDA-BLE, *a.* Unworthy of praise.

ILL-BRED, *a.* Not well-bred; impolite.

ILL-BREEDING, *n.* Want of good breeding.

IL-LE-GAL, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful; wrong.

IL-LE-GAL-I-TY, *n.* Unlawfulness.

IL-LE-GAL-LY, *ad.* Unlawfully; unjustly.

IL-LEG-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be read.

IL-LEG-I-BLY, *ad.* So that it cannot be read.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MA-CY, *n.* Bastardy; a want of legitimacy.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MATE, *a.* Unlawful; not genuine; born out of wedlock; not authorized by good usage, as a word, &c.

ILL-FAVOURED (-favoured), *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; deformed.

IL-LIBER-AL, *a.* Not candid; uncharitable; mean.

IL-LIBER-AL-I-TY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; meanness; want of catholic opinion; parsimony.

IL-LIBER-AL-LY, *ad.* Meanly; disingenuously.

IL-LICIT (-licit), *a.* Not permitted; unlawful.

IL-LICIT-LY, *ad.* Unlawfully; lawlessly.

IL-LIMIT-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be bounded.—*Syn.* Boundless; immeasurable; immense; vast.

IL-LITER-A-CY, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance.

IL-LITER-ATE, *a.* Ignorant of letters or books; un instructed in science, &c.—*Syn.* Unlettered; unlearned; untaught. See IGNORANT.

IL-LITER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning.

ILL-NATURE (-nature), *n.* Habitual badness of temper; crabbedness; peevishness.

ILL-NATURED (-natured), *a.* Of habitually bad temper; indicating ill-nature.—*Syn.* Crabbed; fractious; froward; cross.

ILLNESS, *n.* State of being ill; a continuous disease.—*Syn.* Sickness.—Originally, sickness was the English term for a continuous disease, as in our version of the Scriptures, &c. Within the present century, there has been a tendency to use *illness* exclusively in this sense, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach," hence it is common to say of a friend, "He has been ill for some weeks," "He has had a long illness."

IL-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Not according to logic.

IL-LOGIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With a want of logic.

ILL-STARRED (-stard), *a.* Fated to be unfortunate, according to the absurdities of astrology.

ILL-TURN, *n.* An unkind or injurious act; slight attack of illness.

IL-LUDE, *v. t.* To mock or deceive.

IL-LUME, *v. t.* To enlighten; to brighten; to adorn with pictures, ornamented letters, &c., as manuscripts.

IL-LU-MI-NATE, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate; to adorn with pictures, ornamented letters, &c., as manuscripts.

IL-LU-MI-NAL, *n. pl.* Literally, those who have been enlightened; a name assumed by persons claiming a superior light on some subject, particularly by certain philosophers at the commencement of the 19th century, who conspired against Christianity.

IL-LU-MI-NATION, *n.* Act of making luminous or of enlightening the mind; a mode of expressing joy by bonfires and lighting up the windows, &c.; that which gives light; art or practice of adorning manuscripts, &c.; a manuscript so adorned; inspiration.

IL-LU-MI-NATOR, *n.* He or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books, &c.

IL-LU-SION (-lu'zhun), *n.* Deceptive appearance; false show by which one may be disappointed.—

—*Syn.* Mockery; deception; chimera; fallacy; error; delusion, which see.

IL-LU'SION-IST, *n.* One given to illusion.

IL-LU'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show.

IL-LU'SO-RY, *a.* Imposing on; fallacious.

IL-LUSTRATE, *v. t.* To make clear; to explain; to make distinguished; to explain and adorn by means of pictures.

IL-LUS-TRATION, *n.* Explanation; exposition; act of making bright or glorious; an engraving or picture designed to explain, &c.

IL-LUSTRA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to explain.

IL-LUS-TRATOR, *n.* One who makes clear or adorns by pictures, &c.

IL-LUSTRI-OUS, *a.* Distinguished by reputation of greatness; conferring honour or renown; manifesting glory or excellence; a title of honour.—*Syn.* Eminent; conspicuous; famous; celebrated; noble; glorious; distinguished, which see.

IL-LUSTRI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; with dignity or distinction.

ILL-WILL, *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling.—*Syn.* Malice; hatred; pique; enmity.

IM, in composition, is the usual representative of the Latin *in*.

IM-AGE, *n.* The similitude of a person or thing; a statue; an idol; an idea; in rhetoric, a lively description; figure of an object made by rays of light, &c.

IM-AGE, *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea; to represent.

IM-AGE-RY, *n.* Sensible representation; show; a lively description; figures in discourse.

IM-AGIN-A-BLE, *a.* Possible to be conceived.

IM-AGIN-A-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy.—*Syn.* Fancied; ideal; unreal; visionary; chimerical; fanciful.

IM-AG-IN-ATION, *n.* That power by which we take parts of our conceptions and combine them into new forms and images more select, more striking, more delightful, terrible, &c., than those of ordinary nature; an image formed in the mind.

—*Syn.* Fancy.—These terms are often confounded, but more properly apply to distinct exercises of the same general power—the plastic or creative faculty. Imagination is the higher exercise; it creates by laws more closely connected with the reason; it has strong emotion as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and important character. Milton's fiery lake, the debates of his Pandemonium, the exquisite scenes of his Paradise, are all products of the imagination. Fancy moves on a lighter wing; it is governed by laws of association which are more remote and sometimes arbitrary or capricious; it has for its actuating spirit feelings of a gay, and versatile character; it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, brilliant imagery, &c. Pope's Rape of the Lock is an exhibition of fancy, which has scarcely its equal in the literature of any country.

Imagination's power creates
What Fancy only decorates.

IM-AGIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or governed by the imagination.

IM-AG-INE, *v. t.* To form ideas in the mind; to have a notion or idea; to modify and combine conceptions; to contrive in purpose.—*Syn.* To fancy; conceive; think; believe; plan; devise; scheme; contrive.

I-MAM, *n.* A priest among the Mohammedans, or a Mohammedan prince with spiritual and temporal power.

IM-BAND, *v. t.* To form into a band or bands.

IM-BANK, *v. t.* To enclose or defend with a bank.

IM-BANKMENT, *n.* Act of enclosing with a bank; enclosure by a bank; a bank formed.

IM-BATH, *v. t.* To bathe all over.

IM-BE-CILE (im-be-sil), *a.* Destitute of strength either of body or mind.—*Syn.* Debilitated; feeble; infirm; weak; languid; impotent.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

IM-BE-CIL-I-TY, *n.* Want of strength; feebleness of body or mind. See DEBILITY.

IM-BED, *v. t.* To sink or cover, as in a bed.

IM-BIBE, *v. t.* To drink; to absorb; to receive and retain.

IM-BITTER, *v. t.* To make bitter; to exasperate; to make unhappy; to render more violent.

IM-BODY. See EMBODY.

IM-BOR-DEE, *v. t.* To furnish or adorn with a border; to bound.

IM-BOSK, *v. t.* To conceal, as in bushes.

IM-BOSOM (-buz'um), *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom; to hold in nearness and intimacy.

IM-BOW, *v. t.* To make of circular form.

IM-BRI-CATE, } *a.* Bent or hollowed like a roof.

IM-BRI-CATED, } tile; lapping over like the tiles of a roof, or as leaves in the bud.

IM-BRI-CATION, *n.* A concave indenture like that of tiles.

IM-BROGLIO (im-brô'lyo), *n.* An intricate, complicated plot; intricacy.

IM-BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dark; to tan, as the complexion.

IM-BUE (bi) (im-brû'), *v. t.* To steep; to moisten; to drench in blood.

IM-BUTE, *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute; *v. t.* to sink to the state of a brute.

IM-BUE' (im-bû'), *v. t.* To tincture deeply; to tinge; to cause to imbibe.

IM-BURSE, *v. t.* To stock with money.

IM-BURSEMENT, *n.* The act of supplying money; money laid up in stock.

IM-I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be imitated or copied.

IM-I-TATE, *v. t.* To follow in manners; to copy in form, colour, or quality; to counterfeit.

IM-I-TATION, *n.* Act of copying or following; that which is made or produced as a copy; a likeness; a resemblance.

IM-I-TATIVE, *a.* That imitates; aiming at likeness; inclined to follow in manner.

IM-I-TATOR, *n.* One who copies or attempts a resemblance; one who follows in manner or deportment.

IM-MAC-U-LATE, *a.* Spotless; pure; undefiled.

IM-MAC-U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IM-MAL-LE-A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be hammered out.

IM-MA-NATION, *n.* A flowing or entering in.

IM-MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling.

IM-MA-NENT, *a.* Inherent; having a permanent existence, as an immaterial volition.

IM-MANI-TY, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty.

IM-MAN-U-EL, *n.* [Heb.] God with us; a prophetic name given to the Saviour.

IM-MASK, *v. t.* To disguise, as with a mask.

IM-MAT-RI-AL, *a.* Not consisting of matter, as immaterial spirits; without weight; of no essential consequence.—*SYN.* Incorporeal; unsubstantial; spiritual; unimportant; inconsiderable; trifling; insignificant.

IM-MA-TÉRI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of spiritual substances, or spiritual being.

IM-MA-TÉRI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes immateriality.

IM-MA-TÉ-RI-Â-LI-TY, } *n.* The state or quality

IM-MA-TÉ-RI-Â-L-NESS, } of being immaterial.

IM-MA-TÉ-RI-Â-L-Y, *ad.* As not depending on matter; so as to be unimportant.

IM-MA-TURE, *a.* Imperfect in growth; not arrived at fullness or completeness; come before the natural time.—*SYN.* Premature; unripe; incomplete; hasty; early; too forward.

IM-MA-TURELY, *ad.* Too early; unseasonably.

IM-MA-TURENESS, } *n.* Unripeness; incom-

IM-MA-TURETY, } pleteness.

IM-MEAS-UR-BLE (im-mêzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* That can not be measured; immense.

IM-MEAS-UR-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all measure.

IM-ME-CHAN-IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the laws of mechanics; not by mechanical means.

IM-MÉ-DI-ATE, *a.* Acting without a medium, or

the intervention of another cause or means; not acting by second causes, as, the immediate will of God; without intervening time.—*SYN.* Proximate; direct; efficient; undelayed; instant.

IM-MÉ-DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without the intervention of any means; without delay. See DIRECTLY.

IM-MÉ-DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from intervening causes; presence as to time.

IM-MÉ-DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be healed.

IM-ME-LÔ-DI-OUS, *a.* Without melody.

IM-ME-MÔ-RI-AL, *a.* The origin of which is beyond memory.

IM-ME-MÔ-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* Beyond memory.

IM-MENSE, *a.* Without bounds; vast in extent; without known or defined limit; huge in bulk.—*SYN.* Infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; inter-

minable; prodigious; enormous; monstrous.

IM-MENSELY, *ad.* Without limits; vastly.

IM-MENSETY, } *n.* Unlimited extension;

IM-MENSENESS, } vastness in bulk.

IM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Impossibility of being measured or bounded.

IM-MEN-SU-RA-BLE (-mên'shûr-a-bl), *a.* That can not be measured.

IM-MERGE, *v. t.* To plunge into a fluid.

IM-MERGE, *v. t.* To disappear by entering into a medium, as into light or shadow.

IM-MERGE, *v. t.* To put into or under water or any other fluid; to sink or cover deep; to plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply.

IM-MER-SION (-mêr'shun), *n.* A plunging completely or being plunged into some fluid; state of being completely occupied, as in business; entrance of a heavenly body into light or shade so as to disappear.

IM-MESH, *r. t.* To entangle in meshes.

IM-ME-THOD-IC-AL, *a.* Having no method; without systematic arrangement, order, or regularity.

SYN. Irregular; confused; unsystematic; disorderly; undigested.

IM-MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country as a permanent residence.

IM-MI-GRATE, *v. t.* To remove into a country for residence.

IM-MI-GRATION, *n.* Removal into a country for residence.

IM-MI-NENCE, *a.* Literally, a hanging over; hence some impending evil or danger.

IM-MI-NENT, *a.* Literally, hanging directly over; hence, about to fall or overwhelm; urgent in the highest degree.—*SYN.* Impending; threatening.—*IMMINENT* is the strongest; it denotes that something is ready to fall on the instant, as, in imminent danger of one's life; impending denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely, as the impending evils of war; threatening supposes some danger in prospect, but more remote, as threatening indications for the future.

IM-MIS-CI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed.

IM-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being mixed.

IM-MIS-SION, *n.* Act of sending in.

IM-MIT, *v. t.* To send in; to inject.

IM-MITI-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be mitigated.

IM-MIX, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

IM-MO-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion; state of being unmoved.

IM-MODER-ATE, *a.* Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to proper limits.—*SYN.* Excessive; extravagant.

IM-MODER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an immoderate or unreasonable manner; excessively.

IM-MODER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A state of exceeding just or usual bounds; extravagance.

IM-MODEST, *a.* Literally, not limited to due bounds; hence wanting in decency and delicacy; wanting in chastity.—*SYN.* Indecorous; impure; indelicate; shameless; indecent.

IM-MODEST-LY, *ad.* Without due reserve; unchastely.

IM-MODEST-Y, *n.* Want of modesty, delicacy, or reserve.

g. S. &c., long.—i, s. &c., short.—class, via, list, *tail* *what*; *there*, *there*; *marine*, *bird*; *move*,

- IM-MOL-TY, v. t.** To sacrifice, as a victim.
IM-MOL-TION, n. Act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered up.
IM-MOL-TOR, n. One who sacrifices.
IM-MOR-AL, a. Inconsistent with moral rectitude, contrary to the Divine law.—*Syn.* Wicked; vicious, depraved; profligate; licentious; evil.
IM-MOR-AL-ITY, n. Any act or practice contrary to the Divine law or social duties.—*Syn.* Injustice; dishonesty; pride; slander; profaneness; gambling; intemperance; wickedness; viciousness; impurity; licentiousness. All crimes are immoralities, but crime expresses more than immorality.
IM-MOR-AL-LY, ad. In a wicked or vicious manner.
IM-MORT-AL, a. Never dying or ending; having unlimited existence; destined to perpetual fame.—*Syn.* Eternal; everlasting; ceaseless; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; deathless.
IM-MORT-AL-ITY, n. Immortal existence; perpetuity; exemption from oblivion.
IM-MORTAL-IZE, v. t. To make immortal; to exempt from oblivion.
IM-MORTAL-LY, ad. With endless existence, or exemption from oblivion.
IM-MOV-A-BIL-ITY, } n. Steadfastness that
IM-MOV-A-BLE-NESS, } cannot be moved or shaken.
IM-MOV-A-BLE (moov'a-bl), a. That can not be moved, altered, or affected; not susceptible of tender feelings; not liable to be moved; not to be shaken or agitated.—*Syn.* Fixed; stable; steadfast; unchangeable.
IM-MOV-A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of being immovable.
IM-MOV-A-BLES (moov'a-bls), n. pl. In law, the opposite of movables.
IM-MOV-A-BLY (moov'a-bly), ad. With unshaken firmness.
IM-MON-ITY, n. Exemption from duty, charge, or tax; peculiar privilege; freedom.
IM-MORE, v. t. To inclose in walls; to confine; to imprison.
IM-MUS-IC-AL, a. Not musical; inharmonious.
IM-MU-TA-BIL-ITY, } n. Possessing the quality
IM-MU-TA-BLE-NESS, } of not being changed.
IM-MU-TA-BLE, a. That cannot be changed.
IM-MU-TA-BLY, ad. Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably.
IMP, v. t. To graft; to lengthen; to enlarge.
IMP, n. Offspring; a graft; a child.
IMP-ACT, v. t. To drive close together; to make tight.
IMP-ACT, n. Act of striking against another body; impression; blow or stroke received from another body.
IMP-AIR (4), v. t. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence; to make less strong.—*Syn.* To weaken; to injure; to enfeeble; to decrease.
IMP-ALE, v. t. To fix on a stake; to enclose with stakes, &c. See **EMPALE**.
IMP-AL-EMENT, n. Act of impaling.
IMP-AL-PA-BIL-ITY, n. Quality of not being perceptible by the touch.
IMP-AL-PA-BLE, a. That cannot be felt; not coarse or gross; fine.
IMP-AL-PA-BLY, ad. So as not to be felt or appreciated.
IMP-AL-YSY (pôl'yz), v. t. To paralyze; to deaden.
IMP-A-NATION, n. The supposed presence and union of Christ's body with the bread in the Eucharist; consubstantiation.
IMP-AN-NEL, v. t. To form or enrol a jury.
IMP-ARA-DISE, v. t. To make happy; to put in a place or state of felicity.
IMP-AR-ITY, n. Difference of degree, rank, or excellence; inequality; disproportion.
IMP-ARK, v. t. To enclose for making a park.
IMP-ART, v. t. To make another a sharer in; to bestow on another; to convey knowledge of something; to show by words or tokens.—*Syn.* To give; grant; share; confer; reveal; disclose; communicate, which see.
IM-PARTIAL (-pâr-shal), a. Free from bias; not favouring one more than another.
IM-PAR-TATION, n. The act of conferring.
IM-PAR-TIAL-ITY, n. Freedom from bias; indifference of opinion or judgment.—*Syn.* Justice; disinterestedness; equitableness.
IM-PAR-TIAL-LY, ad. Without prejudice or bias of judgment; justly; equitably.
IM-PART-IBLE, a. Not partible; that may be conferred, bestowed, or communicated.
IM-PART-MENT, n. Act of communicating.
IM-PASS-A-BLE, a. That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage.—*Syn.* Impervious; impenetrable; pathless.
IM-PAS-SI-BIL-ITY, n. Exemption from suffering or pain; insusceptibility of injury from without.
IM-PASS-IBLE, a. Incapable of passion or pain.
IM-PASS-ION (-pash'un), v. t. To affect with passion.
IM-PASS-ION-ATE, v. t. To affect powerfully.
IM-PASS-ION-ATE, a. Strongly affected; without passion or feeling.
IM-PASS-IONED (-pash'und), a. Animated; expressive of passion or ardour.
IM-PASS-IVE, a. Not susceptible of pain or suffering.
IM-PASS-IVE-LY, ad. Without sensibility to pain.
IM-PAS-SIV-ITY, n. The state or quality of being insusceptible of feeling pain or suffering.
IM-PAS-TATION, n. A union or mixture of different substances by means of cements.
IM-PASTE, v. t. To knead; to make into paste; to lay on colours thick.
IM-PATIENCE (-shence), n. Uneasiness under want, pain, delay, &c.; the not enduring of pain with composure.
IM-PATIENT (-shent), a. Not quiet under suffering or want; hasty; not enduring delay; uneasy.
IM-PATIENT-LY, ad. With uneasiness or restlessness; ardently.
IM-PAWN, v. t. To pawn; to pledge as security.
IM-PEACH (-peech'), v. t. To charge with crime or impropriety; appropriately, to present for trial before the proper tribunal, as a public officer in certain cases; to call in question, as the veracity of a witness.—*Syn.* To arraign; indict; criminate; censure; accuse, which see.
IM-PEACH-A-BLE, a. Liable to impeachment.
IM-PEACH-ER, n. One who accuses.
IM-PEACH-MENT, n. Act of impeaching; accusation before a competent tribunal.
IM-PEARL' (-pêrl'), v. t. To adorn with pearls.
IM-PEC-CA-BIL-ITY, n. The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin.
IM-PEC-CA-BLE, a. Not subject to sin; perfect.
IM-PEDE, v. t. Literally, to act against the feet; to hold back or obstruct by some opposing cause.—*Syn.* To hinder; arrest; delay; retard.
IM-PED-IMENT, n. That which checks or impedes progress; that which prevents ease and fluency of speech.—*Syn.* Obstacle; difficulty; hindrance.—An impediment literally strikes against our feet, and we remove it; an obstacle rises up before us in our path, and we surmount it; a difficulty sets before us something hard to be done, and we encounter it and overcome it; a hindrance holds us back for a time, but we break away from it.
IM-PEL, v. t. To urge or drive forward; to put under strong pressure; to excite strongly to action.—*Syn.* To instigate; incite; compel; induce.
IM-PEL-LENT, n. A power that drives forward; a having the quality of impelling.
IM-PEND, v. t. To hang over; to threaten; to be near or ready to fall on.
IM-PENDENCE, } n. A hanging over.
IM-PENDENCY, }

IMPE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; VINCIOUS.—e as x; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.

IM-PEND-ENT, } a. Hanging over; approaching.
IM-PEND-ING, } near; pressing closely.—SYN.
Imminent; menacing; instant. See IMMINENT.
IM-PEN-ETRA-BIL-I-TY, n. Quality of not being penetrable.

IM-PEN-ETRA-BLE, a. That can not be pierced; not to be affected or moved; impervious; stupid; not to be entered or viewed by the sight or mind; undiscoverable.

IM-PEN-ETRA-BLY, ad. So as not to be penetrated or pierced.

IM-PEN-IT-ENCE, } n. Want of penitence; ob-
IM-PEN-IT-EN-CY, } duracy; hardness of heart.

IM-PEN-IT-ENT, n. One who does not repent; a. not repenting of sin; of a hard heart.

IM-PEN-IT-ENT-LY, ad. Without repentance.

IM-PENNATE, a. Wingless; having very short wings, covered with squamose feathers.

IM-PERA-TIVE, a. Having authority; commanding; pressing.

IM-PER-A-TIVE-LY, ad. With command.

IM-PER-CIVA-BLE, } a. Not to be perceived;
IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE, } very small; minute; very slow in progress.

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLY, ad. So as not to be perceived.

IM-PER-FECT (13), a. Not finished; not complete; defective; liable to err; not entire, sound, or whole; in botany, wanting stamens or pistils.

IM-PER-FECTION, n. The want of something necessary to complete a thing; in book-binding, a sheet or signature wanting to complete a book.—SYN. Defect; deficiency; fault; failing; weakness; foible; blemish; vice.

IM-PER-FECT-LY, ad. Not fully or completely.

IM-PER-FOR-A-BLE, a. That can not be perforated or pierced.

IM-PER-FORATE, } a. Not perforated or
IM-PER-FOR-ATED, } pierced; having no pores.

IM-PER-IAL, a. Belonging to an emperor or an empire; royal; commanding.

IM-PER-IAL, n. A tuft of hair under the lower lip, first worn by the Imperialist troops.

IM-PER-IAL-IST, n. The subject of an emperor.

IM-PER-IAL-LY, ad. As though royal or commanding.

IM-PER-IL, v. t. To bring into danger.

IM-PER-I-OUS, a. Noting a spirit of arrogance and dictation; commanding, as imperious words.—SYN. Lordly; domineering.—One who is imperious exercises his authority in a manner highly offensive for its spirit and tone; one who is lordly assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is domineering gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.

IM-PER-I-OUS-LY, ad. Insolently; with command.

IM-PER-I-OUS-NESS, n. Commanding authority; haughtiness.

IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE, a. Not likely to perish.

IM-PER-MANENCE, n. Want of continued duration.

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL-I-TY, n. The quality of not allowing fluids to pass through.

IM-PER-ME-A-BLE, a. That whose pores can not be passed through.

IM-PER-SON-AL, a. Having no person, as a verb.

IM-PER-SON-AL-I-TY, n. Indistinctness of personality.

IM-PER-SON-AL-LY, ad. Without a personal nominative.

IM-PER-SON-ATE, v. t. To assume or represent the person or character of another; personify.

IM-PER-SON-ATION, n. The act of personifying, or representing things without life as persons.

IM-PER-SPEC-I-TY, n. Want of clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPEC-I-OUS, a. Not perspicuous or plain.

IM-PER-SUA-SIBLE, a. Not to be persuaded or moved by argument.

IM-PER-TINENCE, } a. Literally, that which
IM-PER-TIN-ENT, } does not pertain to the

case in hand; hence, unbecoming intrusion; rude interference with others, either in words or actions; something of little or no value.—SYN. Irrelevance; rudeness; sauciness; obtrusiveness; officiousness; intermeddling.

IM-PERTI-NENT (13), a. Literally, not pertaining to the matter in hand; hence, rudely irrelevant, as an impertinent remark; rudely obtrusive, as an impertinent fellow.—SYN. Officious.—A person is officious who intrudes his offices or assistance where they are not needed; he is impertinent when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. The former shows a want of tact; the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of sheer impudence.

IM-PERTI-NENT-LY, ad. In a rude, irrelevant manner; officiously.

IM-PER-TUR-BABLE, a. That can not be disturbed. [tion.]

IM-PER-TUR-BATION, n. Freedom from agitation. IM-PER-VI-A-BLE, a. Not to be penetrated.

IM-PER-VI-OUS (13), a. Not to be penetrated; not penetrable by a pointed instrument or by light; not permeable to fluid.—SYN. Impassable; pathless; impenetrable; impermeable.

IM-PER-VI-OUS-LY, ad. In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IM-PER-VI-OUS-NESS, n. State of not admitting a passage.

IM-PET-IGO, n. A pustular eruption.

IM-PETRATE, v. t. To obtain by request.

IM-PETRATION, n. Act of obtaining by request, prayer, or petition.

IM-PET-U-OS-I-TY, n. A rushing with violence; furiousness of temper.—SYN. Rapidity; fury; vehemence; fierceness; passion.

IM-PET-U-OS (-pét-yu-us), a. Rushing with violence; vehemence of mind; moving with precipitation or violence.—SYN. Forcible; rapid; hasty; furious; boisterous; fierce; passionate.

IM-PET-U-OS-LY, ad. With vehemence; furiously.

IM-PET-U-OS-NESS, n. Violence of motion or of temper.

IM-PET-US, n. Force of motion; impulse; momentum.

IM-PIERCE, v. t. To pierce through.

IM-PI-ET-Y, n. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the Divine character and authority; neglect of the Divine precepts; any act of wickedness.—SYN. Ungodliness; irreligion; unrighteousness; supineness; profaneness; infidelity; blasphemy.

IM-PINGE, v. t. To fall or dash with force against.

IM-PI-OUS, a. Irreverent toward God; manifesting contempt for his authority; tending to dishonour him, &c.—SYN. Ungodly; profane; irreligious; wicked; sinful; rebellious.

IM-PI-OUS-LY, ad. With irreverence; profanely.

IM-PI-OUS-NESS, n. Contempt of God.

IM-PISH, a. Having the qualities of an imp.

IM-PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY, } n. The quality of being
IM-PLA-CA-BLE-NESS, } not appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable anger or hatred.

IM-PLA-CA-BLE, a. Not to be appeased or made peaceful; constant in enmity; not to be subdued.—SYN. Inexorable; unappeasable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless malicious; stubborn.

IM-PLA-CA-BLY, ad. With unappeasable enmity.

IM-PLANT, v. t. To set, plant, or infix for growth.—SYN. To insert; ingraft; introduce; infix; infuse. [the mind.]

IM-PLANTATION, n. Act of setting or fixing in appearance of truth.

IM-PLAUS-I-BLE, a. Not plausible or wearing the appearance of truth.

IM-PLAUD, v. t. To sue or prosecute at law.

IM-PLE-MENT, n. Whatever may supply wants; a tool or instrument; utensil.

IM-PLE-MENTING, a. Supplying; fulfilling.

IM-PLETION (-plé'shun), n. Act of filling up; fullness.

IMPOSE *v. t.* One who imposes or enjoins.
IMPOSED *ad.* As if by authority.
IMPOSED *v. t.* The stone on which prin-
 ces were to be crowned.

DRIFTING - *drift*, v. A lying on, as of hands in relaxation, something laid on, as a duty, *passive*, *etc.*; some trick or deception by which one is engaged upon. No *Drift*.

IMPOSSIBLE. 1. That which can not be.
IMPOSSIBLE. 2. That can not be or be done.

1919-20. Duty on goods paid by the importer; part of a similar receipt and articles on which the weight of the building is determined which serves for the base in building an area—Srs. Toll; reduce extra: custom: inv.

INFLAMMATION, rather into an abscess or carbuncle, or to affect with an abscess

INFORMATION. a. The forming of an

ABSCISSA *ab'si'shə* . *n.* An absciss; an
abscissa.

IMPOSE, v. One who imposes on others; a
IMPOSITOR

MAH SUTSA - play you . a. Deception practised
under a false name or assumed character - Sux

Under a large tree of bamboo, the caterpillar - Six.
 One of them was very conspicuous, delicious.
 Nymphs - 4. Went to lower animal or

... want of inclination to ... instability

to operate the Wagon; tediousness; im-

Wanted: willing competent

WEEKLY: without power over

M pound. To define in a pound; to re-

... to poverty; to

... A reference to indi-

What can not be per-

...the
... ..
... ..

...the

... .. The name

...but not

STATE OF TEXAS: The state of

...the state of
...quality of being

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1-11-61

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

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1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are considered to be a threat to national security. This includes anyone who is involved in espionage, sabotage, or other activities that could harm the country's interests.

... TO OTHERS OF ONE THING TO ANOTHER.

DÓVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VÍCIÓUS.—E AS K; É AS J; É AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

IM-PREG-NATION, *n.* Act of impregnating; communication of particles or virtues of one thing to another; that with which any thing is so affected.

IM-PRESS, *v. t.* Literally, to press in; hence, to stamp or imprint; to fix deep, as a truth in the mind; to affect, as favourably impressed; to force into the service of the public, as seamen, &c.

IMPRESS, *n.* That which is impressed; mark; stamp.

IM-PRESS-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Capacity of being im-

IM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* That easily receives or yields to an impression; that can be stamped on another body.

IM-PRESSION (-prêsh'un), *n.* The act of impressing one body on another; a mark, as of a seal on wax; effect of objects on the mind; an image in the mind; idea; sensible effect; slight remembrance; a single edition of a book; copy of an engraving, &c., from the engraved block or plate.

IM-PRESS-IVE, *a.* Producing a powerful effect; tending to make an impression, or able to excite attention and feeling; adapted to touch the sensibility, &c.; capable of being impressed.

IM-PRESS-IVE-LY, *ad.* So as to make a deep impression.

IM-PRESS-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being im-

IM-PRESSMENT, *n.* The act of forcing men into the public or other service; seizing for the public use.

IM-PRESSURE (-prêsh'ur), *n.* Mark made by

IM-PR-I-MA-TUR, *n.* [L.] Licence to print a book; used also to denote approval by a critic, &c.

IM-PR-I-MIS, *ad.* [L.] First; in the first place.

IM-PRINT, *v. t.* To print; to impress; to fix deep

on the mind or memory.

IM-PRINT, *n.* The name of a publisher or printer inserted in the title-page of a book, with the name of the place where published, time of publication, &c.

IM-PRISON (-priz'zn), *v. t.* To put in a prison; to confine.

IM-PRISON-MENT, *n.* Confinement in prison.

IM-PROB-A-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of being not likely to be true.

IM-PROB-A-BLE, *a.* Not likely to be true or to

IM-PROB-A-BLY, *ad.* Without likelihood.

IM-PROB-ITY, *n.* Want of rectitude or moral principle; dishonesty.

IM-PROMPTU, *ad.* Without previous study; *n.* a piece made off-hand or an extemporaneous composition.

IM-PROPER, *a.* Not appropriate; not suited to the end aimed at; not suited to circumstances, place, character, &c.; unbecoming; not suited to a particular office or service; unqualified; not according to the idiom of a language, as an improper word.—*Syn.* Inappropriate; unsuitably; out of place; ill-timed; unseasonable.

IM-PROPER-LY, *ad.* In an unfit or unsuitable manner; wrongly.

IM-PROPRI-ATE, *v. t.* To take to one's self; to place the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.

IM-PRO-PRI-ATION, *n.* The putting of ecclesiastical property into the hands of a layman.

IM-PRO-PRI-A-TOR, *n.* A layman having church lands.

IM-PRO-PR-I-ETY, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character; inaccuracy of language.

IM-PROV-A-BLE (-proov'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being made better.

IM-PROV-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Susceptibility of im-

IM-PROV-A-BILI-TY, } provement.

IM-PROVE, *v. t.* To make better; to use or employ to good purpose; to apply to practical purposes; to occupy for residence or cultivation.—*Syn.* To employ; better; correct; rectify; use; *v. t.* to grow better or wiser; to rise in market price.

IM-PROVEMENT (im-proov'ment), *n.* Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; valuable addition; change for the better; progress in state or knowledge, &c.; use to good account; practical application; occupancy for use or culture, &c.—*Syn.* Advancement; amelioration; increase; progress; instruction; edification; rise; occupancy, &c.

IM-PROVEMENTS, *n. pl.* Valuable additions or meliorations.

IM-PROV-I-DENCE, *n.* Want of foresight; neglect to make suitable provision.

IM-PROV-I-DENT, *a.* Neglecting to make provision for the future.—*Syn.* Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless.

IM-PROV-I-DENT-LY, *ad.* Without due foresight.

IM-PROV-I-SATION, *n.* Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TOR, *n.* [It.] A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

IM-PRO-VISA-TRICE, *n.* [It.] A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

IM-PRO-VISE' (-veez'), *v. t.* To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse.

IM-PRUDENCE (31), *n.* Want of prudence, caution, or due regard to consequences.—*Syn.* Indiscretion; rashness; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; negligence.

IM-PRUDENT, *a.* Wanting prudence or discretion; not attentive to consequences.—*Syn.* Indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; rash; heedless.

IM-PRUDENT-LY, *ad.* In an indiscreet, careless way.

IM-PU-DENCE, *n.* Assurance connected with a disregard for the feelings of others; shamelessness.—*Syn.* Effrontery; sauciness.—*Impudence* refers more especially to the feelings; *effrontery* (lit., meeting face to face) to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness; *sauciness* (lit., giving the sauce) to a sudden outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior.

IM-PU-DENT, *a.* Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.—*Syn.* Shameless; brazen; bold-faced; immodest; rude; insolent; impertinent; saucy;

IM-PU-DENT-LY, *ad.* With shameless effrontery.

IM-PUGN' (-pûne'), *v. t.* To oppose; to contradict.

IM-PUGNER, *n.* One who impugns.

IM-PUIS-SANT, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; powerless.

IMPULSE, *n.* Force communicated; influence on the mind; impression.

IM-PULSION (-pul'shun), *n.* Act of impelling; influence.

IM-PULSIVE, *a.* Communicating force; acting by impulse, as an impulsive person.

IM-PULSIVELY, *ad.* With force; by impulse.

IM-PUNI-TY, *n.* Exemption from punishment; freedom from harm.

IM-PURE, *a.* Mixed with extraneous matter; contrary to modesty or to sanctity.—*Syn.* Foul; filthy; feculent; unclean; defiled; unchaste; guilty; unholy.

IM-PURELY, *ad.* With impurity or defilement.

IM-PURENESS, } *n.* Want of purity; mixture of

IM-PURI-TY, } a foreign substance or foul matter; want of chastity or holiness; defilement by guilt or legal uncleanness; foul language.—*Syn.* Foulness; turbidness; uncleanness; pollution; guilt; unholiness; obscenity.

IM-PURPLE, *v. t.* To tinge with purple.

IM-PUTA-BLE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PUTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable.

IM-PU-TATION, *n.* Act of imputing; charge of ill; censure.

IM-PUTA-TIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PUTE, *v. t.* To set to the account of; to attribute; to charge.

IM-PU-TRESC-I-BLE, *a.* Not subject to putrefaction.

IN, a prefix, like *an*, often gives to a word a nega-

IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Inadequate power or
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Inadequate force of knowledge,
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Inadequate humanity; incompe-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* The quality of
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* The state of being be-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* That cannot be reached or
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* So as not to be ap-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Want of accuracy or exact-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Defect; fault; error.
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Not correct or exact; erro-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* In an erroneous or in-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Want of taste; idleness.
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Not in action; not disposed to
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Languish; slothful; lazy. See
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* With sluggishness or inac-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Want of activity; idleness;
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* (See *kuwa-si*), *n.* Insufficiency;
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Not equal to the purpose, to
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* The state or condition of a thing, or in due
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Not just, as description.—*Syn.*
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Incommensurate; disproportionate; in-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Incommensurate; disproportionate; in-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Not fully; not suffi-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* The quality of being
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Six inequality; inadequacy; in-
 IN-AP-PRO-PR-I-UM, *ad.* Insufficiency, incompleteness.
 IN-AD-HE-SION (zh-shun), *n.* Want of adhesion.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not adhering.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* The quality of not
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not proper to be admitted.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Negligence; oversight;
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* The effect of inattention.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not turning the mind to.—
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Negligent; careless; inattentive; heedless.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* With negligence.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not affable; reserved.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* That cannot be
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Justly alienated or transferred to another
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* So as to forbid
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* alienation.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Unalterable.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* (See *kuwa-si*), *n.* A woman in love.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* (See *kuwa-si*), *n.* A man in love.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Void; empty; *n.* a void space.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Void of life or spirit.—*Syn.*
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Dead; lifeless; inactive; dull; spiritless.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Emptiness; exhaus-
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* tion from want of food.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Void space; emptiness.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Want of appetite or de-
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* sire of food, or of inclina-
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* tion.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Quality of not
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* being applicable.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* That may not be applied;
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* not applicable.—*Syn.* Unsuitable; unsuited; un-
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* adapted; unfit.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Want of application, at-
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* tention, or assiduity.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not apposite or
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* suitable.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not to be estimated;
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* that can not be valued.
 IN-AD-HE-SION, *ad.* Not intelligible.

IN-AP-*PRE-HEN-SIVE*, *a.* Not apprehensive.
 IN-AP-*PRO-ACH-A-BLE*, *a.* Not to be approached.
 IN-AP-*PRO-FI-ATE*, *a.* Unsuitable; unfit; not
 belonging to.
 IN-AP-*PRO-PRI-ATE-NESS*, *n.* Unsuitableness.
 IN-AP-*T*, *a.* Unapt; not fitted; unsuited.
 IN-AP-*TITUDE*, *n.* A want of fitness or adapta-
 tion; unsuitableness.
 IN-AR-*CH*, *v. t.* To graft by joining a scion to a
 stock without separating it from its parent tree.
 IN-AR-*CHING*, *n.* The method of grafting without
 separating a scion from its parent stock.
 IN-AR-*TIC U-LATE*, *a.* Not uttered with articula-
 tion or junction of the organs of speech; indistinct;
 in *zoology*, not jointed.
 IN-AR-*TIC U-LATE-LY*, *ad.* Not with distinct
 syllables.
 IN-AR-*TIC U-LATE-NESS*, *n.* Indistinctness of
 IN-AR-*TIC U-LATION*, *n.* utterance; want of
 articulation.
 IN-AR-*TI-FI-CIAL* (-fish'al), *a.* Not done by art;
 artless.
 IN-AR-*TI-FI-CIAL-LY*, *ad.* Without art; artlessly.
 IN-AR-*MCCHE*, *ad.* Such being the case.
 IN-AT-*TENTION*, *n.* Neglect to attend; want of
 consideration; disregard; heedlessness. — *Srs.*
Inadvertence — We miss seeing a thing through
inadvertence when we do not look at it; through
inattention when we give no heed to it, though
 directly before us. The latter is therefore the
 worst. *Inadvertence* may be an involuntary ac-
 cident; *inattention* is culpable neglect. A versa-
 tile mind is often *inadvertent*; a careless or stu-
 pid one is *inattentive*.
 IN-AT-*TENTIVE*, *a.* Not fixing the mind on an
 object; not listening. — *Srs.* *Regrardless*; care-
 less; heedless; thoughtless; negligent; re-
 miss.
 IN-AT-*TENTIVE-LY*, *ad.* Without attention;
 carelessly.
 IN-AU-*D-I-BLE*, *a.* That can not be heard.
 IN-AU-*D-I-BLY*, *ad.* In a manner not to be heard.
 IN-AU-*G-U-RAL*, *a.* Relating to inauguration;
 made or pronounced at an inauguration; *n.* a
 discourse which one pronounces at his inaugura-
 tion.
 IN-AU-*G-U-RATE*, *v. t.* Literally, to introduce with
 good omens; hence, to induct into office; to
 enter upon, open, &c. (as a status or building),
 with appropriate ceremonies.
 IN-AU-*G-U-RATION*, *n.* Act of inaugurating; in-
 ducting into office; an entering upon, opening,
 &c., with appropriate ceremonies.
 IN-AU-*G-U-RA-TO-RY*, *a.* Pertaining to inaugura-
 tion.
 IN-AU-*SPI-CIOUS* (-speh'us), *a.* Unfortunate;
 unfavourable; ill-omened; unlucky.
 IN-AU-*SPI-CIOUS-LY*, *ad.* With bad omens.
 IN-AU-*SPI-CIOUS-NESS*, *n.* The state or quality
 of being *inauspicious*; *unfavourableness*.
 IN-*BOARD*, *n.* Carried away or stowed within the
 hold of a ship, &c., as a cargo.
 IN-*BOARD*, *ad.* Within the hold of a vessel.
 IN-*BORN*, *a.* Implanted by nature; inherited.
 IN-*BREATH*, *v. t.* To infuse by breathing.
 IN-*BRED*, *a.* Bred by nature; natural; innate.
 IN-*CA*, *n.* The native title of a king or prince of
 Peru before the Spanish conquest.
 IN-*CAGE*, *v. t.* To confine in a cage or to any
 narrow limits; to coop up.
 IN-CAL-*CU-LA-BLE*, *a.* That cannot be calcu-
 lated.
 IN-*CA-LÉS-SCEN*, *n.* A growing warm; inc-
 IN-*CAN-DESCEN-CY*, *n.* pient or increasing heat.
 IN-*CAN-DESCENCE*, *n.* A white heat, or the
 glowing whiteness of a body from intense heat.
 IN-*CAN-DESCENT*, *a.* White, or glowing with
 intense heat.
 IN-*CAN-TATION*, *n.* Act of enchanting; enchant-
 ment; a spell.
 IN-CAN-*TATO-RY*, *a.* Dealing with enchantment;
 magical.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BULL; VI'CIOUS.—C as K; C as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

IN-EA-PA-BIL-ITY, } n. Natural incapacity;
IN-EA-PA-BLE-NESS, } want of power or of legal qualifications.

IN-EA-PA-BLE, a. Wanting capacity sufficient; wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, or comprehend; not admitting; wanting moral power or disposition; wanting legal qualifications. See INCOMPETENT.

IN-EA-PAC-I-TATE (-päs'e-täte), v. t. To deprive of power; to disqualify; to disable; to render unfit.

IN-EA-PAC-I-TATION, n. Want of capacity; disqualification.

IN-EA-PAC-I-TY (-päs'e-ty), n. Want of capacity or of qualifications.—SYN. Inability; incapability; incompetency.

IN-EAR-CER-ATE, v. t. To imprison; to confine.

IN-EAR-CER-ATION, n. Imprisonment.

IN-EAR-NATE, a. Clothed in flesh.

IN-EAR-NATION, n. Act of clothing with flesh or of assuming flesh; granulation; especially the assumption of human nature by our Lord Jesus Christ.

IN-EAR-NATIVE, a. Causing new flesh to grow.

IN-EASE', v. t. To enclose in a case; to cover or surround with something solid.

IN-EASK', v. t. To put into a cask.

IN-EAT-E-NATION, n. Act of linking together

IN-EAUTION, n. Want of caution.

IN-EAUTIONS, a. Not cautious or circumspect; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend.—SYN. Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; impolitic; thoughtless; heedless; careless; improvident.

IN-EAUTIONS-LY, ad. Without due caution.

IN-EAUTION-NESS, n. Want of caution; heedlessness; want of foresight.

IN-EA-VA-TED, a. Made hollow or concave; bent round or in.

IN-EA-VATION, n. A hollow place; act of making hollow.

IN-CEN-DI-A-RISM, n. The act or practice of setting fire to buildings.

IN-CEN-DI-A-RY, n. One who maliciously burns a house or excites discord.

IN-CEN-DI-A-RY, a. Pertaining to the malicious burning of buildings; tending to excite factions, seditions, or quarrels.

IN-CENSE, n. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums burned in religious rites; the materials used in making perfumes; acceptable prayers and praises.

IN-CENSE, v. t. To perfume with odours.

IN-CENSE, v. t. To inflame to anger; to excite angry passions.—SYN. To enrage; provoke; exasperate; anger; irritate; heat; fire.

IN-CENSEMENT, n. Irritation; exasperation.

IN-CEN-SION (-sän'shun), n. The act of kindling.

IN-CEN-SIVE, a. Tending to provoke or excite.

IN-CENT-IVE, a. Inciting; encouraging; n. that which encourages, moves the mind, or operates on the passions; inflames or prompts to good or ill.—SYN. Encouragement; motive; incitement; spur; stimulus.

IN-CEPTION (-sëp'shun), n. A beginning; first attempt.

IN-CEPT-IVE, a. Beginning; commencing.

IN-CER-ATION, n. The act of covering with wax.

IN-CERT-I-TUDE, n. Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

IN-CES-SAN-CY, n. Uninterrupted continuance.

IN-CES-SANT, a. Having no intermission or cessation.—SYN. Unceasing; uninterrupted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

IN-CES-SANT-LY, ad. Without intermission; unceasingly.

IN-CEST', n. Cohabitation of persons within prohibited degrees of kindred.

IN-CEST-COUS (-sëst'yün-us), n. Consisting in incest, or guilt of it.

IN-CEST-COUS-LY, ad. In a manner that involves the crime of incest.

IN-CEST-COUS-NESS, n. State or quality of being incestuous.

INCH, n. The twelfth part of a foot; proverbially, a small quantity or degree.

IN-CHAST-I-TY, n. Lewdness; unchastity.

INCH/MEAL, n. A piece an inch long. By inchmeal, by small degrees.

IN-CHO-ATE (in'kô-ate), a. Begun; commenced.

IN-CHO-ATION, n. Act of beginning.

IN-CHO-A-TIVE (in-kô'a-tiv), a. Inceptive; beginning.

IN-CI-DENCE, n. A falling on; hence, an accident or casualty; the direction in which one body strikes another; angle of incidence, the angle made by the line of incidence and a perpendicular to the plane struck.

IN-CI-DENT, a. Falling on; liable to fall on; casual; appertaining to.

IN-CI-DENT, n. That which happens; that which happens aside of the main design.—SYN. Event; occurrence; fact; circumstance, which see.

IN-CI-DENTAL, a. Literally, falling in; hence, secondary to something else; connected with some main object; occasional.—SYN. Accidental.

—Incidental should never be confounded with accidental. A meeting with a friend is accidental when it is simply casual or undesigned; it is incidental to a journey which brings us together, whether by design or not. A remark incidentally made during a conversation may be taken up by one accidentally present, and reported to our disadvantage.

IN-CI-DENTAL-LY, ad. By accident; without intention; casually.

IN-CIN-ER-ATE, v. t. To burn to ashes.

IN-CIN-ER-ATION, n. A burning to ashes.

IN-CIPT-EN-CY, n. Beginning; commencement.

IN-CIPT-ENT, a. Beginning; commencing.

IN-CIPT-ENT-LY, ad. At first.

IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC-TION, n. Want of due caution.

IN-CISE', v. t. To cut in; to carve; to engrave.

IN-CISION (-sish'un), n. A cutting; cut; gash; the separation of the surface of any substance by a sharp instrument.

IN-CIS-IVE, a. Cutting; incisive teeth, in animals, are the fore teeth; the cutters.

IN-CISOR, n. A cutter; a fore tooth.

IN-CI-O-RY, a. Having the quality of cutting.

IN-CIS-URE (-sish'yür), n. A cut; an incision.

IN-CIT-ANT, n. That which incites or stimulates.

IN-CI-TATION, n. Act of moving to action; incitement.

IN-CITE', v. t. To move or rouse to action by motives, impulse, or influence.—SYN. To stimulate; instigate; spur; goad; rouse; urge; provoke; encourage; excite, which see.

IN-CITE'MENT, n. That which excites the mind or moves to action.—SYN. Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

IN-CITER, n. He or that which excites to action.

IN-CI-VIL-I-TY, n. Want of courtesy or respectful manners toward others.—SYN. Impoliteness; uncourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect.

IN-CIVISM, n. Want of civism or patriotism.

IN-CLASP' v. t. To clasp.

IN-CLE. See INKLE.

IN-CLEM-EN-CY, n. Want of mildness; severity, applied chiefly to weather.—SYN. Rigour; storminess; boisterousness.

IN-CLEMENT, a. Wanting in mildness; severe, applied chiefly to weather.—SYN. Rough; boisterous; rainy; cold.

IN-CLINA-BLE, a. Leaning; somewhat disposed; having a propension of will.

IN-CLI-NATION, n. Tendency toward any point; leaning of the mind; incipient desire; decanting of liquors by inclining the vessel; dip of the magnetic needle; mutual approach of two lines or planes so as to form an angle.—SYN. Slope; tendency; bent; proneness; propensity. See DISPOSITION.

1. *s. &c., long.*—1, 2, &c., *short.*—*CINE, FIE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; TRESE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD, MOVE,*

IN-CLIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Leaning; inclining.

IN-CLINE, *v. t.* To cause to deviate from a straight, upright, or parallel line; to give a tendency to the will or affections; to cause to stoop.—*SYN.* To lean; slope; bend; bow; turn; dispose, &c.

IN-CLINE, *v. t.* To deviate from an erect or parallel line; to have a propensity; to have an appetite; to be disposed.

IN-CLINE, *n.* The inclined part of a rail-road.

IN-CLINED-PLANE, *n.* A plain or smooth surface sloping downward or upward; one of the five mechanical powers.

IN-CLINOMETER, *n.* An instrument to measure vertical magnetic force.

IN-CLOISTER, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister.

IN-CLOSE, *v. t.* To surround; to shut in; to fence; to cover with a wrapper or under a seal, as a letter, &c.

IN-CLOSURE (-klō'zhur), *n.* The act of inclosing; state of being inclosed; that which incloses; place inclosed; thing inclosed.

IN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.

IN-CLODE, *v. t.* To confine within; to embrace within limits.—*SYN.* To contain; comprehend; hold; comprise; involve.

IN-CLU'SION (-klū'zhun), *n.* Act of including.

IN-CLOU'VE, *a.* Comprehending; taking in; taken into the number or sum.

IN-CLOU'VE-LY, *ad.* Together; by including both.

IN-COAGU-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be concreted or coagulated.

IN-COG, *ad.* In concealment or disguise.

IN-COGNI-TANCE, *n.* Want of the power of

IN-COGNI-TAN-CY, *n.* thinking.

IN-COGNI-TANT (-kō'g'e-tant), *n.* Not thinking or having the power to think.

IN-COGNI-TATIVE, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

IN-COGNI-ZA-BLE (-kō'g'i-na-za-bl or -kō'n'i-za-bl), *a.*

That can not be recognized or distinctly known.

IN-CO-HER'ENCE, *n.* Want of connection; in-

IN-CO-HER'EN-CY, *n.* consistency; looseness, or unconnected state of parts.

IN-CO-HER'ENT, *a.* Not connected; inconsistent.

IN-CO-HER'ENT-LY, *ad.* Unconnectedly; loosely.

IN-CO-IN-CI-DENT, *a.* Not agreeing.

IN-COM-BUS-TI-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of

IN-COM-BUSTI-BLE-NESS, *n.* being incapable of being burned or consumed.

IN-COM-BUSTI-BLE, *a.* That will not burn.

IN-COME (in'kum), *n.* Rent; profit accruing from property or business.

IN-COM-MEN'DAM, [law L.] To hold a vacant church-living by favour of the crown till a proper pastor is provided.

IN-COM-MEN-SU-RA-BILI-TY, *n.* (-mēn'shū),

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of having no common measure.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE (-mēn'shū), *a.* Having no common measure; unequal; inadequate.

IN-COM-MEN'SU-RATE (-mēn'shū-rate), *a.* Not of equal extent; not admitting a common measure.

—*SYN.* Unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

IN-COM-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be mixed.

IN-COM-MODE, *v. t.* To give inconvenience or trouble to.—*SYN.* To disturb; molest; trouble; annoy; disquiet; vex.

IN-COM-MODI-OU-S, *a.* Not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble without much injury.

—*SYN.* Inconvenient; troublesome; unsuitable; disquieting; annoying; vexing.

IN-COM-MODI-OU-S-LY, *ad.* With inconvenience; unsuitably.

IN-COM-MODI-OU-S-NESS, *n.* The quality of causing inconvenience or want of accommodation.

IN-COM-MUNI-CABLE, *a.* That can not be communicated or revealed to others.

IN-COM-MUNI-CABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality

IN-COM-MU-NI-CABI-LI-TY, *n.* of not being capable of communication.

IN-COM-MUNI-CABLE, *ad.* So as not to be imparted or made known.

IN-COM-MUNI-CATIVE, *a.* Not disposed to communicate or hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial.

IN-COM-MUTA-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of

IN-COM-MUTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* not being exchanged with another.

IN-COM-MUTA-BLE, *a.* That can not be ex-

IN-COM-MUTA-BLY, *ad.* Without mutual ex-

change.

IN-COM-PACT, *a.* Not compact; not close

IN-COM-PACTED, *a.* or solid.

IN-COM-PAR-A-BLE, *a.* That admits no comparison; matchless; usually in a good sense, but it may be properly used in a bad sense.

IN-COM-PAR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.

IN-COM-PAR-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comparison; without competition.

IN-COM-PASSION-ATE (-pāsh'un-ate), *a.* Desti-

tute of pity; cruel.

IN-COM-PASSION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without com-

passion, pity, or tenderness.

IN-COM-PAT-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Impossibility of co-

existence; irreconcilable inconsistency.

IN-COM-PAT-I-BLE, *a.* Not able to co-exist;

irreconcilably opposed. *See* INCONSISTENT.

IN-COM-PAT-I-BLY, *ad.* Inconsistently.

IN-COM-PET-ENCE, *n.* Want of adequate

IN-COM-PET-EN-CY, *n.* ability or qualifications;

want of adequate means or of legal power.—*SYN.*

Inability; inadequacy; unfitness; incapability.

IN-COM-PET-ENT, *a.* Wanting due strength or

IN-COM-PET-ENT, *a.* suitable faculties; wanting in the legal qualifica-

tions; insufficient; improper; unfit.—*SYN.*

Incapable.—*Incompetent* is a relative term, denot-

ing a want of the requisite qualifications for per-

forming a given act, service, &c.; incapable is

absolute, denoting want of power, either natural

or moral. We speak of a man as *incompetent* to a

certain task, &c. We say of an idiot that he is

incapable of learning to read; and of a man dis-

tinguished for his honour that he is incapable of a

mean action.

IN-COM-PET-ENT-LY, *ad.* Inadequately; unsuit-

ably.

IN-COM-LETE, *a.* Not finished; imperfect; in

botany, lacking calyx or corolla, or both.

IN-COM-LETE-LY, *ad.* Imperfectly.

IN-COM-LETE-NESS, *n.* Unfinished state; de-

fectiveness; imperfectness.

IN-COM-PLEX, *a.* Not complex; simple.

IN-COM-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* Not ready to yield com-

pliance.

IN-COM-PLI-ANCE, *n.* Defect of compliance; un-

yielding temper or constitution.

IN-COM-PO-SITE or IN-COM-PO-SITE, *a.* Uncom-

pounded; simple.

IN-COM-PRE-HEN-SI-BILI-TY, *n.* The qua-

IN-COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* lity of being

incomprehensible.

IN-COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That cannot be

understood; beyond the reach of human intel-

lect. [intelligible.]

IN-COM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be

IN-COM-PRESS-I-BILI-TY, *n.* The property of

resisting compression into a smaller space.

IN-COM-PRESS-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be re-

duced into a smaller compass.

IN-COM-PUTA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be com-

puted.

IN-COM-CEAL-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of conceal-

ment; not to be hid.

IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLE (-seer'a-bl), *a.* That cannot

be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

IN-CON-CEIV-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of

being inconceivable.

DOVZ, WOLF, BOK; RÜLE, BÜLL; V'CIÖUS.—*as k; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.*

IN-CON-CEIV'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comprehension.
IN-CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* Want of proportion.
IN-CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not producing a conclusion; not determining a question.
IN-CON-CLU'SIVE-LY, *ad.* Not conclusively.
IN-CON-CLU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth.
IN-CON-COCTION, *n.* State of being indigested; unripeness.
IN-CON-DEN'SA-BLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed.
IN-CON-FORMI-TY, *n.* Want of conformity.
IN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be frozen.
IN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The impossibility of being congealed.
IN-CON-GRU-ENT (-kóng'gru-ent), *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.
IN-CON-GRU'I-TY, *n.* Inconsistency; unsuitableness of one thing to another; the property by which one fluid is prevented from uniting with another.
IN-CON-GRU-OUS (-kóng'gru-us), *a.* Not suitable or accordant.—*SYN.* Unfit; inappropriate. *See* INCONSISTENT.
IN-CON-GRU-OUS-LY, *ad.* Unsuitably.
IN-CON-SCION'A-BLE, *a.* Having no sense of good or evil, right or wrong.
IN-CON-SEQUENCE, *n.* Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.
IN-CON-SEQUENT, *a.* Without regular inference; not following.
IN-CON-SE-QUENTIAL (-kwén'shal), *a.* Not following from the premises; of no importance; of little moment.
IN-CON-SIDER'A-BLE, *a.* Not of great amount or importance; not worthy of notice.—*SYN.* Unimportant; immaterial; insignificant; small; trivial.
IN-CON-SIDER'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Small importance.
IN-CON-SIDER'A-BLY, *ad.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.
IN-CON-SIDER-ATE, *a.* Not considerate; without regard to safety or propriety; proceeding from heedlessness.—*SYN.* Thoughtless; inattentive; heedless; inadvertent.
IN-CON-SIDER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences.
IN-CON-SIDER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences.—*SYN.* Carelessness; rashness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; imprudence; inattention.
IN-CON-SID-ER-ATION, *n.* Want of consideration.
IN-CON-SISTENCE, } *n.* Contrariety; incongruity; absurdity in argument or narration; unsteadiness; changeableness.
IN-CON-SISTEN-CY, }
IN-CON-SISTENT, *a.* Contrary to; not in unison or agreement with; not uniform.—*SYN.* Incongruous; incompatible. Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they cannot co-exist, and it is therefore impossible to unite them. Habitual levity of mind is *incongruous* with the profession of a clergyman; it is *inconsistent* with his ordination vows; it is *incompatible* with his permanent usefulness.
IN-CON-SISTENT-LY, *ad.* Without consistency; with absurdity.
IN-CON-SOL'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting comfort.
IN-CON-SOL'A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of consolation.
IN-CON-SO-NANCE, } *n.* Disagreement; incon-
IN-CON-SO-NAN-CY, } sistency; in music, dis-
IN-CON-SO-NAN-CY, } cordance.
IN-CON-SPI'C-UOUS, *a.* Not perceived by the sight; not discerned.

IN-CON-STAN-CY, *n.* Mutability of temper or affection.—*SYN.* Mutability; unsteadiness; fickleness; instability; dissimilitude.
IN-CON-STANT, *a.* Subject to change, as things; subject to change of opinion or purpose.—*SYN.* Mutable; changeable; variable; fickle; volatile.
IN-CON-STANT-LY, *ad.* With changeableness.
IN-CON-SUM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed.
IN-CON-SUM-MATE, *a.* Not complete.
IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* That cannot be disputed; too clear to be controverted.—*SYN.* Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.
IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all dispute; in a manner to preclude debate.—*SYN.* Indisputably; incontrovertibly; undeniably; unquestionably.
IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.
IN-CON-TINENCE, } *n.* Want of restraint of the
IN-CON-TINEN-CY, } passions or appetites; un-
chastity; intemperance; inability to restrain natural evacuations.
IN-CON-TI-NENT, *a.* Not restraining the passions and appetites; unchaste.
IN-CON-TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste.
IN-CON-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Without due restraint of the passions; immediately.
IN-CON-TROL'LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be controlled.
IN-CON-TRO-VERTI-BLE, *a.* Too clear to admit of dispute.—*SYN.* Incontestable; indubitable; irrefragable; unquestionable; undeniable.
IN-CON-TRO-VERTI-BLY, *ad.* Beyond dispute.
IN-CON-VENIENCE (-vén'yence), } *n.* Want of
IN-CON-VENIEN-CY, } convenience;
that which troubles or gives uneasiness.—*SYN.* Inconvenientness; disquiet; disadvantage.
IN-CON-VENIENT (-vén'yent), *a.* Giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing difficulty of progress or success.—*SYN.* Inconvenient; unsuitable; disquieting; annoying.
IN-CON-VENIENT-LY, *ad.* Unsuitably; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.
IN-CON-VEET-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being changeable into something else.
IN-CON-VEETI-BLE, *a.* Not convertible into another thing.
IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be convinced.
IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of conviction.
IN-COR-POR-AL. *See* INCORPOREAL.
IN-COR-POR-AL'I-TY, *n.* Immateriality.
IN-COR-POR-ATE, *a. t.* In pharmacy, to mix different ingredients in one mass; to embody one substance with another; to associate in another government or empire; to form into a legal body.
IN-COR-POR-ATE, *v. t.* To unite so as to make a part of another body, followed by with.
IN-COR-POR-ATION, *n.* Act of incorporating; union of ingredients; association; formation of a legal or political body.
IN-COR-PÖRE-AL, *a.* Not consisting of matter; not having a material body.—*SYN.* Immaterial; spiritual; unsubstantial; bodiless; disembodied.
IN-COR-PÖRE-AL-I-Y, *ad.* Immaterially.
IN-COR-RECT, *a.* Wanting in correctness or exactness; not according to model or rules; not according to truth or morality.—*SYN.* Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.
IN-COR-RECTLY, *ad.* Not in accordance with truth or a standard.
IN-COR-RECTNESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or a standard.—*SYN.* Inaccuracy; inexactness; fault; error.
IN-COR-RIG-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrected; bad beyond amendment.
IN-COR-RIG-I-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Hopeless deprav-
IN-COR-RIG-I-BIL'I-TY, } ity.
IN-COR-RIG-I-BLY, *ad.* Beyond hope of amend-
ment.

I, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; TRAMP, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

IN-COR-RUPTIBLE, *a.* Incapable of corrosion.
IN-COR-RUPT, *a.* Free from corruption; above the power of bribes.—*Syn.* Pure; sound; undefiled; untainted; unimpaired; undepraved.
IN-COR-RUPT-IBIL-ITY, } *n.* The quality of
IN-COR-RUPT-IBLE-NESS, } being incapable of decay or corruption.
IN-COR-RUPT-IBLE, *a.* That can not be seduced from integrity; inflexibly just.
IN-COR-RUPTION (-rū'pshun), *n.* A state of exemption from decay.
IN-COR-RUPTION, *n.* Exemption from decay; purity of mind or manners.—*Syn.* Soundness; purity; probity; integrity; honesty.
IN-CRASSATE, *v. t.* To make thick or dense; to make fluids thicker by mixture or evaporation; *v. t.* to become thick or dense.
IN-CRASSATE, } *n.* Thickened or becoming
IN-CRASSATED, } thicker toward the flower; fattened.
IN-CRASSATION, *n.* Act of making thick.
IN-CRASSATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of making thick; used also as a noun; that which has such a quality.
IN-CREASE, *v. t.* To grow in bulk, number, strength, degree, &c., as our population increases; the heat, the light, the pain, &c., increase; *v. t.* to cause growth in bulk, quantity, number, degree, &c., as to increase one's property, reputation, &c.—*Syn.* Enlarge.—Enlarge implies a widening of extent; increase an accession in point of size, number, strength, &c. A kingdom is enlarged by conquest, and the mind by knowledge; a man has enlarged views, plans, prospects, &c. Riches, wisdom, appetite, &c., are increased.
IN-CREASE or **INCREASE**, *n.* A growing larger in size, extent, quantity, &c.; the result or that which is added by growth, &c.; waxing of the moon; augmentation of strength, violence, or degree, &c.—*Syn.* Enlargement; extension; increment; growth; accession.
IN-CRE-ATE. *See* UNCREATE.
IN-CRED-IBIL-ITY, } *n.* The quality of sur-
IN-CRED-IBLE-NESS, } passing belief.
IN-CRED-IBLE, *a.* That can not be believed; beyond belief.
IN-CRED-IBLY, *ad.* So as not to deserve belief.
IN-CRED-UL-ITY, *n.* Indisposition to believe; withholding or refusal of belief.
IN-CRED-ULOUS (-krē'yū-lus), *a.* Not believing; unwilling to believe; withholding faith.
IN-CRED-ULOUS-NESS, *n.* A withholding of belief; incredulity.
IN-CRE-MENT, *n.* An addition in bulk, number, amount, or value; augmentation.
IN-CRE-PATION, *n.* A chiding or rebuking; a rebuke.
IN-CRESCENT, *a.* Having the quality of increasing; growing.
IN-CRIM-I-NATE, *v. t.* To accuse; to charge with a crime.
IN-CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a crust.
IN-CRUS-TATION, *n.* Act of incrusting; a cover or layer on the surface of a body; an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c., attached by cramp-irons, cement, &c.
IN-CU-BATE, *v. t.* To sit on, as eggs; to brood.
IN-CU-BATION, *n.* Act or time of sitting on for hatching, as eggs.
IN-CU-BUS, *n. pl.* In'cu-bus-es or In'cu-bi. [*L.*] The nightmare; a demon.
IN-CUL-CATE, *v. t.* To enforce or urge upon by frequent repetitions.—*Syn.* To teach; instil; impress; infuse.
IN-CUL-CATION, *n.* Act of impressing or urging by frequent admonitions.
IN-CUL-PABLE, *a.* Unblamable.
IN-CUL-PATE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure.
IN-CUL-PATION, *n.* Censure; blame.
IN-CUL-PA-TORY, *a.* Imputing blame.
IN-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* The lying or resting on any thing; the possession of an office.

IN-CUM-BENT, *n.* One who has a benefice, or who is in present possession of an office.
IN-CUM-BENT, *a.* Imposed as a duty; resting on; indispensable.
IN-CUM-BER, *v. t.* To burden with a load. *See* ENCUMBER and derivatives.
IN-CUM-BRANCE, *n.* A burdensome load; clog.
IN-CUR, *v. t.* To become liable to; to deserve; to bring on; to occur; to press on, with to or into.
IN-CUR-A-BIL-ITY, } *n.* State of being incur-
IN-CUR-A-BLE-NESS, } ble, or of not admitting cure or remedy.
IN-CUR-ABLE, *a.* That can not be cured or healed; not admitting of remedy or correction.—*Syn.* Irremediable; remediless; irrecoverable; irretrievable.
IN-CUR-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be incurable.
IN-CUR-I-OS-ITY, } *n.* Want of curiosity; in-
IN-CUR-I-OUS-NESS, } difference.
IN-CUR-I-OUS, *a.* Not having curiosity; inattentive.
IN-CUR-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* Without inquisitiveness.
IN-CURSION (-kur'shun), *n.* An entering into territory with hostile intention, applied to small parties or expeditions.—*Syn.* Inroad; attack; foray; ravage.
IN-CUR-SIVE, *a.* Making an incursion.
IN-CURVATE, *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.
IN-CURVATE, *a.* Bent; curved inward or upward.
IN-CUR-VATION, *n.* Act of bending; state of being bent; act of bowing.
IN-CURVE, *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.
IN-CURVITY, *n.* A bent state; crookedness.
IN-DA-GATION, *n.* The act of searching; inquiry.
IN-DART, *v. t.* To dart or strike in.
IN-DEB-IT-A-TUS AS-SUMPSIT. *See* ASSUMPSIT.
IN-DEBTED (-dē'tēd), *a.* Being in debt; obliged by something received; held to pay.
IN-DEBTED-NESS (-dē'tēd-ness), *n.* The state of being indebted.
IN-DE-CEN-CY, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner, language, or dress.—*Syn.* Indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity.
IN-DECENT, *a.* Offensive to modesty or delicacy.—*Syn.* Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; unseemly; shameful; immodest; unchaste; obscene; filthy.
IN-DE-CENT-LY, *ad.* In a manner to offend delicacy.
IN-DE-CID-IOUS (-sid'yū-us), *a.* Not falling; lasting; evergreen.
IN-DE-CIPHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.
IN-DE-CISION (-dē'shun), *n.* Want of decision or firmness of purpose; irresolution.
IN-DE-CISIVE, *a.* Not deciding; unsettled; wavering.
IN-DE-CISIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unsettled.
IN-DE-CLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Not varied in termination.
IN-DE-CLIN-A-BLY, *ad.* Without variation.
IN-DE-COM-POS-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be decomposed.
IN-DE-COROUS or **IN-DE-CO-ROUS**, *a.* Violating good manners; contrary to good breeding or established rules.—*Syn.* Unbecoming; indecent; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.
IN-DE-CO-ROUS-LY or **IN-DE-CO-ROUS-LY**, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.
IN-DE-CO-ROUS-NESS or **IN-DE-CO-ROUS-NESS**, *n.* Violation of good manners.
IN-DE-CO-RUM, *n.* Impropriety of conduct; indecency.
IN-DEEDY, *ad.* In fact; in truth; in reality.
IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labour or yielding to fatigue.—*Syn.* Unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.
IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness.
IN-DE-FAT-I-GA-BLY, *ad.* Without weariness.
IN-DE-FA-CT-IBIL-ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being not subject to be made void.

DOVE, WOLF, HOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—C AS X; S AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; VITE.

IN-DE-FEA-SI-BLE (-fē'ze-bl), *a.* That can not be defeated; that can not be made void.

IN-DE-FECT-I-BLE, *a.* Not liable to failure or decay.

IN-DE-FECTIVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect.

IN-DE-FEN-SI-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of not being capable of defence.

IN-DE-FEN-SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be defended or vindicated: not to be justified.

IN-DE-FEN-SIVE, *a.* Having no defence.

IN-DE-FIN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defined.

IN-DE-FI-NITE, *a.* Not limited or defined; that has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can assign none.—*Syn.* Unlimited; undefined; unsettled; indeterminate; vague; uncertain.

IN-DE-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limitation; not in-DE-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being undefined, or not precise or certain.

IN-DE-HISCENCE, *n.* The property of not being deliquescent, but permanently closed.

IN-DE-HISCENT, *a.* Not opening spontaneously at maturity.

IN-DEL-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

IN-DEL-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be blotted out; not to be annulled; that can not be effaced or lost.

IN-DEL-I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be indelible.

IN-DEL-I-CA-CY, *n.* Want of delicacy or decency; coarseness of manners or language.

IN-DEL-I-CATE, *a.* Offensive to purity and good manners.—*Syn.* Indecorous; unbecoming; coarse; rude; unseemly; impolite; gross; indecent.

IN-DEL-I-CATE-LY, *ad.* So as to be offensive to purity and good manners.

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of saving harmless or securing against loss; reimbursement of loss; security against loss.

IN-DEM-NI-FY, *v. t.* To save harmless; to reimburse.

IN-DEM-NI-TY, *n.* Security given to save harmless; recompense for injury sustained.

IN-DENT, *v. t.* To notch; to bind to service; to contract.

IN-DENT, *n.* A cut or notch in the margin.

IN-DEN-TATION, *n.* A cut; notch; recess.

IN-DENTED, *a.* Cut in the edge into points, like teeth; bound out by writings, or by covenants in writing.

IN-DENTURE (in-dēnt'yur), *n.* A writing containing a contract. Duplicates are generally laid together and indented, that is, notched; thus the two correspond.

IN-DE-PENDENCE, } *n.* Exemption from con-

IN-DE-PEND-ENCY, } trol; a state of not being dependent on others; a state in which the mind acts without bias or influence from others; Congregationalism.

IN-DE-PENDENT, *a.* Not subject to control or bias; not connected with; relating to the Independents.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who maintains that each local church, being complete in itself, should act independently of all other churches.

IN-DE-PEND ENT-LY, *ad.* Without dependence.

IN-DE-SCRI-B-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

IN-DE-SERT' (-zērt'), *n.* Want of merit or worth.

IN-DE-SI-NENT, *a.* Not censuring; perpetual.

IN-DE-STRUC-TI-B LI-TY, *n.* Quality of resisting decay and destruction.

IN-DE-STRUC-TI-BLE, *a.* That can not be destroyed.

IN-DE-TER-MIN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be determined or ended.

IN-DE-TER-MIN-ATE (13), *a.* Not settled or fixed; indefinite; unlimited.

IN-DE-TER-MIN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without certainty; indefinitely.

IN-DE-TER-MIN-ATE-NESS, } *n.* A being inde-

IN-DE-TER-MIN-ATION, } finite; want of fixed limits; unsettled or wavering state.

IN-DE-VOTION, *n.* Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

IN-DE-VOUT, *a.* Not devout; not religious.

INDEX, *n.*; pl. IN-DICES or IN-DICES. That which points out; the hand that points to any thing; a table of the contents of a book; in anatomy, the forefinger; in arithmetic, the exponent.

INDEX, *v. t.* To provide with an index; to reduce to an index, as a book.

INDIAN (ind'yān), *a.* Pertaining to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America; *n.* a native of the Indies; an aboriginal native of the American continent.

INDIAN-INK, } *n.* A compound of lampblack, &c.,

CH'NA-INK, } brought originally from China, and used as a water-colour.

INDIA-RUB-BER, *n.* Caoutchouc; a substance of extraordinary elasticity; called also gum-elastic.

IN-DI-CANT, *a. or n.* A term applied to that which points out something to be done for the cure of disease; guiding; directing.

IN-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To point out; to direct to a knowledge of something; to make known; to manifest by symptoms, and point to the remedy.—*Syn.* To show; mark; signify; denote; discover.

IN-DI-CATION, *n.* A showing; sign; token.

IN-DI-CATIVE, *a.* Pointing out; showing; the indicative mood affirms or denies.

IN-DI-CATIVE-LY, *ad.* By showing.

IN-DI-CATOR, *n.* He or that which shows; an instrument for measuring the power exerted by a steam engine.

IN-DI-CATOR-Y, *a.* Serving to show.

IN-DICT (in-dī'tē), *v. t.* To accuse by a jury.

IN-DICT-A-BLE (-dī'ta-bl), *a.* Subject to indictment.

IN-DICTION, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.

IN-DICTIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

IN-DICTMENT (-dī'tēment), *n.* A formal accusation by a grand jury.

IN-DIFFERENCE, *n.* Equipolence or freedom from prejudice; state when the mind feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented; neutrality of mind; a state in which there is no difference.—*Syn.* Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

IN-DIFFER-ENT, *a.* Unconcerned; impartial; of a middling state or quality; not good.

IN-DIFFER-ENT-LY, *ad.* Tolerably; poorly.

IN-DIG-ENCE, *n.* State of destitution; a very low condition as to property.—*Syn.* Poverty; want; need.—*Poverty* is generic, denoting a deficiency in the means of living; *indigence* is stronger, implying an absence of the necessities of life. Both express permanent states. *Want* and *need* are applied usually to states which are temporary or occasional, as want of clothing, need of fuel; but are sometimes used in a more abstract sense, as a state of want or of need, being then identical with poverty.

IN-DIG-ENE, *n.* A native of any soil or country.

IN-DIG-ENOUS (-dī'ē-nus), *a.* Native in a country; not exotic, as plants, animals, &c.

IN-DI-GENT, *a.* Wanting means of subsistence or of comfort; poor; needy.

IN-DI-GENT-LY, *ad.* In a destitute condition; poorly.

IN-DI-GESTED, *a.* Not digested; crude; not reduced to form; not methodized.

IN-DI-GEST-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be digested; not to be received or endured.

IN-DI-GESTION (-jēst'yun), *n.* Want of due preparation in the stomach; crudity.

IN-DIG-I-TATE, *v. t.* To point out with the finger; *v. i.* to communicate ideas with the fingers.

IN-DIG-I-TATION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger.

IN-DIGNANT, *a.* Affected with anger and disdain; having indignation.

IN-DIGNANT-LY, *ad.* With anger and disdain.

- 1, 2, &c., *long*.—1, 2, &c., *short*.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,
- IN-DIG-NATION**, *n.* A vehement disapprobation of what is considered flagitious in conduct; anger mingled with contempt; effects of anger, particularly God's anger; terrible judgment; holy displeasure at one's self for sin.—*SYN.* Ire; wrath; resentment; fury; rage. *See* ANGER.
- IN-DIGNI-TY**, *n.* Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; incivility with insult.—*SYN.* Contumely; outrage; affront; abuse; rudeness; insult; contempt.
- INDIGO**, *n.* A plant that dyes blue; the dye itself.
- IN-DIRECT**, *a.* Not straight; oblique; unfair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.
- IN-DIRECTION**, *n.* Oblique course.
- IN-DIRECTLY**, *ad.* Obliquely; unfairly; not by direct means.
- IN-DIRECTNESS**, *n.* Obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.
- IN-DISCERN-I-BLE**, *a.* Not discernible or visible; not discoverable; not perceptible.
- IN-DISCERN-I-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Incapability of being discerned.
- IN-DISCERN-I-BILI-TY**, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution or separation of parts.
- IN-DISCERN-I-BLE**, *a.* Incapable of being separated.
- IN-DISCOVER-A-BLE**, *a.* That can not be discovered.
- IN-DISCREET**, *a.* Wanting in discretion or sound judgment.—*SYN.* Inconsiderate; rash; hasty; incautious; heedless; imprudent.
- IN-DISCREETLY**, *ad.* Imprudently; unwisely.
- IN-DISCRETION** (-kresh'un), *n.* Want of discretion; imprudence; folly.
- IN-DISCRIM-I-NATE**, *a.* Not making any distinction; not having discrimination; undistinguished; confused.
- IN-DISCRIM-I-NATE-LY**, *ad.* Without distinction.
- IN-DISCRIM-I-NATING**, *a.* Not making distinction.
- IN-DISCRIM-I-NATION**, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.
- IN-DIS-PEN-S-A-BLE**, *a.* Not to be spared; absolutely necessary.
- IN-DIS-PEN-S-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being absolutely necessary.
- IN-DIS-PEN-S-A-BLY**, *ad.* Necessarily; absolutely.
- IN-DIS-POSE**, *v. t.* To alienate the mind and render it averse to any thing; to disqualify for proper functions; to make averse; disincline; unfit.
- IN-DIS-POSED-NESS**, *n.* A disordered state; disinclination.
- IN-DIS-PO-SI-TION** (-zish'un), *n.* Slight aversion; slight disorder of the body; want of tendency or affinity.—*SYN.* Disinclination; aversion; dislike; illness; disorder.
- IN-DISPU-TA-BLE**, *a.* That can not be controverted; too evident for dispute.—*SYN.* Incontestable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; certain.
- IN-DISPU-TA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.
- IN-DISPU-TA-BLY**, *ad.* Without question.
- IN-DIS-SOL-U-BILI-TY**, } *n.* Quality of not
IN-DIS-SOL-U-BLE-NESS, } being capable of becoming liquid, or of being broken; perpetuity of union.
- IN-DIS-SOL-U-BLE**, *a.* Not capable of being melted or dissolved; perpetually binding; not to be broken.
- IN-DIS-SOL-U-BLY**, *ad.* So as to resist dissolution or separation.
- IN-DIS-SOL-U-A-BLE** (-dis-zilv-), *a.* That can not be dissolved; not capable of being melted or separated.
- IN-DIS-TINCT**, *a.* Not so clear as to be perceptible by itself; not clear intellectually; not presenting clear or well-defined images.—*SYN.* Undefined; indistinguishable; obscure; indefinite.
- IN-DIS-TINCTION**, } *n.* Want of distinction;
IN-DIS-TINCTION-NESS, } want of clearness; confusion.
- IN-DIS-TINCTLY**, *ad.* Not clearly; obscurely; not with precise limits.
- IN-DIS-TINGUISH-A-BLE**, *a.* That can not be distinguished.
- IN-DITE**, *v. t.* To commit words to writing; to compose; to dictate what is to be uttered or written.
- IN-DITEMENT**, *n.* Act of inditing.
- IN-DI-VIDU-AL** (in-de-vid'yū-al), *a.* Numerically one; pertaining to one only.
- IN-DI-VIDU-AL** (in-de-vid'yū-al), *n.* A single person or thing.
- IN-DI-VIDU-AL-ISM**, *n.* Attachment to the interests of an individual in preference to the common interests of society.
- IN-DI-VIDU-AL-I-TY**, *n.* Separate existence; in phrenology, that quality of the mind by which individual objects are attended to and particularized.
- IN-DI-VIDU-AL-IZE**, *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual.
- IN-DI-VIDU-AL-LY**, *ad.* Singly; with separate existence.
- IN-DI-VIDU-ATE**, *v. t.* To separate; to distinguish.
- IN-DI-VID-U-ATION**, *n.* Act of making single; act of separating into individuals by analysis.
- IN-DI-VISI-BILI-TY**, } *n.* The state or quality
IN-DI-VISI-BLE-NESS, } of being indivisible.
- IN-DI-VISI-BLE** (-viz'e-bl), *a.* That cannot be divided.
- IN-DI-VISI-BLES**, *n. pl.* In geometry, elements or principles supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.
- IN-DU-CI-BLE** (-dū'se-bl or -dō'se-bl), *a.* Not capable of being taught; untractable; dull in intellect.
- IN-DU-CILE** (-dō'sil or -dō'sil), *a.* That cannot be easily taught.
- IN-DU-CILI-TY**, *n.* The quality of dullness, unteachableness or intractableness.
- IN-DU-CT-I-NATE**, *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments or principles.
- IN-DU-CT-I-NATION**, *n.* Instruction in principles.
- IN-DU-LENCE**, *n.* Literally, freedom from pain; habitual idleness; laziness.
- IN-DU-LENT**, *a.* Habitually inactive; reluctant to effort; in medicine, free from pain, as an indolent tumor. *See* IDLE.
- IN-DU-LENT-LY**, *ad.* In an idle, lazy, manner; lazily; sluggishly.
- IN-DOM-I-TA-BLE**, *a.* That can not be subdued; irrepressible; untamable.
- IN-DORS-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be assigned by indorsement.
- IN-DORSE**, *v. t.* To write on the back of a paper; to write one's name on the back of, as on a note of hand, thus becoming liable to pay; to assign by indorsement; to approve, as opinions.
- IN-DORSEE**, *n.* One to whom a note is assigned, by indorsement.
- IN-DORSEMENT**, *n.* A writing on the back of a note; that which is written on the back of a note; sanction or support given.
- IN-DORSER**, *n.* One who writes his name on the back of a note or bill, and thus renders himself liable to pay it.
- IN-DUBI-OUS**, *a.* Not dubious; certain.
- IN-DUBI-TA-BLE**, *a.* Admitting of no doubt.—*SYN.* Unquestionable; evident; certain; incontrovertible; incontestable.
- IN-DUBI-TA-BLY**, *ad.* In a manner not admitting of doubt; unquestionably; certainly.
- IN-DUCE**, *v. t.* To lead or influence by persuasion; to prevail on; to cause, as changes, in electricity, to transmit or exert an electric influence.—*SYN.* To move; actuate; urge; incite; impel; instigate.
- IN-DUCEMENT**, *n.* Any thing which leads the mind to will or act.—*SYN.* Motive; incitement; reason; cause.

DŌVE, WŌLF, BŌYK RŌLE, BŪLL; VŪ'CIŌUS.—C AS K; Ō AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

IN-DUC-IBLE, *a.* That may be induced or caused.
IN-DUC-ŒT, *v. t.* To bring in; to put in possession, as of office, &c.

IN-DUC-TI-BILI-TY, *n.* The quality of not being ductile.

IN-DUCTILE, *a.* Not capable of being drawn.

IN-DUC-TILI-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being extended by drawing.

IN-DUC-TION (-dŭk'shun), *n.* Literally, a bringing in; hence the establishment of some general truth by bringing a sufficiency of cases to prove it [see below]; formal introduction into office; the quiet passing of electricity without open indication of its presence, &c.—*SYN.* Deduction.

—In induction we observe a sufficient number of facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at general principles or laws. This is the kind of reasoning employed in physical science. In deduction we begin with a general truth, and seek to connect it with some individual case by means of a "middle term," or class of objects known to be equally connected with both. Thus we bring down the general into the individual, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former. This is the syllogistic method. By induction Franklin established the identity of lightning with electricity; by deduction he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning-rods.

IN-DUC-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to induction.

IN-DUC-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to induction. Inductive method or philosophy. See INDUCTION.

IN-DUC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By induction or inference.

IN-DUC-TOR, *n.* One who induces into office.

IN-DUE (in-dŭ), *v. t.* To put on something; to supply with.—*SYN.* To furnish; invest; clothe.

IN-DUE-MENT, *n.* A putting on; endowment.

IN-DULGE, *v. t.* To suffer to be; not to check; to allow, as a gratification; *v. i.* to yield to the enjoyment of; to be favourable.—*SYN.* To permit; humour; gratify, which see.

IN-DUL-GENCE, *n.* Forbearance of restraint; indulgence.

IN-DUL-GEN-CY, *n.* gratification; favour. In the Roman Catholic Church, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the Pope or the Church.

IN-DUL-GENT, *a.* Yielding to wishes; humouring; gratifying; mild.

IN-DUL-GENT-LY, *ad.* With indulgence; with unrestrained enjoyment; mildly.

IN-DUL-GER, *n.* One who indulges.

IN-DU-RATE, *v. t.* To harden; to grow hard or become hard.

IN-DU-RATE, *v. t.* To make hard; to make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility.

IN-DU-RATION, *n.* Act or process of hardening; hardness of heart; in pathology, the condition of an indurated organic tissue, with or without visible change of structure; opposed to softening.

IN-DU-SIAL, *a.* Containing the cases of caddisworms, as industrial limestone.

IN-DU-STRI-AL, *a.* Relating to the product of industry.

IN-DU-STRI-ŌUS, *a.* Constantly, regularly or habitually employed; devotedly occupied in some particular pursuit; characterized by industry.—*SYN.* Assiduous; active; laborious; careful; diligent.

IN-DU-STRI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Diligently; assiduously.

IN-DUS-TRY, *n.* Habitual or constant diligence; steady attention to business; assiduity. See DILIGENCE.

IN-DWELL-ING, *n.* Residence within; or in the heart or soul.

IN-DWELL-ING, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart.

IN-E-BRI-ANT, *a.* Tending to intoxicate.

IN-E-BRI-ATE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate; to disorder the senses; to stupefy.

IN-E-BRI-ATE, *v. t.* To be or become intoxicated.

IN-E-BRI-ATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard.

IN-E-BRI-ATION, *n.* Intoxication; drunkenness.

IN-E-BRI-ETY, *n.* Unpublished.

IN-ED-IT-ED, *a.* Unpublished.

IN-EFFA-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being unutterable; unspeakable-ness.

IN-EFFA-BLE, *a.* That can not be expressed in words.—*SYN.* Unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible; untold.

IN-EFFA-BLY, *ad.* Unspeakably; inexpressibly.

IN-EFFACE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be effaced.

IN-EFF-ECT-IVE, *a.* Producing no effect; not competent to the service intended.

IN-EFF-ECTU-AL (-fekt'yū-al), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; not able to produce its effect.

—*SYN.* Inefficient; ineffective; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; weak.

IN-EFF-ECTU-AL-LY, *ad.* To no end or purpose.

IN-EFF-ECTU-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

IN-EFF-EF-FER-VESCENT, *a.* Not susceptible of effervescence.

IN-EFF-EF-FER-VES-CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

IN-EFF-IC-ŌIOUS (-kŭ'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious; not having power or adaptation to produce the desired or proper effect.

IN-EFF-IC-ŌIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without efficacy.

IN-EFF-IC-A-CY, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce effect.

IN-EFF-IC-ŪEN-CY (-fŭsh'en-sy), *n.* Want of power to produce the effect.

IN-EFF-IC-ŪENT (-fŭsh'ent), *a.* Not efficient; effecting little or nothing.—*SYN.* Inefficacious; unavailing; idle; fruitless.

IN-EFF-IC-ŪENT-LY, *ad.* Ineffectually; without effect.

IN-E-LASTIC, *a.* Wanting elasticity.

IN-E-LAS-TIC-I-TY (-lŭs'tŭtŭ), *n.* Want of elastic power.

IN-EL-E-GANCE, *n.* Want of elegance; plainness; want of beauty in language, composition, or manners.

IN-EL-E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry, as an edifice.

IN-EL-E-GANT-LY, *ad.* Without elegance.

IN-EL-I-GI-BILI-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being elected to office.

IN-EL-I-GI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being elected; not worthy of choice.

IN-EPT, *a.* Unfit; unsuitable; improper.

IN-EPT-I-TUDE, *n.*

IN-EPT-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

IN-EQUAL-I-TY (-ekwŭl'e-tŭ), *n.* Want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; want of levelness; disproportion to any office or purpose; want of uniformity; disparity of rank, station, &c.—*SYN.* Difference; diversity; unevenness; inadequacy; incompetency, &c.

IN-EQU-I-TA-BLE (-ekwe-tŭ-bl), *a.* Not equitable; unjust.

IN-ER-RA-BLE, *a.* That cannot mistake; infallible.

IN-ERT (13), *a.* Without power to move, as inert matter; slow to act; indisposed to exertion; dull.—*SYN.* Inactive; sluggish.—A man may be inactive from mere want of stimulus to effort, but one who is inert has something in his constitution or his habits which operates like a weight holding him back from exertion. Sluggish (from slug) is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action.

IN-ERTIA (in-er'sha), *n.* [L.] Want of disposition to move; inactivity; a property of matter, causing it to remain at rest when still, and when moving to persevere in a right line.

IN-ERTION, *n.* Want of activity.

IN-ERTLY, *ad.* Without power of moving.

IN-ERT-NESS (13), *n.* Want of power to move; want of activity.—*SYN.* Sluggishness; laziness.

i, 2, &c. long.—i, 2, &c. short.—CIRC, FIR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THINE, TARM; MARINE, BIRD; NÖVE,

- IN-ESTI-MABLE**, *a.* That can not be estimated;—*SYN.* Invaluable; priceless; transcendent; unspeakable.
- IN-ESTI-MABLY**, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.
- IN-EVI-TABLE**, *a.* That can not be avoided.
- IN-EVI-TABLE-NESS**, *n.* Impossibility to be avoided.
- IN-EVI-TABLY**, *ad.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.
- IN-EX-ACT** (*-egz-akt*), *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.
- IN-EX-ACTNESS**, *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.
- IN-EX-CUSABLE** (*-eks-kur'-bl*), *a.* That can not be excused.—*SYN.* Unjustifiable; unpardonable; irremissible.
- IN-EX-CUSABLE-NESS**, *n.* Quality of not being excusable; enormity beyond palliation.
- IN-EX-CUSABLY**, *ad.* So as not to be excusable.
- IN-EX-ERTION** (*13*) (*x* as *gs*), *n.* Want of exertion.
- IN-EX-HAILE** (*x* as *gs*), *a.* That can not be evaporated.
- IN-EX-HAUSTED** (*x* as *gs*), *a.* Not drained or emptied; not spent; not having lost all strength or resources.
- IN-EX-HAUSTIBLE**, *a.* That can not be drained; that can not be wasted or spent; unailing.
- IN-EX-HAUSTIBLE-NESS**, *n.* State or quality of being inexhaustible.
- IN-EX-ISTENCE** (*x* as *gs*), *n.* Wanting existence.
- IN-EX-ISTENT**, *a.* Not existing; not in being; existing in something else.
- IN-EX-ORABLE**, *a.* Quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.
- IN-EX-ORABLE** (*-eks-*), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; that can not be made to bend.—*SYN.* Inflexible; unyielding; immovable; unrelenting; relentless; implacable; irconcilable.
- IN-EX-ORABLY**, *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.
- IN-EX-PEDIENCE**, } *n.* Want of fitness; unsuitableness to the purpose.
- IN-EX-PEDIENT**, } *a.* Not suitable for the purpose, or to time and place; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper.
- IN-EX-PERIENCE**, *n.* Want of experience or skill.
- IN-EX-PERIENCED** (*-eks-pe'-ri-enet*), *a.* Not experienced; unskilled.
- IN-EX-PERT** (*13*), *a.* Without knowledge or dexterity from practice; unhandy; awkward.
- IN-EXPIABLE**, *a.* That can not be atoned for, as crime; that can not be modified or appeased by atonement, as hate.
- IN-EXPIABLY**, *ad.* So as not to be atoned for.
- IN-EXPLICA-BLE**, *a.* That can not be explained.
- IN-EXPLI-CABLY**, *ad.* So as not to be explained.
- IN-EX-PLORABLE**, *a.* That can not be explored.
- IN-EX-PRESSIBLE**, *a.* Not to be expressed in words.—*SYN.* Unspeakable; unutterable; ineffable; indescribable; untold.
- IN-EX-PRESSIBLY**, *ad.* So as to be unutterable.
- IN-EX-PRESSIVE**, *a.* Not expressing; not tending to express; inexpressible.
- IN-EX-TENSO** (*13*), *fully*; at length.
- IN-EX-TERMINABLE**, *a.* That can not be exterminated, or completely destroyed, as plants, vices, nations.
- IN-EX-TINCT**, *a.* Not quenched or extinct.
- IN-EX-TINGUISHABLE** (*-ex-ting'-guish'-bl*), *a.* That can not be extinguished.
- IN-EXTRICABLE**, *a.* Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from perplexity.
- IN-EXTRICABLY**, *ad.* So as not to be extricable.
- IN-YE** (*in-l*), *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree, to propagate by budding.
- IN-FAL-LIBILITY**, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error.
- IN-FAL-LIBLE**, *a.* Incapable of mistake; not liable to fail or to deceive confidence.
- IN-FAL-LIBLY**, *ad.* Without mistake; certainly.
- IN-FAMOUS**, *a.* Having the worst reputation; held in abhorrence; branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.—*SYN.* Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base.
- IN-FAMOUSLY**, *ad.* Most vilely; shamefully.
- IN-FAMOUSNESS**, } *n.* Utter disgrace; total loss of reputation; loss of character or public disgrace from conviction of crime.
- IN-FAN-CY**, *n.* The first part of life, beginning at the birth, as of a child; the beginning of any thing, as the infancy of a college or of manufactures. In law, infancy extends to the age of 21 years.
- INFANT**, *n.* A new-born child; *a.* Pertaining to infants; very young.
- INFANTA**, *n.* Any daughter of the king in Spain and Portugal except the oldest, when heiress-apparent.
- INFANTE** (*in-fan'te*), *n.* Any son of the king in Spain or Portugal except the heir-apparent, often written *infant*.
- INFANTICIDE**, *n.* The murder or murderer of an infant.
- INFANTILE**, } *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.
- INFANTINE**, } *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.
- INFANT-RY**, *n.* Foot soldiers of an army, &c.
- INFATU-ATE** (*-fat-yu'-ate*), *v. t.* To make a fool of; to inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion.
- INFATU-ATED**, *a.* Inspired with a foolish, extravagant passion.
- INFATU-ATION**, *n.* Deprivation of reason; extreme folly.
- INFEA-SIBILITY**, *n.* The quality of being impracticable.
- INFEA-SIBLE** (*-fe'-se-bl*), *a.* That can not be performed.
- INFECT**, *v. t.* To taint with disease; to contaminate by some secret influence.—*SYN.* To poison; vitiate; pollute; corrupt.
- INFECTI-ON**, *n.* Act of tainting with disease; that which conveys disease by some hidden influence; that which acts by a secret diffusive power, as the infection of evil principles.—*SYN.* Contagion.—Medical writers in Europe do not, most of them, allow there is any difference between contagion and infection. In America, the distinction referred to under *Contagion* is, to a considerable extent, admitted. In general literature, this distinction is well established. We use *contagion* and *contagious* in respect to things which spread by intercourse or imitation, as the *contagious* influence of example; while we apply *infection* and *infectious* to a more hidden and diffusive power, as the *infection* of vice, the *infectious* influence of evil principles.
- INFECTIOUS** (*-fek'-shus*), *a.* Having power to communicate disease; tending to contaminate by some secret influence; operating by a secret diffusive influence, as joy is infectious.
- INFECTIOUSLY**, *ad.* With or by infection.
- INFECTIOUSNESS**, *n.* Quality of corrupting, or of being capable of communicating disease.
- INFECTIVE**, *a.* Communicating disease.
- INFECUND**, *a.* Unfruitful; barren.
- INFECUNDITY**, *n.* State of not producing; barrenness.
- INFELICITOUS**, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.
- INFELICITY**, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state; unfavourableness.
- INFER** (*13*), *v. t.* To deduce, as a consequence; to conclude.
- INFERRABLE**, } *a.* That may be deduced from premises.
- INFERRIBLE**, } *a.* That may be deduced from premises.
- INFERENCE**, *n.* Literally, that which is brought in; hence, a deduction from premises; something which follows as certainly or probably true.—*SYN.* Conclusion.—A conclusion is stronger than inter-

DOVE, WOLF, BUCK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS E; CHAS SE; THIS.

- ence; it shuts us up to the result, and terminates inquiry. In a chain of reasoning we have many inferences which lead to the ultimate conclusion.
- IN-FE-BEN'TIAL (-rén'shal), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inferences.
- IN-FE-RI-OR, *a.* Lower in age or place; subordinate; *n.* one who is younger or subordinate.
- IN-FE-RI-OR-I-TY, *n.* A lower state in dignity, age, value, or quality.
- IN-FE-RNAL (13), *a.* Pertaining to hell or its inhabitants; pertaining to the lower regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.—*Syn.* Diabolical; Satanic; fiendish; malicious; detestable.
- IN-FE-RNAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions; an infernal being.
- IN-FE-RNAL-LY, *ad.* Like an infernal.
- IN-FER-TILE, *a.* Barren; poor; unproductive.
- IN-FER-TIL-I-TY, *a.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
- IN-FEST *v. t.* To vex with frequent incursions; to trouble greatly.—*Syn.* To disturb; harass; annoy; torment; plague; vex.
- IN-FES-TATION, *n.* Act of infesting; annoyance; molestation.
- IN-FEST-IVE, *a.* Not festive; having no mirth.
- IN-FES-TIV-I-TY, *n.* Want of mirth or festivity.
- IN-FEU-DATION (-fú-dá'shun), *n.* Act of putting one in possession of fee or estate.
- IN-FI-DEL, *a.* Not believing in the Scriptures.
- IN-FI-DEL, *n.* One who denies the Scriptures and Christianity.—*Syn.* Unbeliever; free-thinker; deist; atheist; sceptic.—One who has endeavoured to widen the sense of infidel so as to embrace atheism and every form of unbelief, but this has failed. A free-thinker is now only another name for an infidel. An unbeliever is not necessarily a disbeliever or infidel, because he may still be inquiring after evidence to satisfy his mind; the word, however, is more commonly used in the worst sense. A deist believes in one God and a divine providence, but rejects revelation. An atheist denies the being of God. A sceptic is one whose faith in the reliability of evidence is weakened or destroyed, so that religion, to the same extent, has no practical hold on his mind.
- IN-FI-DEL-I-TY, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; breach of trust; treachery; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons.
- IN-FIL-TRATE, *v. t.* To enter by the pores.
- IN-FIL-TRATION, *n.* Act of entering by the pores.
- IN-FI-NITE, *a.* Strictly, without limits of any kind; having no end, as an infinite series; in a loose sense, of very great and indefinite dimensions.—*Syn.* Boundless; illimitable; interminable; endless; unbounded; immense.
- IN-FI-NITE, *n.* Infinity; an infinitesimal.
- IN-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limit or end.
- IN-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Boundless extent.
- IN-FIN-I-TEST-MAL, *n.* An indefinitely small quantity; *a.* infinitely small.
- IN-FIN-I-TIVE, *a.* Undefined or not defining, as the infinitive mood in grammar, which expresses the action of the verb without a limitation of number or person.
- IN-FIN-I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; immensity.
- IN-FINI-TY, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.
- IN-FIRM (17), *a.* Not firm or sound; weak in mind; not solid or stable.—*Syn.* Debilitated; sickly; feeble; irresolute; unstable.
- IN-FIRMA-RY (17), *n.* A hospital or place to lodge and nurse the sick poor.
- IN-FIRM-I-TY, *n.* An unsound or unhealthy state of body; weakness of mind or of resolution; any particular disease; any deficiency of strength in a thing.—*Syn.* Feebleness; unsoundness; feeble; malady; defect; imperfection.
- IN-FIRM-LY, *ad.* In a weak or feeble manner.
- IN-FIRM-NESS, *n.* The want of soundness; state of weakness; feebleness.
- IN-FIX, *v. t.* To fix deep; to fasten; to implant.
- IN-FLAME, *v. t.* To set on fire; to excite and increase, as passion or appetite; to fill with anger or cause irritation.—*Syn.* To fire; kindle; heat; provoke; incense; exasperate; enrage.
- IN-FLAM-ER, *n.* The person or thing that sets on fire.
- IN-FLAM-MA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.
- IN-FLAM-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of taking fire; easily enkindled or set on fire.
- IN-FLAM-MATION, *n.* The act of setting on fire; the state of being in flame; violent excitement; a redness and swelling attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.
- IN-FLAM-MA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to or showing inflammation, accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger or sedition.
- IN-FLATE, *v. t.* To swell by injecting air; to fill with the breath; to puff up; to elate.
- IN-FLATION, *n.* The act of inflating; state of being distended with air; a swelling with wind or vanity.
- IN-FLECT, *v. t.* To bend; to decline; to modulate.
- IN-FLECTION, (-flek'shun), *n.* Act of bending or turning; a variation of nouns by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; modulation of the voice in speaking.
- IN-FLECTION-AL, *a.* Belonging to, or having the nature of, an inflection.
- IN-FLECT-IVE, *a.* Able to bend or vary.
- IN-FLEX-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose.
- IN-FLEX-I-BLE (-flek's-e-bl), *a.* Immovably stiff or firm; that will not yield; firm in purpose; that can not be turned or changed.—*Syn.* Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.
- IN-FLEX-I-BLY, *ad.* With unyielding firmness.
- IN-FLI-ET, *v. t.* To lay or bring on, as evil; to apply.
- IN-FLICT-ER, *n.* One who inflicts.
- IN-FLI-CTION (-flik'shun), *n.* The act of inflicting; the punishment applied.
- IN-FLICT-IVE, *a.* Tending to inflict.
- IN-FLO-RESCENCE, *n.* Mode of flowering in plants; unfolding of blossoms.
- IN-FLU-ENCE, *n.* Literally, a flowing into, in or on, and referring to substances spiritual, or too subtle to be visible; power whose operation is unseen, and known chiefly by its effects; moral power; spiritual power.
- IN-FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To move by invisible physical power or by moral power; to persuade; to affect the mind or passions; to lead or direct.
- IN-FLU-ENTIAL (-én'shal), *a.* Exerting influence; controlling.
- IN-FLU-ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* So as to incline or direct.
- IN-FLU-ENZA, *n.* An epidemic febrile catarrh.
- IN-FLUX, *n.* Act of flowing in; introduction.
- IN-FLUXION, *n.* Infusion; intromission.
- IN-FOLD, *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap; to inclose; to embrace.
- IN-FOLDMENT, *n.* Act of infolding.
- IN-FOL-I-ATE, *v. t.* To overspread with leaves.
- IN-FORM, *v. t.* Literally, to form within; to actuate or move by an inward energy; to acquaint by word or writing; *v. i.* to give information or testimony; used chiefly with against, as to inform against.—*Syn.* To animate; quicken; apprise; tell; teach; instruct.
- IN-FORMAL, *a.* Irregular; wanting form.
- IN-FOR-MAL-I-TY, *n.* Want of the usual forms.
- IN-FOR-MAL-LY, *ad.* Without the usual forms.
- IN-FOR-MANT, *n.* One who tells; one who gives notice or intelligence. *Syn.* Informer.—These two words should never be confounded. An informer is one who, for selfish ends, volunteers accusations with a view to have others punished; an informant is one who simply acquaints us with something we had not known before.
- IN-FOR-MATION, *n.* Communication of knowledge; instruction; knowledge derived from any

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIST; THERE, TERM; MARINE, STAG; MOVE.

- source; intelligence or advice from abroad; a charge or accusation preferred.
- IN-FORM-ER, *n.* One who communicates knowledge of offences.
- IN-FORM-I-TY, *n.* Shapelessness; irregularity.
- IN-FORM-OUS, *a.* Shapeless; irregular.
- IN-FRA, a Latin preposition used in compounds as signifying beneath, &c.
- IN-FRAC-TION, *n.* Breach; violation; the act of breaking.
- IN-FRAC-TOR, *n.* One who violates an agreement.
- IN-FRA-LAP-SA-RI-AN, *n.* Subleparian, which see.
- IN-FRA-MON-DANE, *a.* Lying beneath the world.
- IN-FRAN-GI-BLE, *a.* That can not be broken or separated into parts.
- IN-FRE-QU-ENCE, } *n.* Uncommonness; the state
IN-FRE-QU-EN-CY, } of rarely occurring.
- IN-FRE-QU-ENT, *a.* Seldom happening or coming to notice; not usual.
- IN-FRE-QU-ENT-LY, *ad.* Not frequently.
- IN-FRIG-I-DATION, *n.* The act of making cold; chilling.
- IN-FRIN-GE, *v. t.* To break; to violate; to transgress.
- IN-FRIN-GE-MENT, *n.* Act of violating.—*SYN.* Breach; non-fulfilment; transgression; intrusion; trespass; encroachment.
- IN-FRUC-TU-OS-E, *a.* Unfruitful.
- IN-FRUGAL, *a.* Not frugal; careless; extravagant.
- IN-FRU-GIFER-OUS, *a.* Bearing no fruit.
- IN-FU-MATION, *n.* The act of drying in smoke.
- IN-FUN-DI-BU-LAR, *a.* Having the shape of a tunnel or funnel.
- IN-FUR-I-ATE, *v. t.* To enrage; to make mad.
- IN-FUR-I-ATE, *a.* Like a fury; raging; mad.
- IN-FUR-CATE, *v. t.* To darken; to make black.
- IN-FUS-CATION, *n.* Act of making dark.
- IN-FUSE (fúze), *v. t.* To pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles or qualities; to introduce; to steep in liquors without boiling, for extracts.
- IN-FU-SI-BI-LI-TY, *n.* Capacity of being infused or poured in; incapacity of being fused.
- IN-FU-SI-BLE (fúze-bl), *a.* That may be infused; that can not be dissolved, melted, or made liquid.
- IN-FU-SION (fúshun), *n.* Act of pouring in; substance infused; suggestion; in pharmacy, the process of steeping in liquids; the liquor in which plants have been steeped for extract.
- IN-FU-SIVE, *a.* Having power of infusion.
- IN-FU-SO-RI-A, *n.* [L.] Microscopic animals found in infusions of animal or vegetable matter, water and other liquids.
- IN-GATH-ER-ING, *n.* Act of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.
- IN-GE-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be congealed.
- IN-GE-MI-NATE, *v. t.* To double; to repeat.
- IN-GE-MI-NATION, *n.* Repetition; doubling.
- IN-GE-N-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To produce within.
- IN-GE-N-ER-ATE, *a.* Inborn; innate.
- IN-GE-NI-OS (in-jén'yus), *a.* Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; hence, skilful or prompt to invent or contrive; of curious design or structure; well adapted or witty, as an ingenious answer.
- IN-GE-NI-OS-ULY, *ad.* With ingenuity or skill; cleverly.
- IN-GE-NI-OS-NESS, *n.* Promptness at invention; curiousness of design or execution.
- IN-GE-NI-TE, *a.* Innate; inbred.
- IN-GE-NI-TY, *n.* Ready invention; quickness and acuteness in combining ideas.—*SYN.* Cleverness. Ingenuity is a form of genius, and cleverness of talent. The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution. Sir James Mackintosh remarks that the English overdo in the use of the words *clever* and *cleverness*, applying them loosely to almost every form of intellectual ability.
- IN-GEN-C-IOUS (-jén'yú-us), *a.* Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation becoming an honourable mind.—*SYN.* Open, frank.—One who is open speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind; one who is frank does it from a natural boldness or dislike of self-restraint; one who is ingenuous is actuated by a noble candour and love of truth, which makes him willing to confess his faults, and make known all his sentiments without reserve.
- IN-GEN-C-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Candidly; frankly; fairly.
- IN-GEN-C-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Openness of heart; freedom from reserve.
- IN-GE-STION (jéstyun), *n.* Act of throwing in.
- IN-GLE (ing'gl), *n.* [Scottish.] A fire.
- IN-GLO-BI-OS, *a.* Bringing no glory; shameful.
- IN-GOT, *n.* A bar or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal cast in a mould, or a mass unwrought.
- IN-GRÁFT (6), *v. t.* To insert a scion in a stock; to plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native; to fix deep.
- IN-GRÁFT-MENT, *n.* Act of ingrafting.
- IN-GRÁIN', *v. t.* To dye before manufacture, to work into the natural texture.
- IN-GRATE, *a.* Ungrateful; unthankful; *n.* An ungrateful person.
- IN-GRÁ-TI-ATE (in-grá'háte), *v. t.* To commend one's self to favour.
- IN-GRÁ-TI-TUDE, *n.* Want of a due sense of favours; return of evil for good.
- IN-GRÁ-VI-DATE, *v. t.* To impregnate.
- IN-GRE-DI-ENT, *n.* That which enters into a compound as a component part.
- IN-GRESS, *n.* Entrance; power of entering.
- IN-GRES-SION (gráh'un), *n.* Act of entering.
- IN-GU-I-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the groin.
- IN-GULF, *v. t.* To swallow in a gulf; to cast into a gulf.
- IN-GUE-GLI-TATE, *v. t.* To swallow greedily.
- IN-GUR-GI-TATION, *n.* Act of swallowing greedily.
- IN-HÁ-BI-L-E, *a.* Not fit; unskilled.
- IN-HÁ-BIT, *r. t.* To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.
- IN-HÁ-BIT, *v. t.* To dwell; to live; to abide.
- IN-HÁ-BIT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inhabited.
- IN-HÁ-BIT-AN-CY, *n.* Legal residence.
- IN-HÁ-BIT-ANT, *n.* A dweller; one who resides permanently in a place; one who has legal settlement in a town, city, or parish.
- IN-HÁ-BI-TATION, *n.* Act of residence; abode or dwelling.
- IN-HÁ-BIT-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In phrenology, an organ which produces love of particular regions or love of home.
- IN-HÁ-BIT-ER, *n.* A dweller; an inhabitant.
- IN-HÁ-BIT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.
- IN-HÁ-LATION, *n.* The act of inhaling.
- IN-HÁ-LE', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs, as air.
- IN-HÁ-LE', *n.* One who inhales; an apparatus for inhaling medicated vapours, &c., into the lungs.
- IN-HAR-MONI-OS, *a.* Unmusical; discordant.
- IN-HAR-MONI-OU-S-LY, *ad.* Discordantly.
- IN-HEAR-SE', *v. t.* To place in a hearse.
- IN-HERE', *v. t.* To exist or be fixed in something.
- IN-HER-ENCE, } *n.* Existence in something; a
IN-HER-EN-CY, } fixed state of being in another body or substance.
- IN-HER-ENT, *a.* Existing in something so as to be inseparable from it; naturally pertaining to.—*SYN.* Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; unwrought.
- IN-HER-ENT-LY, *ad.* By inheritance.
- IN-HER-IT, *v. t.* To take by descent from ancestors; to receive by nature from a progenitor; to possess; to enjoy; *v. i.* to take or have possession.
- IN-HER-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited; capable of taking by inheritance.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; KYLE, BELL; VICIOUS.—G AS E; G AS S; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

IN-HERIT-ANCE, n. Act of inheriting; that which descends to us from our ancestors; that which belongs by right to us and our posterity.
 IN-HERIT-OR, n. A man who inherits.
 IN-HERIT-RESS, } n. An heiress; a female who
 IN-HERIT-RIX, } inherits.
 IN-HERSION (-h'e'shun), n. Act or state of inhering.
 IN-HIBIT, v. t. To forbid; to hinder; to restrain.
 IN-HI-BITION (-bish'un), n. Act of prohibiting.
 IN-HIBIT-O-RY, a. Prohibitory.
 IN-HOSPI-TA-BLE, a. Affording no conveniences or shelter for strangers; wanting in hospitality.
 IN-HOSPI-TA-BLE-NESS, } n. Want of hospi-
 IN-HOSPI-TAL-ITY, } tality.
 IN-HOSPI-TA-BLY, ad. Unkindly to strangers.
 IN-HUMAN, a. Destitute of kindness and tenderness; marked with cruelty.—Syn. Barbarous; cruel; unfeeling; savage; pitiless; merciless.
 IN-HUMAN-ITY, n. Barbarity; cruelty.
 IN-HUMAN-LY, ad. Barbarously; with cruelty.
 IN-HUM-ATION, n. The act of burying; in chemistry, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, &c.
 IN-HUME, v. t. To inter; to bury, as a dead body; to digest in a vessel surrounded by warm earth.
 IN-IM-I-CAL, a. Unfriendly; adverse; hurtful.
 IN-IM-I-CAL-LY, ad. In an unfriendly manner.
 IN-IM-I-TA-BIL-ITY, n. Incapacity to be imitated.
 IN-IM-I-TA-BLE, a. That cannot be imitated.
 IN-IM-I-TA-BLY, ad. To a degree beyond imitation.
 IN-IQUI-TOUS (-ik'we-tus), a. Characterized by great injustices.—Syn. Wicked; nefarious.—Wicked is generic; *iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention; *nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations.
 IN-IQUI-TY (-ik'we-ty), n. Want of rectitude; deviation from rectitude; some particular act of wickedness.—Syn. Injustice; unrighteousness; crime.
 IN-ITIAL (-ish'al), a. Placed at the beginning; first; incipient. n. The first letter of a name.
 IN-ITIAL-ATE (-ish'ate), v. t. To instruct in rudiments; to introduce into a new state or society; to begin.
 IN-ITIAL-TION (-ish-e-ah'un), n. Act of initiating; instruction in first principles.
 IN-ITIA-TIVE, a. Serving to introduce: n. an introductory step.
 IN-ITIA-TO-RY (-ish-a-to-ry), a. Introductory; introducing by instruction; initiating.
 IN-JECT, v. t. To throw in or upon.
 IN-JECTION (-jek'shun), n. Act of throwing in; a clyster; the act of filling up, as the vessels of an animal body, with some coloured substance, to show the veins, &c.
 IN-JU-DI-CIOUS (-dish'us), a. Not wise or according to sound judgment.—Syn. Indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; rash.
 IN-JU-DI-CIOUS-LY, ad. Without judgment; unwisely; acting indiscreetly.
 IN-JU-DI-CIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being injudicious or unwise.
 IN-JUNCTION (-jünk'shun), n. A command; the direction of a superior vested with authority; urgent advice; in law, a writ of the court of chancery forbidding or requiring some specified act to be done.
 IN-JU-E, v. t. To wrong the person, to damage the property, or lessen the happiness of ourselves or others.—Syn. To hurt; wound; damage; slander; tarnish; diminish; annoy; grieve; deteriorate; impair; violate.
 IN-JURIOUS, a. Hurtful to the rights or person of another; causing damage or loss; lessening reputation; doing injustice.—Syn. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful; mischievous; detractory; contumelious.

IN-JU-RIOUS-LY, ad. Hurtfully; wrongfully.
 IN-JU-RIOUS-NESS, n. Quality of being hurtful or injurious.
 IN-JU-RY, n. Any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, or reputation, &c.; any diminution of what is good and valuable.—Syn. Hurt; mischief; detriment; annoyance; damage.
 IN-JUSTICE, n. Injury to rights; wrong done; withholding merited praise, or ascribing unwarranted blame.
 INK (6j), n. A liquor used for writing or printing.
 INK, v. t. To black or daub with ink.
 INK'HORN, n. A vessel to hold ink; a portable case for instruments of writing.
 INK-T-NESS, n. The state of being ink.
 INKLE (ink'kl), n. A kind of narrow fillet; tape.
 INK-LING, n. A hint; whisper; inclination; desire.
 INK-STAND, n. A vessel to hold ink.
 INK-Y, a. Consisting of ink or resembling it.
 IN-LACE, v. t. To embellish with variegations.
 IN-LAND, a. Interior; remote from the sea or ocean; not foreign.
 IN-LAY' (-lā'), v. t. To ornament or diversify a surface by laying in pieces of some different material, as ivory, pearl, &c.
 IN-LAY, n. Materials inlaid or prepared for inlaying.
 IN-LAYER, n. One who inlays or whose occupation is to inlay.
 IN-LAYING, n. The ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, ivory, metal, &c., set in a ground of wood or some coarser material.
 IN-LET, n. Passage into an inclosed place; a bay or recess.
 IN-LIM-BE [L.] On the threshold, at the outset.
 IN-LIST. See ENLIST.
 IN-LY, a. Interior; internal; secret.
 IN-LY, ad. Internally; within; in the heart; secretly.
 IN-MATE, n. One who lives in the same house.
 IN-MOST, a. Deepest or furthest within.
 INN, n. A house for the entertainment and lodging of travellers. In England, this name is given to a college of professors and students of law, as Gray's Inn.
 INN, v. t. To put up at an inn; to lodge.
 INN, v. t. To house; to put under cover.
 IN-NATE or IN-NATE, a. Born with us; natural; native; innate ideas, ideas supposed to be stamped on the mind from its earliest existence.
 IN-NATE-LY or IN-NATE-LY, ad. According to innate ideas or impressions; naturally.
 IN-NATE-NESS or IN-NATE-NESS, n. The quality of being innate.
 IN-NAV-I-GABLE, a. Impassable by ships.
 IN-NEE, a. Interior; further inward.
 IN-NEE-MOST, a. Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.
 IN-NER-VATION, n. The properties or functions of the nervous system.
 IN-NEVEE, v. t. To invigorate; to strengthen.
 IN-NING, n. The ingathering of grain; the turn for using the bat in cricket.
 IN-NINGS, a. pl. Lands recovered from the sea.
 INN-KEEP-ER, n. One who keeps a house of entertainment for strangers.
 IN-NO-CENCE, } n. Freedom from guilt; harm-
 IN-NO-CEN-CY, } lessness.
 IN-NO-CENT, a. Free from qualities that can injure; free from guilt.—Syn. Harmless; inoffensive; guiltless; pure.
 IN-NO-CENT, n. One free from guilt; a natural; an idiot.
 IN-NO-CENT-LY, ad. Harmlessly; without guilt.
 IN-NO-CU-OUS (-nōk'yū-us), a. Not calculated to injure.—Syn. Safe; harmless; innocent.
 IN-NO-CU-OUS-LY, ad. Harmlessly; without injurious effects.
 IN-NO-CU-OUS-NESS, n. Harmlessness.

DOVE, WOLF, BOGE; MÖLE, BULL; VINCIOUS—GAS K; ÉAS J SAS S; CHAS SH; THIS.

INSCRIPTION, *n.* That which is written, marked, or engraved on something; an address or dedication of a book, poem, &c., to some person; a title.

INSCRIPTIVE, *a.* Bearing an inscription.

INSCROL, *v. t.* To write on a scroll.

INSCRUTABILITY, *n.* The quality of being

INSCRUTABLE-NESS, *in*scrutable.

INSCRUTABLE, *a.* Undiscoverable by human reason; unsearchable.

INSCRUTABLY, *ad.* So as not to be found out.

INSCULP, *v. t.* To engrave; to carve.

INSCULPTURE (-skulptŭr), *n.* Sculpture; an engraving.

INSEAM, *v. t.* To impress or mark with a seam.

INSEPARABLE, *a.* That can not be divided by a cutting instrument.

INSECT, *n.* A small animal, as a fly, a wasp, &c.; any thing small or contemptible.

INSECT, *a.* Relating to insects; small; mean; contemptible.

INSECTILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

INSECTION (-sekshun), *n.* Act of cutting in; a cut.

INSECTIVOROUS, *a.* Feeding on insects.

INSECURE, *a.* Not safe; not confident of safety; exposed to danger or loss—*SYN.* Unsafe; dangerous; hazardous; uncertain.

INSECURELY, *ad.* Unsafely; with hazard.

INSECURITY, *n.* Want of safety; danger; uncertainty.

INSENSATE, *a.* Senseless; stupid.

INSENSIBILITY, *n.* Want of sensibility or **INSENSIBLE-NESS**, *feeling*; want of tenderness; a dull or torpid state—*SYN.* Dullness; numbness; unfeelingness; stupidity; torpor; apathy; indifference.

INSENSIBLE, *a.* Destitute of feeling; wanting in emotion; in a state of dullness or torpor; not perceptible—*SYN.* Imperceptible; imperceivable; dull; stupid; torpid; senseless; unfeeling; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard; callous, &c.

INSENSIBLY, *ad.* Imperceptibly.

INSENTIENT (-senshunt), *a.* Not having perception.

INSEPARABLE, *a.* That cannot be disjoined.

INSEPARABLE-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of **INSEPARABILITY**, *being* inseparable.

INSEPARABLY, *ad.* With indissoluble union.

INSETH (13), *v. t.* To set in; to thrust in.

INSETHING, *n.* A setting in; something set in, as lace into garments.

INSERTION (-strshun), *n.* Act of inserting or placing in or among other things; the manner in which one part is inserted into another, as of a muscle; the thing inserted.

INSET, *v. t.* To infix or implant.

INSHAD, *a.* Marked with different shades.

INSHORE, *ad.* Near the coast.

INSHRINE. See **EMSHRINE**.

INSECIATION, *n.* The act of drying in.

INSIDE, *n.* The inward part or place.

INSIDIOUS, *a.* Literally, lying in wait; hence, watching to entrap; intended to insinuate—*SYN.* Treacherous; designing; wily; crafty; dishonest; knavish; deceitful; sly; ensnaring.

INSIDIOUSLY, *ad.* Deceitfully; treacherously.

INSIDIOUSNESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insinuate; deceitfulness; treachery.

INSIGHT (in'site), *n.* Sight or view of the interior of a thing; inspection; thorough knowledge.

INSIGNIA (-signe-ə), *n. pl.* [L.] Marks; signs; badges of distinction.

INSIGNIFICANCE, *n.* Want of signification;

INSIGNIFICANCY, *want* of force or weight; worthlessness.

INSIGNIFICANT, *a.* Void of meaning; answering no purpose; without weight of character—*SYN.* Unimportant; immaterial; worthless; inconsiderable; trivial; mean; contemptible.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, *ad.* Without meaning.

IN-SIN-CERE, *a.* Not being in truth what one professes to be; characterized by insincerity, as words, &c.; not sound or secure, as joys—*SYN.* Dissembling; hollow; deceptive; disingenuous; hypocritical; deceitful; false.

IN-SINCERELY, *ad.* Hypocritically.

IN-SINCERITY, *n.* Want of sincerity; dissimulation; deceitfulness.

IN-SINCERATE, *v. t.* To introduce gently; to push one's self into favour; to hint; to suggest by remote allusion; to insinuate; to introduce artfully.

IN-SINCERATE, *v. t.* To creep in; to wind in; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means; to wind along.

IN-SIN-CATION, *n.* A winding in; act of gaining favour by gentle or artful means; the art or power of stealing on the affections; hint; suggestion. See **INSINUENDO**.

IN-SIN-CATIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections.

IN-SIN-CATOR, *n.* One who insinuates or hints.

IN-SIPID, *a.* Void of taste or spirit; wanting point—*SYN.* Tasteless; dull; vapid; heavy; stupid; spiritless; unanimated; lifeless; flat.

IN-SIPIDITY, *n.* Want of taste; want of life

IN-SIPID-NESS, *and* spirit.

IN-SIPIDLY, *ad.* Without taste or spirit.

IN-SIPIDLY, *n.* Want of wisdom; folly.

IN-SIST, *v. t.* To stand; to persist in; to urge.

IN-SISTENT, *a.* Standing or resting on.

IN-SITION (-ishun), *n.* Insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

IN SITU, [L.] In its original or natural situation.

IN-SNARE (4), *v. t.* To entangle; to inveigle; to catch by stratagem; to involve in perplexities.

IN-SNARE, *n.* One who entraps.

IN-SOBRIETY, *n.* Intemperance; drunkenness.

IN-SO-LATE, *v. t.* To dry or expose to the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

IN-SO-LENCE, *n.* Haughtiness with contempt—*SYN.* Insult—*Insolence* is a spirit engendered by bloated pride or unbridled passion; an insult is a personal attack (lit., leaning or dancing upon); indicating scorn and triumph.

IN-SO-LENT, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; domineering in power; proceeding from insolence—*SYN.* Overbearing; insulting; offensive; audacious; impertinent.

IN-SO-LENTLY, *ad.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

IN-SOLIDITY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.

IN-SOL-CIBILITY, *n.* The quality of resisting solution.

IN-SOLUBLE (-söl'yū-bl), *a.* That cannot be dissolved in a fluid; not to be explained or solved.

IN-SOLVABLE, *a.* That cannot be solved or explained, as a doubt.

IN-SOLVENCY, *n.* Inability to pay all debts.

IN-SOLVENT, *a.* Without a sufficiency for the payment of debts; relating to a debtor or his estate.

IN-SOLVENT, *n.* One unable to pay his debts.

IN-SOMNI-OUS, *a.* Restless in sleep; sleepless.

IN-SO-MUCH, *ad.* So that; to such a degree.

IN-SPECT, *v. t.* To overlook; to look into; to view; to examine; to superintend.

IN-SPECTION (-spekshun), *n.* Insight; oversight; view; survey; official examination, as arms, &c.

IN-SPECTOR, *n.* An examiner, as of goods, arms, &c.; a superintendent; one who oversees.

IN-SPECTORSHIP, *n.* The office of inspector.

IN-SPECTORATE, *tor*.

IN-SPHERE (-sfeer), *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

IN-SPIRA-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn into the lungs, &c.

IN-PIRATION, *n.* Act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; Divine infusion into the mind; the infusion of a poetic spirit, as the inspiration of Homer; a highly exciting influence.

I, a, &c., long.—I, a, &c., short.—CIRE, PIR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MYR.

IN-SPIRA-TORY, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.
IN-SPIRE, *v. t.* To draw air into the lungs.
IN-SPIRE, *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to suggest supernaturally; to infuse ideas or poetic spirit.
IN-SPIRER, *n.* One who inspires or encourages.
IN-SPIRIT, *v. t.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to.—**SYN.** To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage.
IN-SPISSATE, *v. t.* To thicken, as liquids.
IN-SPISSATE, } *a.* Thick; thickened.
IN-SPISSATED, }
IN-SPISSATION, *n.* The act of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation.
IN-STABILITY, *n.* Want of firmness of purpose; mutability of opinion or conduct; liability to change, as in affairs.—**SYN.** Inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; wavering; unsteadiness.
IN-STABLE, *a.* Inconsistent; unsteady; changeable.
IN-STAL (*in-staw'l*), *v. t.* To put in possession of an office, rank, or order; to invest with an office.
IN-STAL-LATION, *n.* The giving possession of an office with customary ceremonies.
IN-STALMENT, *n.* Act of installing [rare]; part of a sum of money paid or to be paid from time to time.
INSTANCE, *n.* Solicitation; occurrence; example.
INSTANCE, *v. t.* To give or offer an example.
INSTANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example.
INSTANT, *n.* A moment; point of duration; a particular time; *a.* quick; present; immediate; urgent. [speedy].
IN-STANT-NE-OUS, *a.* Done in an instant; very
IN-TAN-TA-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an instant or moment. *See* DIRECTLY.
IN-STAN-TA-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being immediate.
IN-STANTLY [*L.*] Instantly.
IN-TANT-LY, *ad.* Immediately; at the moment. *See* DIRECTLY.
IN-STAR, *v. t.* To set with stars.
IN-STATE, *v. t.* To place in a certain condition.
IN-STA-TU QUO [*L.*] In the former state.
IN-STAURATE, *v. t.* To restore from decay; to repair; to reform.
IN-STAURATION, *n.* Restoration to a former state; renewal; re-establishment.
IN-STAURATOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition.
IN-STEAD (*in-sted'*), *ad.* Compound of *in* and *stead*, in the place or room of.
IN-STEEP, *v. t.* To steep; to soak; to drink.
IN-STEP, *n.* The upper part of the foot.
INSTIGATE, *v. t.* To move by some incentive; to tempt to do evil.—**SYN.** To incite; stimulate; urge; provoke; impel; encourage; animate.
INSTIGATION, *n.* Incitement to a crime.
INSTIGATOR, *n.* One who incites to evil.
IN-STIL, *v. t.* Literally, to infuse by drops; to enforce gently by repetition; to insinuate.
IN-STILLATION, *n.* Act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.
INSTINCT, *n.* A tendency to action operating without the aid of instruction or experience.
INSTINCT, *a.* Moved from within; actuated.
INSTINCTIVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous.
INSTINCTIVE-LY, *ad.* By force of instinct.
INSTITUTE, *v. t.* Literally, to set; hence, to establish, as to institute regulations; to enact, as to institute laws; to found, as to institute an order of nobility; to commence, as to institute a suit; to instruct.
INSTITUTE, *n.* Established law; settled order; an association for science or instruction.
INSTITUTION, *n.* The act of establishing; that which is established, as the institutions of Lycurgus; system, plan, or society established by law, or otherwise, for promoting an object, public or social; system of the elements or rules of any art or science; education.

IN-STI-TUTION-AL, } *a.* Elemental; contain-
IN-STI-TUTION-A-RY, } ing the first principles
and instructions.
INSTI-TUTIVE, *a.* That establishes; having power to establish; established; depending on institution.
INSTI-TUTOR, *n.* One who establishes.
IN-STRUCT, *v. t.* To imbue with knowledge; to furnish with directions; to train up; to teach.—**SYN.** To direct or command.—The word *instruct* is used as a milder term for direct or command in issuing orders to officers under the government.
IN-STRUCTION, *n.* Act of teaching precepts; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative direction.—**SYN.** Indoctination; information; education; advice; counsel; command; order.
INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Affording instruction.
INSTRUCTIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to convey knowledge.
INSTRUCTIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of furnishing instruction.
INSTRUCTOR, *n.* One who teaches; one who imparts knowledge; the preceptor of a school or seminary of learning.
INSTRUCTRESS, *n.* A female who teaches.
INSTRUMENT, *n.* That with which work is performed; any thing by which an effect is brought about; a machine for producing musical sounds; a legal writing or deed; one who acts for another.—**SYN.** Tool; implement; means.
INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* Conductive; aiding; produced by an instrument of music; not vocal.
INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* Subordinate means; agency of any thing, as means to an end.
INSTRUMENTAL-LY, *ad.* By means or in the nature of an instrument; with instruments of music.
INSTRUMENTATION (*si*), *n.* Mode of performing on musical instruments.
IN-SUB-SECTION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.
IN-SUBMISSION (*in-shun*), *n.* Want of submission; disobedience.
IN-SUB-ORDINATION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder from disobedience to authority.
INSUFFERABLE, *a.* Not to be borne; that cannot be permitted; disgusting beyond endurance.—**SYN.** Intolerable; insupportable; detestable; contemptible.
INSUFFERABLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.
INSUFFICIENT (*in-suf-fish-en-sy*), *n.* Want of sufficiency or of adequate power or strength.—**SYN.** Deficiency; inadequateness; inadequacy; inability; incapacity; incompetency.
INSUFFICIENT (*in-suf-fish-en*), *a.* Not sufficient; not adequate to a given need, use, or purpose; wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill.—**SYN.** Inadequate; unequal; incompetent; unfit; incapable.
INSUFFLATION (*in-suf-fla-shun*), *n.* Act of breathing or blowing in.
INSULAR, } *a.* Belonging to an isle; sur-
INSULARY, } rounded by water.
INSULARITY, *n.* The state of being insular.
INSULAR-LY, *ad.* In an insulated manner.
INSULATE, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to set up a column not contiguous to a wall; to place electrified bodies, by means of non-conductors, so as to prevent electricity from escaping.
INSULATED, *a.* Standing by itself; placed on non-conducting substances to prevent communication with the earth; noting a column detached from a wall and showing its whole surface.
INSULATION, *n.* Act of insulating.
INSULATOR, *n.* That which interrupts communication of electricity; non-conductor.
INSULT, *n.* Gross abuse by words or actions.—**SYN.** Affront; outrage; indignity; insolence, which see.
INSULT, *v. t.* To treat with abuse or insolence;

MOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; VITIOUS.—F AS X; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH: THIS.

v. i. to behave with insolent triumph; to *insult* or, to triumph over with insolence and contempt.
IN-SULTER, *n.* One who insults another.
IN-SULTING, *a.* Expressing insolence or contempt.
IN-SULTING-LY, *ad.* With insolent contempt.
IN-SUPER-BILITY, } *n.* The quality or state
IN-SUPER-ABLE-NESS, } of being insuperable
 or insurmountable.
IN-SUPER-ABLE, *a.* That can not be surmounted;
 that can not be passed over.—*Syn.* Insurmount-
 able; unconquerable; invincible.
IN-SUPER-BLY, *ad.* In a manner or degree not
 to be surmounted.
IN-SUPPORT-ABLE, *a.* That can not be endured;
 insufferable; intolerable.
IN-SUPPORT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being
 beyond endurance; insufferableness.
IN-SUPPORT-BLY, *ad.* In a manner beyond
 endurance.
IN-SUPPRESS-IBLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.
IN-SUPPRESSIVE, *a.* Not tending to suppress.
IN-SUR-ABLE (*-shûr'-a-bl*), *a.* That may be in-
 sured; proper to be insured.
IN-SURANCE (*-shûr'-ance*), *n.* The act of assur-
 ing or insuring against loss or damage; a con-
 tract for a premium paid, to make up losses or
 damage; to underwrite. An *insurance company*
 is one that pursues the business of insuring
 against loss, particularly by fire or peril of the
 sea.
IN-SURE (*in-shûr'*), *v. t.* To make sure against
 loss or damage; to contract or covenant to se-
 cure a person against loss.
IN-SURE, *v. i.* To underwrite; to practise making
 insurance.
IN-SURER, *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.
IN-SURGENT, *a.* Exciting to sedition or revolt;
n. one who rises against civil or political authority.
IN-SUR-MOUNT-ABILITY, *n.* The quality of
 being insurmountable.
IN-SUR-MOUNT-ABLE, *a.* Not to be overcome;
 not to be surmounted or passed by ascending.
IN-SUR-MOUNT-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be sur-
 mountable or overcome.
IN-SUR-RECTION, *n.* A rising against civil or
 political authority; open opposition of numbers
 to lawful authority.—*Syn.* Sedition; revolt; re-
 bellion.—Sedition is the raising of commotion in
 a state without aiming at open violence against
 the laws (Bouvier); *insurrection* is a rising up of
 individuals to prevent the execution of a particular
 law, by force of arms; *revolt* is a casting off the
 authority of a government with a view to put it
 down by force; *rebellion* is an extended insurrec-
 tion and revolt. [*tion*].
IN-SURRECTION-AL, *a.* Consisting of insurrec-
 tion.
IN-SURRECTION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to insurrec-
 tion.
IN-SUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* Want of capacity to
 feel, or of being affected or impressed; not sus-
 ceptible of improvement.
IN-SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* Not capable of feeling or
 of being affected.
IN-TACT, *a.* Untouched.
IN-TACT-ABLE, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
IN-TAGLIATED (*in-tal'yâ-ted*), *a.* Engraved or
 stamped on.
IN-TAGLIO (*in-tal'yô*), *n.* Literally, a cutting or
 engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a pre-
 cious stone with a head or inscription cut into it.
 An *intaglio* is the opposite of a cameo.
IN-TANGIBILITY, } *n.* Quality of being in-
IN-TANGIBLE-NESS, } tangible.
IN-TANGIBLE, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.
IN-TAST-ABLE, *a.* That can not be tasted.
IN-TE-GER (*in-te'-jer*), *n.* The whole of a thing;
 particularly in *arithmetic*, a whole number in con-
 tradistinction to a fraction.
INTEGRAL, *a.* Whole; entire; not fractional;
 making a part of the whole; uninjured.

INTE-GRAL, *n.* An entire thing.
INTE-GRANT, *a.* Necessary to constitute a thing;
 making part of a whole.
INTE-GRATE, *v. t.* To make entire; to restore.
IN-TE-GRATION, *n.* Act of making entire.
IN-TEGRI-TY, *n.* Literally, wholeness; hence, the
 unimpaired state of any thing; unbroken state;
 unadulterated condition; purity; moral sound-
 ness.—*Syn.* Entireness; completeness; honesty;
 probity; uprightness; rectitude.
IN-TEGUMENT, *n.* That part of physiology
 which treats of the coverings of the different
 parts of animals or plants.
IN-TEGUMENT, *n.* That which naturally in-
 vests or covers another thing, but appropriately,
 in anatomy, that which invests the body, as the
 skin, or a membrane that invests a particular
 part; a shell; cover.
IN-TEGUMENT-ARY, *a.* Relating to, or com-
 posed of integuments.
IN-TEL-LECT, *n.* The faculty of the human soul
 which receives or comprehends the ideas com-
 municated to it; the faculty of thinking; the under-
 standing. [*ideas*].
IN-TEL-LECTION, *n.* Simple apprehension of
IN-TEL-LECTIVE, *a.* Able to understand.
IN-TEL-LECTUAL (*in-tel-lect'yû-al*), *a.* Relat-
 ing to the intellect, as intellectual powers or op-
 erations; perceived by the intellect, as an intel-
 lectual sense; having the power of understanding,
 as an intellectual being; relating to the understand-
 ing, as intellectual philosophy.
IN-TEL-LECTUAL-IST, *n.* One who overrates
 the understanding.
IN-TEL-LECTUAL-LY, *ad.* By means of the un-
 derstanding.
IN-TEL-LIGENCE, *n.* Intellectual capacity,
 skill, or knowledge; information communicated,
 as news; terms of intercourse.—*Syn.* Understand-
 ing; information; instruction; advice; news.
IN-TEL-LIGENCE OFFICE, *n.* A place where
 information may be obtained, especially respect-
 ing servants and employers.
IN-TEL-LIGEN-CER, *n.* One who sends or con-
 vey intelligence; a public paper; a newspaper.
IN-TEL-LIGENT, *a.* Endowed with the faculty of
 understanding or reason; knowing; well-inform-
 ed; skilled.
IN-TEL-LIGENTIAL (*-tel-le-jên'-shal*), *a.* Intel-
 lectual; consisting of mind.
IN-TEL-LIGENT-LY, *ad.* With intelligence.
IN-TEL-LIGIBILITY, } *n.* The quality or
IN-TEL-LIGIBLE-NESS, } state of being intel-
 ligible.
IN-TEL-LIGIBLE, *a.* That may be understood
 or comprehended.—*Syn.* Comprehensible; per-
 spicuous; plain; clear.
IN-TEL-LIG-BLY, *ad.* So as to be understood;
 clearly; plainly.
IN-TEMPERANCE, *n.* Primarily, want of mod-
 eration or due restraint; excess in any kind of
 action or indulgence; hence, habitual indulgence
 in eating or drinking; particularly, the habitual
 use of intoxicating liquors.
IN-TEMPER-ATE, *a.* Excessive; addicted to ex-
 cess or to the undue use of spirituous liquors;
 passionate; ungovernable; exceeding the mean
 degree, as climate, weather, &c.
IN-TEMPER-ATE-LY, *ad.* To an immoderate de-
 gree; with excess.
IN-TENA-BLE, *a.* That can not be maintained or
 held.
IN-TEND, *v. t.* Literally, to stretch forward; hence,
 to mean; to purpose; that is, to stretch or set
 forward in mind.
IN-TENDANCY, *n.* The office of intendant or
 the district committed to his charge.
IN-TENDANT, *n.* Overseer; mayor of a city.
IN-TENDMENT, *n.* The true intention or design,
 as of a legal instrument.
IN-TENDER-ATION, *n.* The act of making, or state
 of being made, soft or tender.

l, s, &c., long.—i, s, &c., short.—CARE, PÄR, LIST, PÄLL WHÄT; THÄRE, TÄRM; MARINE, NÄRD; NÖVÄ.

IN-TENSE, *a.* Strained close; raised to a high degree; very severe; kept on the stretch.—*Syn.* Stretched; strained; violent; vehement; ardent.
IN-TENSELY, *ad.* To a high degree; attentively.
IN-TENSENESS, *n.* The state of being strained;
IN-TENS-ITY, *n.* state of being raised or concentrated to a high degree; extreme closeness; extreme degree.—*Syn.* Tightness; closeness; strictness; violence; vehemence; excess.
IN-TEN-SI-FY, *v. t.* To make more intense.
IN-TEN'SION (-tën'shun), *n.* A stretching; increase of power.
IN-TENSIVE, *a.* Admitting of extension; strained; intent; giving force; fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit; anxiously diligent.
IN-TENSIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to increase force.
IN-TENT, *a.* Using close application; diligent; *n.* design; purpose; aim; meaning.
IN-TENTION, *n.* Determination to act in a particular manner; the object to be accomplished; the state of being strained; healing of a wound without suppuration.—*Syn.* Design; purpose; view; intent; aim; meaning; drift; end.
IN-TENTION-AL, *a.* Designed; designed with purpose.
IN-TENTION-AL-LY, *ad.* With design; purposely.
IN-TENTIVE, *a.* Diligently applied; close.
IN-TENTLY, *ad.* With close application, eagerness, or earnestness.—*Syn.* Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; diligently; eagerly.
IN-TENTNESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application or constant employment of mind.
INTER, a prefix, signifies *among* or *between*, and is often used in composition.
INTER, *v. t.* To bury; to deposit in and cover with earth; to cover with earth. *See* BURY.
INTER-ACTION, *n.* Intermediate action.
INTER-AM'NI-AN, *a.* Situated between rivers.
INTER-AX'AL, *a.* Situated in the inter-axis.
INTER-AXIL-LARY, *a.* Situated between the axils of leaves.
INTER-CAL-AR, *a.* Inserted; added; the
INTER-CAL-AR-Y, *n.* 29th day of February, in leap year, is called the intercalary day.
INTER-CAL-ATE or **INTER-CAL-ATE**, *v. t.* To insert a day or other portion of time.
INTER-CAL-ATION, *n.* The insertion of a day or days in a calendar.
INTER-CEDE, *v. t.* To interpose; to make intercession; to plead in favour of one.
INTER-CED-ENT, *a.* Mediating; interposing.
INTER-CED-ER, *n.* One who intercedes.
INTER-CELL-U-LAR, *a.* Lying between the cells.
INTER-CEPT, *v. t.* To take or seize on by the way, as to intercept a letter; to obstruct or stop the progress of, as to intercept the rays of light, to intercept the course of proceedings; to cut off communication with or progress toward; to include between.
INTER-CEPTOR, *n.* One who intercepts.
INTER-CEPTION (-sep'shun), *n.* Act of seizing on its passage; interruption; hindrance.
INTER-CES-SION (-sesh'un), *n.* The act of interceding; interposition between parties at variance to reconcile them; mediation; entreaty.
INTER-CES-SOR, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
INTER-CES-SO-RY, *a.* Containing or making intercession.
INTER-CHANGE, *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to succeed alternately.
INTER-CHANGE, *n.* Mutual change; each giving and receiving; alternate succession.
INTER-CHANGE-A-BIL-ITY, *n.* The state of inter-changeable.
INTER-CHANGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* being inter-changeable.
INTER-CHANGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession as the seasons.
INTER-CHANGE-A-BLY, *ad.* With mutual exchange; alternately.

INTER-CIPT-ENT, *a.* Intercepting; obstructing.
INTER-CLUDE, *v. t.* To stop or interrupt; to intercept.
INTER-CLU-SION (-klü'shun), *n.* A stopping; interception.
INTER-CO-LUM-NI-ATION, *n.* In architecture, the clear space between columns, measured at the lower part of their shafts.
INTER-COM-MON, *v. t.* To use a common with others; to graze cattle on the same pasture; to feed at the same table.
INTER-COM-MUNE, *v. t.* To commune together; to associate; to hold converse in any manner with a rebel.
INTER-COM-MUNI-CATE, *v. t.* To communicate mutually; *v. i.* to hold mutual communion.
INTER-COM-MUNI-CATION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.
INTER-COM-MUNION (-mün'yun), *n.* Mutual communion.
INTER-COM-MUNI-TY, *n.* Mutual community.
INTER-COSTAL, *a.* Being between the ribs.
INTER-COURSE, *n.* Literally, a running between; mutual communication; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; mutual communications or dealings.—*Syn.* Communication; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.
INTER-CUR-RENC-E, *n.* A passing between.
INTER-CUR-RENT, *a.* Running between.
INTER-DICT, *v. t.* To place under a prohibition; to exclude from communion.—*Syn.* To forbid; prohibit; inhibit; proscribe; excommunicate.
INTER-DICT, *n.* A prohibition; a papal prohibition restraining the clergy from performing divine service.
INTER-DICTION, *n.* Act of prohibiting; prohibition; curse.
INTER-DICT-IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.
INTER-DICT-O-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
INTER-EST, *v. t.* To excite emotion or passion for or against a person or thing; to give or have a share in; to engage, as to interest one in our favour; to concern; to affect.
INTER-EST, *n.* Concern felt; share possessed; influence exerted; premium paid for use of money.
INTER-EST-ED, *a.* Having an interest or concern; liable to be affected.
INTER-EST-ING, *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotion or passion.—*Syn.* Engaging; pleasing; affecting.
INTER-FACIAL (-fä'shal), *a.* Included between two faces, as of a crystal.
INTER-FERE, *v. t.* Primarily, to come in collision or clash, as claims that *interfere*; hence, to interpose, to enter into or intermeddle with the affairs of others, as to *interfere* in a dispute; to strike the shoe or hoof against the opposite leg, as a horse *interfere*.—*Syn.* To interpose; meddle; intermeddle. *See* INTERPOSE.
INTER-FER-ENCE, *n.* Interposition; mediation; clashing; striking one foot against another, as a horse.
INTER-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing between.
INTER-FOL-IENT, *a.* Shining between.
INTER-FOSE, *a.* Poured or spread between.
INTER-IM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.
INTER-I-OR, *a.* Internal; being within; inland; remote from limits, shore, &c.
INTER-I-OR, *n.* The inward part; inland country.
INTER-JAC-EN-CY, *n.* A lying between; a being between.
INTER-JAC-ENT, *a.* Lying between; intervening.
INTER-JECT, *v. t.* To throw between; to insert.
INTER-JECTION (-jek'shun), *n.* Act of throwing between; a word of exclamation expressive of emotion, &c.
INTER-JECTION-AL, *a.* Thrown in between words.
INTER-KNIT, *v. t.* To knit together.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; VICIOUS.—GAS Y; GAS J; GAS E; CHA: SH; THIS.

IN-TER-LACE, *v. t.* To intermix; to insert; to put or insert one thing with another.
 IN-TER-LARD, *v. t.* To insert or intermix; to diversify by mixture.
 IN-TER-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted between leaves.
 IN-TER-LEAVE, *v. t.* To insert leaves between; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book between other leaves.
 IN-TER-LINE, *v. t.* To write between lines.
 IN-TER-LINE-AR, } *a.* Written between lines
 IN-TER-LINE-A-RY, } previously written or printed.
 IN-TER-LIN-E-ATION, *n.* The act of writing, or words, &c., written between lines.
 IN-TER-LINING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.
 IN-TER-LINK, *v. t.* To connect by links united.
 IN-TER-LO-CATION, *n.* A placing between.
 IN-TER-LOCK, *v. t.* To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.
 IN-TER-LO-CUTION, *n.* A conference; a dialogue; in law, an intermediate act or decree before the final decision.
 IN-TER-LOCU-TOR, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; an interlocutory judgment.
 IN-TER-LOCU-TO-RY, *a.* Intermediate; not final; consisting of dialogue.
 IN-TER-LOPE, *v. t.* To intercept; to prevent right.
 IN-TER-LOPER, *n.* One who interferes wrongfully in business or trade; an intruder.
 IN-TER-LUCENT, *a.* Shining between or among.
 IN-TER-LUDE, *n.* Theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play, or the play and the after-piece.
 IN-TER-LUNAR, } *a.* Belonging to the time
 IN-TER-LUNAR-Y, } when the moon is invisible.
 IN-TER-MARRIAGE (-mar'ri), *n.* Reciprocal marriage between two families, tribes, &c.
 IN-TER-MARRY, *v. t.* To marry reciprocally with another family, tribe, or nation.
 IN-TER-MEDDLE, *v. t.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to intrude.—*Syn.* Intermeddle; interpose, which see.
 IN-TER-MEDDLER, *n.* An officious person.
 IN-TER-MEDDLING, *a.* Officiously interposing.
 IN-TER-MEDIAL, } *a.* Lying between; inter-
 IN-TER-MEDIATE, } vening; intermediary.
 IN-TER-MEDIATE-LY, *ad.* By way of intervention.
 IN-TER-ME-DI-ATION, *n.* The act or process of mediating between parties; intervention; common means.
 IN-TER-MEDIUM, *n.* An intervening agent.
 IN-TERMENT (13), *n.* The act of depositing a dead body in the earth.—*Syn.* Burial; burying; sepulture; inhumation; funeral.
 IN-TERMIN-ABLE, *a.* Admitting of no end.—*Syn.* Boundless; endless; limitless; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.
 IN-TERMIN-ABLY, *ad.* Without limit.
 IN-TERMIN-ATE, *a.* Having no bounds or ends.
 IN-TER-MINGGLE (-ming'gl), *v. t.* To mingle together; *v. i.* to be mixed or incorporated.
 IN-TER-MIS-ION (-mis'yun), *n.* Cessation for a time; temporary cessation of a fever; interval between paroxysms; intercurrent time.—*Syn.* Interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest.
 IN-TER-MISSIVE, *a.* Coming at times; not continual.
 IN-TER-MIT, *v. t.* To cause to cease or suspend for a time; *v. i.* to cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.
 IN-TER-MITTENT, *a.* Ceasing at times; causing to cease; *n.* a disease that intermits.
 IN-TER-MIXTURE (-mikst'yur), *n.* A mixture of ingredients; something additional mingled in a mass.
 IN-TER-MONTANE, *a.* Between mountains.
 IN-TER-MUNDANE, *a.* Being between worlds.
 IN-TER-MURAL, *a.* Lying between walls.
 IN-TER-NAL (13), *a.* Being within any limit or

surface; not foreign, as *internal* trade.—*Syn.* Domestic; inward; interior; mental.
 IN-TER-NAL-LY, *ad.* Inwardly; intellectually.
 IN-TER-NATION-AL (-nash'un-), *a.* Existing between nations and regulating their intercourse.
 IN-TER-NECINE, *a.* Seeking mutual destruction.
 IN-TER-NECIVE, *a.* Tending to kill.
 IN-TER NOS (L.) Between ourselves.
 IN-TER-NUN-CIO (-nun'sheo), *n.* An envoy of the Pope to courts of inferior rank; a messenger between parties. [ties.
 IN-TER-NUN-CIUS, *n.* A messenger between parties.
 IN-TER-PEL-LATION, *n.* A summons; interruption; earnest address; intercession.
 IN-TER-PENE-TRATE, *v. t.* To penetrate between other substances.
 IN-TER-PLEAD, *v. t.* To discuss a previous point.
 IN-TER-PLEADER, *n.* A bill of interpleader is one brought into Chancery by a person who owes one of two parties, and desires a decision which of them he is to pay.
 IN-TER-PLEDGE (-inter-pléj'), *v. t.* To pledge mutually.
 IN-TER-PO-LATE or IN-TER-PO-LATE, *v. t.* To insert or foist in, as words.
 IN-TER-PO-LATION, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing; that which is foisted in; the finding of intermediate terms in a series.
 IN-TER-PO-LA-TOR or IN-TER-PO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages.
 IN-TER-PO-SAL, *n.* Act of interposing; interposing; a coming between.
 IN-TER-POSE, *v. t.* To place between; to offer, as aid or services; to trust in.
 IN-TER-POSE, *v. t.* To step in between parties at variance.—*Syn.* To intermeddle; interfere. A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others; he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious; nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are *interfered* with.
 IN-TER-POSEE, *n.* One who steps in between; a mediator.
 IN-TER-PO-SITION (-rish'un), *n.* A coming or placing between; mediation; agency between parties; any thing interposed.
 IN-TER-PRET (13), *v. t.* To explain the meaning of words, &c., to one who does not understand them; to unfold the meaning of predictions, dreams, riddles, &c.; to decipher, as hieroglyphics; expound; define.
 IN-TER-PRET-ABLE, *a.* Capable of interpretation.
 IN-TER-PRET-ATION, *n.* The act of interpreting; the act of explaining what is not obvious; sense or meaning; power of explaining.—*Syn.* Explanation; exposition; elucidation; translation.
 IN-TER-PRET-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing explanation; known by interpretation.
 IN-TER-PRETER, *n.* One who expounds or explains; a translator; an expositor.
 IN-TER-PCN-OTION, *n.* The making of points between sentences, &c.
 IN-TER-REGNUM, *n.* [L.] The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and his successor.
 IN-TER-REX, *n.* [L.] A regent; a man who governs during an interregnum.
 IN-TER-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To examine by question.
 IN-TER-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To ask questions.
 IN-TER-RO-GATION, *n.* Examination by questions; a question; the note (?).
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; *a.* denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of question; in the form of a question.
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TO-RY, *n.* A question; inquiry *a.* expressing a question.

I, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

IN-TER-ROREM [L.] For a terror or warning.
IN-TER-RUPT, *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide: to break continuity or a continued series.
IN-TER-RUPTED-LY, *ad.* With interruptions.
IN-TER-CEPTION (-rup'shun), *n.* The act of breaking in upon; breach of anything extended; interposition, as to time.—*Syn.* Stoppage; hindrance; obstruction; intermission; intervention.
IN-TER-CEPTIVE, *a.* Tending to interrupt.
IN-TER-SCAPULAR, *a.* Situated between the shoulder-blades.
IN-TER-SCIBE, *v. t.* To write between.
IN-TER-SECTANT, *a.* Dividing into two parts.
IN-TER-SECT, *v. t.* To divide; to cross mutually: *v. i.* to meet and cross each other.
IN-TER-SECTION (-sek'shun), *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.
IN-TER-SERT, *v. t.* To set or put between other things.
IN-TER-SERTION, *n.* An insertion or a thing inserted.
INTER-SPACE, *n.* A space between other things.
IN-TER-SPERSE (i-n), *v. t.* To scatter or set among, or here and there.
IN-TER-SPERSION, *n.* Act of scattering or setting among.
IN-TER-STELLAR, *a.* Being among the stars, or
IN-TER-STELLAR-ARY, *ad.* beyond the solar system.
INTER-STICE or **INTER-STICE**, *n.* A narrow space between things; time between one act and another.
IN-TER-STITIAL (-stish'al), *a.* Pertaining to interstices.
IN-TER-STRATIFIED, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.
IN-TER-TEXTURE (-tek'stshur), *n.* Act of interweaving; state of things interwoven.
IN-TER-TROPICAL, *a.* Situated between the tropics.
IN-TER-TWINE, *v. t.* To unite by twining one
IN-TER-TWIST, *v. t.* with another.
INTER-VAL, *n.* A space between things, as to time, place, &c.: a space between paroxysms of disease; distance or difference between two sounds in music: a tract of low plain ground between hills or lying along the banks of rivers.
IN-TER-VENE, *v. t.* To come or be between persons and things; to come between points of time or events; to happen in the way; to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to interpose for another.
IN-TER-VENIENT (-ven'yent), *a.* Coming or being between; interposed; intercedent.
IN-TER-VENTION, *n.* Interposition; a state of coming or being between; agency of persons between persons; interposition in favour of another.
IN-TER-VERTEBRAL, *a.* Being between the vertebrae.
INTER-VIEW, *n.* A mutual view; a meeting; conference; usually, a formal meeting.
IN-TER-VOLVE, *v. t.* To involve one with another.
IN-TER-WEAVE, *v. t.* To weave one in another.
IN-TER-WORKING, *n.* The act of working together.
IN-TER-WREATHED, *a.* Woven into a wreath.
IN-TESTABLE, *a.* Not qualified to make a will.
IN-TESTACY, *n.* A state of dying without a will.
IN-TESTATE, *a.* Dying without a will; not bequeathed by will.
IN-TESTATE, *n.* One who dies without leaving a will.
IN-TESTINAL, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels.
IN-TESTINE, *a.* Internal; inward; domestic; not foreign. Usually in a bad sense.
IN-TESTINES (-tē'tīnz), *n. pl.* The bowels; entrails, distinguished into small and large.
IN-THRAL, *v. t.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage.
IN-THRALMENT, *n.* Slavery; bondage; servitude.
IN-THRONE. See **ENTER-RE**.

IN-TI-MA-CY, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.
IN-TI-MATE, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out; to give slight notice of.
IN-TI-MATE, *a.* Inmost; internal; near; familiar; close in friendship or acquaintance.
IN-TI-MATE, *n.* Familiar friend.
IN-TI-MATE-LY, *ad.* Closely; familiarly.
IN-TI-MATION, *n.* A hint; a suggestion; declaration or remark communicating imperfect information.
IN-TIMIDATE, *v. t.* To make fearful; to inspire with fear.—*Syn.* To dishearten; dispirit; abash; deter.
IN-TIMIDATION, *n.* Act of intimidating; state of being abashed.
INTO, *prep.* Noting entrance or penetration beyond the outside or surface; insertion, or the passing of a thing from one form or state into another.
IN-TOLERABLE, *a.* That can not be borne or suffered.—*Syn.* Insupportable; insufferable; unendurable; abhorrent.
IN-TOLERABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being tolerable or sufferable.
IN-TOLERABLY, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
IN-TOLERANCE, *n.* A not enduring or suffering to exist without persecution; want of toleration; want of capacity to endure.
IN-TOLERANT, *a.* Impatient; unable to bear; refusing to tolerate others.
IN-TOLERATION, *n.* Want of toleration.
IN-TOMB, *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.
INTONATE, *v. t.* To thunder; to sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale.
INTONATION, *n.* Manner of utterance or sound; modulation of voice; in music, the sounding the notes of the scale with the voice.
INTONE, *v. t. or i.* To read with a prolongation of sound like chanting, or a deep protracted sound.
INTORT, *v. t.* To twist; to wind.
IN-TOTO [L.] In the whole, entirely.
IN-TOXICATE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to make delicious; to elate the spirits; to intoxicate.
IN-TOXICATION, *n.* The act of making drunk; the state of being drunk; an extreme elation of spirits.—*Syn.* Inebriety; ebriety; drunkenness; intoxication.
IN-TRACTABILITY, *n.* A state or quality
IN-TRACTABLE-NESS, *n.* of being unmanageable.—*Syn.* Indocility; perverseness; obstinacy; stubbornness; ungovernableness; unruliness.
IN-TRACTABLE, *a.* Not to be governed or managed; not to be taught.—*Syn.* Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; cross; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong; violent; ungovernable; unteachable.
IN-TRACTABLY, *ad.* With obstinacy and perverseness.
IN-TRA-MURAL, *a.* Within walls, as a city.
IN-TRANSITIVE, *a.* Not passing; expressing action that does not pass to an object; an intransitive verb expresses an action or state limited to the agent, as *I sleep, I walk*.
IN-TRANSITIVELY, *ad.* Without an object following.
IN-TRANSITU [L.] In passing from place to place.
IN-TRANSMISSIBLE, *a.* Not to be transmitted.
IN-TRANS-MUTABILITY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable.
IN-TRANS-MUTABLE, *a.* That cannot be changed into another substance.
INTRANT, *a.* Having the quality of entering; penetrating.
INTRENCH, *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to furrow; to make hollow in; to encroach.
INTRENCHMENT, *n.* A ditch; fortification; any defence of protection.
INTREPID, *a.* Not affected or influenced by fear.—*Syn.* Undaunted; daring; dauntless; courageous; valiant; heroic; fearless; bold; brave; resolute.

DÔVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VÎCIÔUS.—C AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

IN-TREPID-ITY, } n. Undaunted boldness and
IN-TREPID-NESS, } bravery; fearlessness.
IN-TREPID-LY, ad. Fearlessly; resolutely; with-
out trembling or shrinking from danger.
IN-TRI-CAY, } n. The state of being much
INTRI-CATE-NESS, } entangled or involved;
perplexed state; complication.
INTRI-CATE, a. Entangled or involved in a high
degree.—**SYN.** Complex; complicated.—A thing
is complex when it is made up of parts; it is com-
plicated when those parts are so many or so ar-
ranged as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is
intricate (*lit.*, having many folds) when it has nu-
merous windings and confused involutions which
it is hard to follow out. Complexity puzzles;
complication confounds; intricacy bewilders.
What is complex must be resolved into its parts;
what is complicated must be drawn out and devel-
oped; what is intricate must be unravelled.
INTRI-CATE-LY, ad. With entanglement or per-
plexity.
IN-TRIGUE' (in-treeg'), n. A plot or scheme of a
complicated nature for effecting some purpose by
secret artifices; the plot of a play or a romance;
stratagem; amour. [*an amour*].
IN-TRIGUE', v. t. To carry on secret designs or
IN-TRIGUER (in-treeg'er), n. One who intrigues;
one who forms secret plots.
IN-TRIGUING, a. Given to secret machinations.
IN-TRINSIC, } a. Belonging to the essence
IN-TRIN-SIC-AL, } of a thing; not apparent or
accidental.—**SYN.** Internal; true; real; genu-
ine; inherent; essential.
IN-TRIN-SIC-AL-LY, ad. Internally; really; truly.
IN-TRO, a Latin preposition signifying within, so
used in composition.
IN-TRO-CESSION (-sesh'un), n. A sinking or de-
pression of parts inward.
IN-TRO-DUCE' v. t. To lead or to bring in; to
make known; to bring into notice; to begin.
IN-TRO-DUCER, n. One who introduces another.
IN-TRO-DUCTION, n. A bringing in; prefatory
discourse; act of making persons known to each
other; act of bringing something into notice or
use; the part of a book or discourse, &c., which
precedes the main work.
IN-TRO-DUC-TOR-Y, a. Serving to introduce.
IN-TRO-IT, n. In the Roman Catholic Church, a
chant when the priest enters within the rails of
the altar.
IN-TRO-MISSION (-mish'un), n. A sending in;
an intermeddling with the effects of another.
IN-TRO-MIT, v. t. To send in; to allow to enter.
IN-TRO-SPEC-TION, n. View of the inside.
IN-TRO-SPEC-TIVE, a. Inspecting within.
IN-TRO-SUS-CEPTION, n. The introduction of
one part of the intestinal canal into another.
IN-TRO-VERSION (13) (-ver'shun), n. Act of
turning inward.
IN-TRO-VERT, v. t. To turn inward.
IN-TROUDE' (31), v. t. To thrust one's self in; to
come or go uninvited; to force one's self without
right; v. t. to thrust in without right or welcome;
to obtrude.—**SYN.** To encroach; infringe; in-
trench; trespass; trench on. *See* OBTRUDE.
IN-TRO-DER, n. One who intrudes where he has
no right or welcome.
IN-TRU-SION (-trū'shun), n. The act of thrusting
in or entering a place or state uninvited; entrance
without right or invitation; in *geology*, the pen-
etrating of one rock into the cavities of others.
IN-TRU-SIVE, a. Entering without right or wel-
come; apt to intrude; in *geology*, an epithet of
rocks which have been forced, while in a melted
state, into the cavities or between the layers of
other rocks.
IN-TRUST, v. t. To deliver or commit to another's
care in confidence of his fidelity.
IN-TU-I-TION (-ish'un), n. Immediate perception
without the intervention of other ideas or of
reasoning.
IN-TU-I-TIVE, a. Perceived immediately without

need of argument or testimony; received or ob-
tained by simple intuition; seeing clearly.
IN-TU-I-TIVE-LY, ad. By immediate perception.
IN-TU-MESCE' (-tu-mess'), v. t. To swell; to ex-
pand, as with heat.
IN-TU-MES-CENCE, n. Action of swelling; a
swelling with bubbles.
IN-TUR-GES-CENCE, n. The action of swelling or
state of being swelled.
IN-TWINE', v. t. To twist or wreath together.
IN-TWIST', v. t. To twist or interweave.
IN-U-EN-DO. *See* INNUENDO, the true spelling,
since the word is derived from *innuo*.
IN-U-DINE, n. A peculiar vegetable principle de-
rived from elecampane.
IN-UM-BRATE, v. t. To shade; to obscure.
IN-UN-DATE, v. t. To spread over with fluid; to
cover with water; to fill with an overflowing
abundance or superfluity.—**SYN.** To overflow;
deluge; flood; drown; overwhelm.
IN-UN-DATION, n. An overflow of water; a ris-
ing or spreading of water over low grounds; any
kind of overspreading, overflowing, or abun-
dant.
IN-UR-BANI-TY, n. Want of courteousness;
rudeness; incivility.
IN-URE' (in-yure'), v. t. To apply or expose in use
or practice till a habit is formed or inconvenience
is no longer felt; we inure ourselves to cold or
heat, seamen become inured to hardships; accus-
tom.
IN-URE', v. i. To pass in use; to have effect; to
serve to the use or benefit of.
IN-CRE-MENT, (-yure'ment), n. Hardening by
use; habit.
IN-CRN', v. t. To put into an urn; to entomb.
IN-CSTION (-cst'yun), n. Action of burning; a
marking by burning.
IN-U-TILI-TY, n. State of being useless.
IN-VADE', v. t. To enter in a hostile manner; to
attack; to encroach on; to seize on, as a disease.
IN-VADEER, n. One whose assaults or encroach-
es on others.
IN-VALID, a. Having no force.—**SYN.** Null; void.
IN-VA-LID, n. One infirm or disabled by wounds
or sickness; a soldier or seaman worn out in
service.
IN-VA-LID, v. t. To enrol on the list of invalids in
naval or military service.
IN-VALI-DATE, v. t. To destroy the force of; to
overthrow; to make void.
IN-VAL-I-DATION, n. The act of destroying.
IN-VA-LIDI-TY, } n. Weakness; want of legal
IN-VALID-NESS, } force.
IN-VALU-A-BLE (-vāl'yū-a-bl), a. Very valuable;
inestimable.
IN-VA-RI-A-BILI-TY, } n. Unchangeableness.
IN-VA-RI-A-BLE-NESS, }
IN-VA-RI-A-BLE, a. Constant in the same state;
that does not vary; always uniform.—**SYN.** Im-
mutable; unchangeable; unerring; unalterable;
unceasing.
IN-VA-RI-A-BLY, ad. Without alteration or
change; constantly; uniformly.
IN-VA-SION (-vā'shun), n. Hostile entrance into
the possessions of another, particularly of an army
into a country for conquest or plunder; an attack
on the rights of another; infringement or violation.
—**SYN.** Incursion; irruption; inroad.—*Invasion*
is generic, denoting a forcible entrance into a
foreign country. *Incursion* (from *incurro*) sig-
nifies a hasty and sudden invasion; *irruption* (from
irrumpeo) denotes a particularly violent invasion;
inroad (from *in* and *road*) includes the idea of in-
vasion with a design to occupy.
IN-VA-SIVE, a. Attacking another or his rights.
IN-VECTIVE, n. A railing speech or expression;
a harsh accusation.—**SYN.** Philippic; abuse; re-
proach; sarcasm.
IN-VECTIVE-LY, ad. Abusively; with railing.
IN-VEIGH' (in-vā'), v. t. To exclaim with reproach;
to rail against.

I, *f.*, &c., long.—I, *z.*, &c., short.—*CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, MIND; MIVE,*

IN-VEIGHER (-vā'er), *n.* One who inveighs or utters bitter language against another.

IN-VEIGLE (-vē'gl), *v. t.* To seduce by flattery; to entice.

IN-VEIGLE-MENT (-vē'gl-ment), *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.

(IN-VEIGLER (-vē'gler), *n.* One who seduces; a deceiver.

IN-VENT, *v. t.* To devise something not before known; to find out what is new; to contrive falsely; to frame by imagination.—*SYN.* To contrive; devise; forge; fabricate; feign; discover, which see.

IN-VENTFUL, *a.* Full of invention.

IN-VENTIBLE, *a.* Capable of being found out.

IN-VENTION, *n.* Act of finding out or contriving something new; that which is invented; fabricating what is untrue: power of inventing.—*SYN.* Contrivance; device; fabrication; excoitation.

IN-VENTIVE, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious; ready at expedients.

IN-VENTOR, *n.* One who finds out or contrives something new.

IN-VENTORY, *n.* A list of articles or goods.

IN-VENTORY, *v. t.* To make a list of articles; to make an inventory of.

IN-VENTORIAL, *a.* Belonging to or in the form of an inventory.

IN-VENTRESS, *n.* A female who invents.

IN-VE-MINATION, *n.* An affection in which worms infect the intestines.

IN-VERSE (ib), *a.* Inverted; reciprocal.

IN-VERSELY, *ad.* In a contrary order.

IN-VERSION (-vē'shun), *n.* Change of order or place; change so that the last becomes first; in grammar, a change of the natural order of words.

IN-VERT, *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change order or method; to reverse.

IN-VERTEBRAL, *a.* Destitute of a verte-

IN-VERTEBRATE, *a.* bral column; having no

IN-VERTEBRATED, *a.* spinal bone.

IN-VERTEBRATE, *n.* An animal having no verte-

bral column or spinal bone.

IN-VERTED, *ad.* In an inverted order.

IN-VEST, *v. t.* Literally, to put garments on; hence, to clothe with authority, as to invest with office; to adorn, as to invest with honour; to enclose or besiege, as to invest a town; to make a purchase of property, as to invest money in bank-stock, &c., with a view to profit.

IN-VESTIGABLE, *a.* That may be investigated or discoverable by search.

IN-VESTIGATE, *v. t.* To search or inquire into with care and accuracy.—*SYN.* Examine; scrutinize; search; inquire into.

IN-VESTIGATION, *n.* The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts, or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown.—*SYN.* Examination; search; scrutiny; research.

IN-VESTIGATIVE, *a.* Curious in researches.

IN-VESTIGATOR, *n.* One who diligently searches into a subject.

IN-VESTITURE, *n.* The act of giving possession.

IN-VESTMENT, *n.* Clothes; investiture; the placing of money in some fixed state, as stocks, &c., with a view to profit or income; property thus invested.

IN-VETER-ACY, *n.* Deep-rooted firmness from age.

IN-VETER-ATE, *a.* Old; deep rooted; firmly fixed; violent, &c., as hatred.

IN-VETER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With obstinacy; violently.

IN-VETER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.

IN-VIDIOUS, *a.* Envious; likely to incur ill-will or hatred.

IN-VIDIOUS-LY, *ad.* Enviously; malignantly; so as to incur hatred.

IN-VIDIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of producing envy.

IN-VIGOR-ATE, *v. t.* To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.

IN-VIGOR-ATION, *n.* Act of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

IN-VIN-CI-BIL-I-TY, *a.* The quality of being

IN-VIN-CI-BLE-NESS, *a.* unconquerable.

IN-VIN-CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be conquered or overcome.—*SYN.* Unconquerable; insuperable; insurmountable.

IN-VIN-CI-BLY, *ad.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

IN-VI-O-LA-BIL-I-TY, *a.* The state or quality

IN-VI-O-LA-BLE-NESS, *a.* of being inviolable.

IN-VI-O-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not or ought not to be broken, or profaned, or injured; not susceptible of a hurt or wound.

IN-VI-O-LA-BLY, *ad.* Without profanation; without breach or violation.

IN-VI-O-LATE, *a.* Not broken; uninjured; un-

IN-VI-O-LA-TED, *a.* tire; unprofaned; unpolluted.

IN-VIS-I-BIL-I-TY, *a.* The state of being invi-

IN-VIS-I-BLE-NESS, *a.* sible; imperceptibleness to the sight.

IN-VIS-I-BLE, *a.* That cannot be seen; not perceptible to the sight.

IN-VIS-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be seen.

IN-VI-TATION, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.

IN-VITA-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitation; a service in the Roman Catholic Church; a morning psalm or anthem.

IN-VITE, *v. t.* To request the company of; to allure by pleasure or hope; to present inducements.—*SYN.* To solicit; bid; summon; call; attract.

IN-VITE, *v. t.* To ask or call for any thing pleasing.

IN-VITING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to invite or allure.

INVO-CATE, *v. t.* To invoke; to implore.

IN-VO-CATION, *n.* The act of addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; a judicial call or order.

INVOICE, *n.* A list or bill of goods, with the value or prices annexed.

INVOICE, *v. t.* To make a list of goods or property, with the prices.

IN-VO-LUC'RE, *n.* A sort of calyx enclosing umbelliferous flowers.

IN-VOKE, *v. t.* To address in prayer; to call on for aid and protection; to call earnestly.

IN-VOLUN-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* Against the will.

IN-VOLUN-TA-RY, *a.* Being against the will; unwilling; independent of the will.

IN-VO-LUTE, *a.* Rolled spirally inward.

IN-VO-LUTED, *a.* Rolled spirally inward.

IN-VO-LUTION, *n.* Action of involving; state of being involved; complication; in mathematics, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned.

IN-VOLVE, *v. t.* Literally to inwrap or envelope, as to involc in darkness; to draw in by necessary consequence, as to involc in the same ruin, to involc a contradiction; to entangle; to complicate.—*SYN.* Imply.—*Implied* (lit., infold) is opposed to *express* or *set forth*; thus an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not set forth in form. *Involc* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, if one thing *involcs* (lit., inwraps) another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection. War, for example, *involcs* wide-spread misery and death; the premises of a syllogism *involc* the conclusion, so that this kind of reasoning is a simple process of *evolution*.

IN-VOLVED-NESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involvement.

IN-VOLVEMENT, *n.* Act of involving.

IN-VULNER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being not susceptible of wounds.

IN-VULNER-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of wounds.

DOVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÜLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—C AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

IN-WALL, v. t. To enclose with a wall.
IN-WARD, a. Being within; internal; interior;
ad toward the inside; within.

IN-WARD-LY, ad. In the inner part; in heart;
secretly; toward the centre.

IN-WARDS (in'wards), n. pl. Intestines; entrails;
inner parts.

IN-WEAVE, v. t. [pret. INWOVE; pp. INWOVE,
INWOVEN.] To intertwine or intermix by weav-
ing.

IN-WORKING (-wŭr'king), n. Internal opera-
tion.

IN-WRAP' (-răp'), v. t. To cover by wrapping, as
with a cloak; to involve, as in difficulty, &c.

IN-WREATH'E, v. t. To surround with a wreath.

IN-WROUGHT' (in-rant'), a. Worked in.

IO-DID, n. A non-acid compound of iodine with
a metal or other substance.

IO-DINE, n. A substance found in certain sea-
weeds or marine plants, which gives forth a violet-
coloured vapour, whence comes its name.

ION, n. One of the elements into which a body is
separated when electrolyzed.

ION'IC, a. A term applied to an order in architec-
ture; to a dialect in the Greek language; to a
sect of philosophers.

I-OTA, n. The Greek name of the letter i; a small
quantity; a tittle.

IP-E-GAC-U-AN'HA, n. A bitter root, found in
South America, used as an emetic.

IR, a prefix used instead of in, which see.

IR-AS-CI-BIL'I-TY, } n. The quality of being

IR-AS-CI-BLE-NESS, } easily provoked to anger.

IR-AS-CI-BLE, a. Irritable; easily provoked.

IRE, n. Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

IR'EFUL, a. Angry; wrath; furious with anger.

IR-I-DES-CENCE, n. Colours like those of the
rainbow.

IR-I-DES-CENT, a. Having colours like the rain-
bow.

I-RIDI-UM, n. An unmalicible metal of a whitish
colour, found in platinum.

IRIS, n.; pl. IRI-S. [L.] The rainbow, or an ap-
pearance like it; the circle round the pupil of the
eye; the flower-de-lis, or flag-flower.

IRISH, a. Pertaining to Ireland or its people.

IRISH MOSS, n. Carrageen, a sea lichen, con-
vertible into size, and used as isinglass.

IRISH-ISM, n. A peculiarity of speaking among
the Irish.

IRK, v. t. To weary; to give uneasiness to.

IRK'SOME (ir'), a. Producing weariness or dis-
gust; tiresome.—SYN. Tedious.—A task is irk-
some from the kind or severity of the labour it in-
volves; it is rendered tedious by the length of
time occupied in its performance.

IRK'SOME-LY, ad. In a wearisome manner.

IRK'SOME-NESS, n. The quality of tediousness;
wearisomeness.

IRON (i'urn), n. The hardest and most useful
metal; pl. fetters, manacles, &c.; a. made of
iron; hard; firm; rude; harsh; binding fast.

IRON (i'urn), v. t. To smooth with a hot iron; to
shackle with irons; to furnish or arm with iron.

IRON-BOUND, a. Bound with iron; rugged;
rocky, as a coast.

I-RON'I-CAL, a. Spoken in irony; expressing cen-
sure in the language of praise.

I-RON'I-CAL-LY, ad. By way of irony.

IRON-MON'-GER (i'urn-mŭng-ger), n. A dealer
in iron goods or hardware.

IRON-MOULD (i'urn-), n. A spot on cloth made
by iron, or an ink stain.

IRON-PY-RITES, a. Common pyrites; yellow
sulphuret of iron.

IRON-STONE, n. Carbonates of iron found in
nodules or thin layers.

IRON-WOOD, n. A name given to different kinds
of hard wood.

IRON-WORK, n. A general name for parts of a
building, vessel, &c., formed of iron; anything
made of iron.

IRON-WORKS, n. pl. The place where pig-iron is
wrought into bars, &c.

IRON-Y (i'ron-y), n. Literally, stimulation; a kind
of ridicule, in which we seemingly adopt or ap-
prove what we really reject or condemn; sarcastic
praise.

IR-RADI-ANCE, } n. Beams of light; splendour.

IR-RADI-AN-CY, } n. Beams of light; splendour.

IR-RADI-ATE, a. Adorned with brightness.

IR-RADI-ATE, v. t. To make splendid; to en-
lighten intellectually.—SYN. To brighten; illumine;
light up.

IR-RADI-ATION, n. Emission of rays; intellec-
tual light; illumination.

IR-RATION-AL (-răsh'un-al), a. Void of reason;
not according to the dictates of reason.—SYN.
Reasonless; unreasonable; foolish; absurd.

IR-RATION-ALI-TY, n. Absurdity; want of
reason.

IR-RATION-AL-LY, ad. Without reason; ab-
surdly.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, a. That can not be re-
claimed, reformed, or tamed.

IR-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, ad. So as not to be re-
claimed; irrecoverably.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, a. That cannot be recon-
ciled, appeased, or made to agree.—SYN. Incon-
sistent; incompatible; repugnant.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being
irreconcilable; incongruity.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, ad. In a manner that
precludes reconciliation.

IR-RE-COVER-A-BLE (-kŭv'er-), a. That cannot
be recovered.—SYN. Irreparable; irretrievable;
irremediable; incurable.

IR-RE-COVER-A-BLY, ad. Beyond recovery.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, a. That cannot be re-
deemed.

IR-REF-RA-GA-BIL'I-TY, n. The quality of being
irrefragable.

IR-REF-RA-GA-BLE, a. That cannot be refuted
or overthrown.—SYN. Unanswerable; indisput-
able; undeniable.

IR-REFU-TA-BLE, a. That cannot be refuted.

IR-REFU-TA-BLY, ad. So as to defy refutation.

IR-REGU-LAR, a. Not according to rule, method,
law, or established principles; not according to
nature or art; not straight or uniform.—SYN.

Unsystematic; eccentric; unsettled; change-
able; desultory; wild; intemperate.

IR-REGU-LAR'I-TY, n. Deviation from rule or
method; deviation from moral rectitude; inor-
dinate desire; vice.

IR-REGU-LAR-LY, ad. Without rule, method, or
order.

IR-REL'A-TIVE, a. Having no relation; uncon-
nected.

IR-REL'E-VAN-CY, n. Inapplicability.

IR-REL'E-VANT, a. Not aiding; not applicable;
not serving to support.

IR-REL'E-VANT-LY, ad. Without being to the
purpose; not applicably.

IR-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, a. Not admitting of relief.

IR-RE-LIG'ION (-re-hŭ'jun), n. Neglect of re-
ligion; want of religion or contempt of it.—SYN.

Ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS (-hŭ'jus), a. Ungodly; wicked;
profane.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, ad. Without religion.

IR-RE-MEDI-A-BLE, a. That can not be reme-
died, cured, or corrected.—SYN. Incurable; ir-
retrievable; irreparable.

IR-RE-MEDI-A-BLY, ad. Beyond remedy.

IR-RE-MISS'I-BLE, a. Unpardonable; that can
not be forgiven.

IR-RE-MISS'I-BLY, ad. So as not to admit of
pardon.

IR-RE-MOV'A-BLE, a. That can not be moved,
changed, or removed, as from office.

IR-REF-RA-BIL'I-TY, n. The state of being ir-
reparable.

IR-REPA-RA-BLE, a. That can not be repaired.

- I, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, FIE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,** recovered, or regained.—**SYN.** Irrecoverable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable.
- IR-REPA-RABLE, ad.** So as not to admit of recovery or repair.
- IR-REPEAL-ABLE, a.** That can not be repealed.
- IR-REPLEV-ABLE, } a.** That can not be re-
IR-REPLEV-ABLE, } plevied.
- IR-RE-RE-HENSI-BLE, a.** Not to be blamed.
- IR-RE-RE-HENSI-BLY, ad.** So as not to incur blame.
- IR-RE-PRESS-ABLE, a.** That can not be repressed.
- IR-RE-PROACH-ABLE, a.** That can not be reproached; free from blame.—**SYN.** Unblamable; irreprovable; innocent; spotless; pure; faultless; upright.
- IR-RE-PROACH-BLY, ad.** So as not to deserve reproach.
- IR-RE-PROV-ABLE (proof-a-bl), a.** That can not be proved.
- IR-RE-PROV-BLY, ad.** So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.
- IR-REPT-ITIOUS (tiah'us), a.** Encroaching; privately introduced.
- IR-RE-SIST-ANCE (ríst'ance), n.** Forbearance of resistance.
- IR-RE-SI-T-BIL-ITY, } n.** The quality of be-
IR-RE-SISTI-BLE-NESS, } ing irresistible.
- IR-RE-SISTI-BLE, a.** That can not be resisted with success; superior to opposition.
- IR-RE-SISTI-BLY, ad.** So as not to be resistable.
- IR-RESO-LU-BLE, a.** Incapable of being dissolved.
- IR-RESO-LU-BLE-NESS, n.** Resistance of separation of its parts by heat.
- IR-RESO-LUTE, a.** Not firm in purpose; not decided; given to doubt.—**SYN.** Wavering; vacillating; undetermined; unsettled; unstable; unsteady.
- IR-RESO-LUTE-LY, ad.** Without resolution.
- IR-RESO-LUTE-NESS, } n.** Want of firm determi-
IR-RESO-LUTION, } nation or purpose.
- IR-RESOLV-ABLE, a.** That can not be resolved.
- IR-RISPECTIVE, a.** Not having regard to, with of; not regarding circumstances.
- IR-RISPECTIVE-LY, ad.** Without regard to circumstances.
- IR-RISPI-ABLE, a.** Not fit for respiration.
- IR-RESPON-SI-BIL-ITY, n.** Want of responsibility.
- IR-RESPON-SI-BLE, a.** Not answerable; not liable to answer for consequences.
- IR-RE-TRIEV-ABLE (treev'a-bl), a.** Not to be recovered or repaired.—**SYN.** Irremediable; incurable; irrecoverable; irreparable.
- IR-RE-TRIEV-BLY, ad.** Irrecoverably; irreparably.
- IR-REVER-ENCE, n.** Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of a due regard to the character and authority of the Supreme Being.
- IR-REVER-ENT, a.** Wanting in reverence; proceeding from irreverence.
- IR-REVER-ENT-LY, ad.** With want of reverence.
- IR-RE-VÉR-SI-BLE (13), a.** That can not be reversed or recalled.—**SYN.** Irrevocable; irrevocable; unchangeable.
- IR-RE-VÉR-SI-BLE-NESS, n.** The quality of being not reversible.
- IR-RE-VÉR-SI-BLY, ad.** So as to preclude reversal.
- IR-REV-O-CA-BIL-ITY, } n.** Quality or state of
IR-REV-O-CA-BLE-NESS, } not being revocable.
- IR-REV-O-CA-BLE, a.** That can not be recalled.
- IR-REV-O-CA-BLY, ad.** So as not to admit of recall; beyond recall.
- IR-RI-GATE, v. t.** To water or wet; to moisten or bedew.
- IR-RI-GATION, n.** Act of watering or moistening.
- IR-RIG-O-US, a.** Watery; wet; dewy.
- IR-RISTION (ríst'un), n.** A laughing at another.
- IR-RI-TA-BIL-ITY, n.** Capacity of being irritated; susceptibility of excitement, healthful or morbid.
- IR-RI-TA-BLE, a.** Easily provoked; susceptible of anger or irritation.
- IR-RI-TANT, n.** That which excites or irritates.
- IR-RI-TATE, v. t.** To excite heat and redness in the skin; to excite anger: to cause fibrous contraction; to rouse up; to quicken into excited feeling; to fret; to inflame.—**SYN.** To provoke; exasperate.—Whatever comes across our feelings irritates; whatever excites anger provokes; whatever raises anger to a high point exasperates.
- IR-RI-TATION, n.** Act of exciting; excitement; anger; provocation; exasperation.
- IR-RI-TATIVE, } a.** Serving to excite action;
IR-RI-TA-TORY, } serving to irritate.
- IR-RUPTION, n.** A bursting in; sudden invasion.
- IS (12), v. t.** Third person singular of the verb substantive.
- IS-A-GON, n.** A figure with equal sides.
- IS-CHIC-RY (-kú-), n.** A retention of urine.
- ISH, a.** termination of English words. In adjectives, it denotes diminution, as *whitish*; in nouns, it forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*; in common nouns, it denotes a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun, as *foolish*, from *fool*.
- IS-ING-GLASS (í'xing-glass), n.** A substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of fish; fish-glue; popular name of mica.
- IS-LAM, n.** The religion of Mohammed; the whole body of its professors.
- IS-LAM-ISM, n.** Mohammedanism.
- IS-LAM-ITIC, a.** Pertaining to Islam.
- ISLAND (í'land), n.** Land wholly surrounded by water; an isle; a mass of ice in water is an ice-land.
- ISLAND-ER (í'land-er), n.** An inhabitant of an island.
- ISLE (íle), n.** A tract of land surrounded by water.
- ISLET (ílet), n.** A little island.
- IS-O-C'HRO-NAL, } a.** Of equal time; uniform in
IS-O-C'HRO-NOUS, } time
- IS-O-LATE, v. t.** To place detached: to insulate.
- IS-O-LATION, n.** State of being isolated or alone.
- IS-O-MERTIC, a.** Noting compounds made up of the same elements in the same proportions, and yet having very different properties.
- IS-O-MORPH-ISM, n.** The quality of assuming the same crystalline form, though of different elements with the same number of equivalents.
- IS-O-MORPH-IOUS, a.** Composed of different elements having the same crystalline form.
- IS-O-PER-IM-ETRY, n.** The science of figures having equal boundaries.
- IS-O-CHEI-MAL (-kí'), a.** Having the same mean winter temperature.
- IS-O-SCE-LES (í-sós-e-léz), a.** A term applied to a triangle having two legs only that are equal.
- IS-O-THER-MAL (13), a.** Having equal temperature.
- IS-O-TONIC, a.** Having equal tones.
- IS-RA-EL-ITE, n.** A descendant of Israel; a Jew.
- IS-RA-EL-ITIC, } a.** Pertaining to Israel.
IS-RA-EL-ITISH, }
- IS-SO-A-BLE (sh'hsh'a-bl), a.** That may be issued; in law, applied to a term in which issues are made up.
- IS-SCE (sh'hshú), n.** Literally, a flowing forth, as of water; a sending or delivering out, as of bank-notes; a small intentional ulcer kept open; that which flows or comes out; consequence; off-spring; final result.—**SYN.** Flow; efflux; emission.
- IS-SUE (sh'hshú), v. t.** To come or send out; to proceed; to come to an end; to result, close, &c.; v. t. to put in circulation, as bank-notes.
- IS-SU-ING, n.** A flowing or passing out; a sending out, as bills or notes.
- ISTH-MUS (íst'mus), n.** A neck or narrow strip of land connecting larger portions of land.
- IT, a.** pronoun of the neuter gender. Sometimes it is called a personal pronoun, and sometimes a demonstrative. That thing.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS SH; THIS.

I-TAL-IAN (it-tal'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Italy; *n.* a native of Italy; the language used in Italy or by the Italians.

I-TAL-IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To make Italian.

I-TAL-IC, *a.* Relating to Italy or to its letters.

I-TAL-I-CIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italica.

I-TAL-ICS, *n. pl.* Letters inclining as these, first used in Italy, and now used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

IT-CH, *n.* A cutaneous disease; sensation produced by it, &c.; teasing desire.

IT-CH, *v. t.* To have an uneasy sensation on the skin which is relieved by rubbing; to long; to have a constant desire.

IT-CH'ING, *n.* State of the skin when one desires to scratch; a teasing desire; *a.* teasing; irritating.

ITEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular; a hint; *ad.* a word used when something is to be added.

ITEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

ITER-ATE, *v. t.* To repeat; to utter a second time.

ITER-A-TION, *n.* Act of repeating.

ITER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating.

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one unsettled; *a.* wandering; not settled.

I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *n.* A book of travels and distances; *a.* travelling; passing from place to place.

I-TIN'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To travel; to journey; to wander without a settled habitation.

IT-SELF, *pron. of it and self.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

IT-TRI-A, *n.* A non-acid compound of lithium

YT-TRI-A, *n.* and oxygen.

YT-TRI-UM, *n.* A grayish black metal. See Yt-trium.

I-VIED (iv'id), *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

I-VO-RY, *n.* The tusk of an elephant or walrus; a hard, solid substance of a fine white colour.

I-VO-RY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; made of ivory; white, hard, and smooth like ivory.

I-VO-RY-BLACK, *n.* Charcoal in powder from charred bones.

I-VO-RY-NUT, *n.* The nut of a species of palm, hard and close-grained, resembling ivory in texture.

I-VY, *n.* A parasitic or climbing plant.

I-VY-MAN-TLED, *a.* Covered with ivy.

J.

J has the compound sound of *dsh*, identical with that of *g soft*, as in *giant*. In many words it has taken the place of *I*. It formerly had the sound of *Y* in many words, as in the German.

JAB'BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly.

JAB'BER, *n.* Rapid talk; a chattering.

JAB'BER-EE, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly or unintelligibly.

JAB'BER-ING, *n.* Confused talk or prating.

JAC'INTH, *n.* A species of pellucid gems.

JACK, *n.* A nickname of John; an instrument to pull off boots; an engine for various purposes; a flag; the male of certain animals; a term applied to sailors.

JACK-A-DAN-DY, *n.* A little foppish, impertinent fellow.

JACK'AL, *n.* An animal resembling a dog and a fox.

JACK'A-LAN-TERN, *n.* An ignis fatuus; a meteor on lowlands.

JACK'A-LENT, *n.* Originally, a sort of puppet thrown at in Lent; hence, in ridicule, a boy.

JACK'A-NAPES, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.

JACK'ASS, *n.* The male of the ass.

JACK'BOOTS, *n. pl.* Very large boots, reaching up high to protect the legs.

JACK'DAW, *n.* A bird of the crow kind, noted for its thieving and garrulity.

JACK'ET, *n.* A short coat for males.

JACK'-FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the spritsail top-masthead.

JACK'-KETCH, *n.* The public executioner.

JACK'-KNIFE, *n.* A pocket clasp-knife larger than a pen-knife.

JACK'-PLANE, *n.* A plane used for rough work.

JACK'-PUD-DING, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

JAC'O-BIN, *n.* A member of a political club; a disorganizer; a demagogue; a pigeon with a high tuft.

JAC'O-BIN, *n.* { *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs

JAC'O-BIN'IC, *n.* { against government.

JAC'O-BIN'IC-AL, *n.* {

JAC'O-BIN-ISM, *n.* Unreasonable opposition to government; popular turbulence.

JAC'O-BITE, *n.* A partisan of James II. or England.

JAC'O-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *n.* A plant; in a ship, a rope with wooden steps for going aloft.

JAC'O-NET, *n.* A light, soft muslin.

JAC'QUARD-LOOM, *n.* A loom invented by M. Jacquard for weaving figured goods, carpets, &c.

JAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To dart; to throw.

JAC'O-LATION, *n.* The act of darting.

JAC'U-LA-TORY, *a.* Darting; uttering suddenly; uttered in short sentences.

JAD, *n.* A poor, tired horse; a mean woman; a green tough mineral; a young woman in irony.

JADE, *v. t. or i.* To wear down by exertion.—*SYN.* To fatigue; tire; weary.—*Fatigue* is generic; *tire* denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; *weary* implies that a person is worn out by exertion; *jade* refers to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effort.

A little exertion will tire a child or a weak person; a severe or protracted task wears equally the body and the mind; the most powerful horse becomes *jaded* on a long journey by a continual straining of the same muscles.

JAD'ISH, *a.* Unruly; vicious; wanton.

JAG, *n.* A small rill; a notch.

JAGG, *n.* A notch; denticulation.

JAGG, *v. t.* To notch; to indent.

JAG'GED-NES, *n.* State of being notched or rough; unevenness.

JAG'GER, *n.* { *a.* An instrument for

JAG-GING-I-RON (i-urn), { making cakes.

JAG'GY, *a.* Notched; indented; rough.

JAG-U-AR, *n.* A large ferocious animal, often called the American tiger.

JAH, *n.* [Héb.] Jehovah.

JAIL, *n.* A place of confinement for debtors and criminals.

JAIL-BIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in jail.

JAIL'ER, *n.* One who keeps a jail or prison.

JAIL'-FÉ-VER, *n.* A dangerous fever generated in jails, &c.

JAKES, *n.* A privy.

JAL'AP, *n.* The root of a plant used as a cathartic.

JAL'OU-SIE, *n.* A screen or blind for windows in warm climates.

JAM, *n.* A pressure or squeeze; a conserve of fruits crushed.

JAM, *v. t.* To confine; to wedge in.

JAMB (jam), *n.* The side-piece of a chimney or door; a pillar to support parts of a building.

JAN'GLE (jang'gl), *v. t.* To wrangle; to dispute noisily; *v. t.* to cause to sound discordantly.

JAN'GLE, *n.* Frate; babble; discordant sound; contention.

JAN-TOR, *n.* A door-keeper or porter.

JANI-ZA-RY, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.

JANSEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

A, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—class, via, list, fall, what; there, term; martw, bird—wōva.

JANSEEN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines taught by Jansen.

JANTILY or JAUNT^y, *ad.* In an airy, lively, brisk manner.

JANTI-NESS or JAUNT^y, *n.* The quality of airiness; briskness; gayety.

JANTY or JAUNT^y, *a.* Airy; showy; finical; gay.

JANU-A-RY, *n.* The first month of the year.

JA-PAN^y, *n.* A varnish or varnished work.

JA-PAN^y, *v. t.* To varnish in a particular manner; to black or gloss, as shoes, &c.

JAP-A-NESE, *a.* Pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants or language.

JA-PAN'NING, *n.* The art of covering paper, wood, or metal with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish; the varnish itself.

JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; *v. i.* to clash; to strike harshly; to interfere.

JAR, *n.* A shaking; clash; a vessel; clash or discord of opinions.

JAR'GON, *n.* Confused talk; gibberish; a mineral.

JAR-GON-ELLE, *n.* A rich variety of early pear.

JAR'RING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute.

JAS'MINE, *n.* A plant of several species, bearing beautiful flowers; called also *jessamine*.

JAS'FER, *n.* A precious stone of a red, yellow, or more dull colour, taking a fine polish, and being a variety of quartz.

JAUNDICE, *n.* A disease in which the body becomes yellow, with loss of appetite.

JAUNDICED (jan'dist), *a.* Affected with the jaundice; prejudiced; seeing with discoloured vision.

JAUNT (jant), *v. i.* To ramble here and there.

JAUNT, *n.* A short journey.—*SYN.* Trip; tour; excursion; ramble.

JAVELIN (jav'lin), *n.* A kind of spear.

JAW, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth; in vulgar language, a scolding.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to rail vulgarly; *v. t.* to abuse by scolding.

JAWBONE, *n.* The bone of the jaw.

JAY, *n.* A bird; a finical fellow.

JEALOUS (jeal'us), *a.* Apprehensive of rivalry; fearing encroachments on one's rights or interests; solicitous to defend the honour of.—*SYN.* Suspicious.—Suspicious is the wider term. We suspect a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design. We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize. Ingo began by awakening the suspicions of Othello, and converted them at last into the deadliest jealousy.

JEALOUS-LY, *ad.* With jealousy or suspicion.

JEALOUS-Y (jeal'us-y), *n.* Suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain.

JEAN (jane), *n.* A cloth made of cotton, twilled.

JEEB, *v. t.* To utter severe sarcastic reflections; to make a mock of.—*SYN.* To scoff; deride; flout; sneer; gibe; mock.

JEEB, *v. i.* To treat with scoffs or derision.

JEEB, *n.* Scoff; mockery.

JEERING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

JE-HU'VAH, *n.* The Hebrew name of God.

JE-JUNE, *a.* Hungry; dry; barren; empty.

JE-JONESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter.

JEL'IED (jel'id), *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL'LY, *n.* Inspissated juice of fruit; sisy substance; something viscid or glutinous.

JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse. See GNET.

JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning.

JEOPARD (jep'ard), *v. t.* To put in danger or to hazard.—*SYN.* To risk; peril; endanger; expose; hazard.

JEOPARD-IZE (jep'ard-), *v. t.* To jeopard. [*A useless word.*]

JEOPARD-IOUS (jep'ard-), *a.* Exposed to danger; hazardous.

JEOPARD-Y (jep'ard-), *n.* Exposure to death; danger, loss, or injury.—*SYN.* Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See DANGER.

JER'BO-A, *n.* The leaping mouse.

JER-EED, *n.* A short club or blunt javelin darted by Turks in sport.

JER-E'M'AD, *n.* Lamentation; a tale of grief.

JERK, *v. t.* To thrust, throw, or pull with sudden motion.

JERK, *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch; a sudden spring.

JERKED-BEEF (jerk't-beef), *n.* (Properly *chargol*.) Beef cut into thin slices and dried in the sun.

JERKIN, *n.* A jacket or short coat; a hawk.

JERSEY, *n.* Fine yarn; the finest of wool.

JE-RU'SA-LEM AETI-CHOKE, *n.* Corrupted from *girazole*, sunflower. A plant whose fruit is used for food, with a flower like the sunflower.

JESS, *n.* Short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk to fasten her to the wrist.

JESSA-MINE, *n.* A very fragrant flower.

JEST, *v. t.* To create diversion; to make sport.—*SYN.* To joke.—One jests in order to make others laugh; one jokes to please himself. A jest is always at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured; a joke is a sportive rally designed to promote good humour without wounding the feelings of its object.

JEST, *n.* Something ludicrous uttered to excite laughter; the object of laughter.—*SYN.* Joke; fun; burlesque; railery; sport.

JESTER, *n.* One who is given to jesting or sarcasm; a buffoon.

JESTING, *n.* Talk to excite laughter; mirth.

JESTING-LY, *ad.* In a jocular manner.

JES'U-IT (jes'u-it), *n.* One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola; a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles; a crafty person.

JES-U-ITIC, } *a.* Designing; cunning; de-

JES-U-ITIC-AL, } ceitful.

JES-U-ITIC-ALLY, *ad.* Craftily; cunningly.

JES'U-IT-ISM, *n.* Deceit; stratagem; artifice.

JES'U-ITS-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of the Cinchona.

JET, *a.* A very black fossil substance susceptible of a high polish; a spout or spouting of water.

JET, *v. t.* To shoot forward; to project; to strut.

JETSAM, } *n.* In law, a throwing of goods over-

JETSOM, } board in a storm.

JET D'EAU (zha-do), *n.* [Fr.] A spout of water.

JETTY, *a.* Made of jet; like jet; black.

JETTY, *n.* A small pier; a projection into a river for raising the water.

JEW (ju), *n.* A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEWEL (ju'el), *n.* A precious stone; an ornament worn in the ears; an expression of fondness.

JEWEL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels.

JEWEL-IER, *n.* A person who deals in jewels.

JEWEL-RY, *n.* Jewels and trinkets in general.

JEW'ESS (ju'ess), *n.* A female of the Hebrew race.

JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

JEW'RY (ju'ry), *n.* Judea; a settlement of Jews.

JEW'S-HARP, *n.* A small musical instrument.

JEZE-BEL, *n.* An impudent, vicious woman.

JIB, *n.* The foremast sail of a ship.

JIB'BOOM, *n.* A continuation of the cowspri, similar to a topmast.

JIBE, *v. i.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other; often written *jib*.

JIFFY, *n.* A moment; an instant.

JIG, *n.* A dance by two persons.

JIG'GER, *n.* A machine to hold on a cable - a troublesome insect. See CHROOK.

JILL, *n.* A young woman, in contempt.

JILT, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover; a coquette.

JILT, *v. t.* To trifle with and deceive a lover.

JIN'GLE (jing'gl), *r. t.* To cause to sound with a sharp noise, as a little bell or pieces of metal.

JIN'GLE, *v. t.* To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink.

JIN'GLE, *n.* A sharp, clinking sound; a little bell or rattle; a correspondence of rhymes.

DOVE, WOLF, BOON; BULE, BULL; V'CIUOUS.—GAS K; GAS J GAS Z; CHAS SH; THIS.

- JIN'GLING**, *n.* A sharp, rattling sound, as of little bells.
- JOB**, *n.* A piece of work taken on the occasion; an arrangement for giving undue gains to some one at the public expense.
- JOB**, *v. t. or t.* To do jobs; to act as a jobber.
- JOBBER**, *n.* One who does occasional work as presented; one who supplies retailers with dry goods, &c., at wholesale; a dealer in stocks.
- JOB'ING**, *n.* Act of taking jobs; business of a jobber.
- JOB'ING-HOUSE**, } *n.* A firm or store which buys
JOB'ING-STORE, } at wholesale and sells by retail.
- JOCK'EY**, *n.*; pl. **JOCK'EYS**. One who rides or deals in horses; a cheat.
- JOCK'EY**, *v. t.* To trick; to cheat; to deceive.
- JOCK'EY-ISM**, *n.* The practice of jockeys.
- JO-COSE**, *a.* Given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke.—*Syn.* Jocular; facetious; merry; pleasant; waggyish; sportive.
- JO-COSELY**, *ad.* In jest; with pleasantry.
- JOE'U-LAR** (jök'yn-lar), *a.* Marked by pleasantry or jesting; not serious.—*Syn.* Facetious; humorous; witty; pleasant; sportive; jocose; merry; waggyish.
- JOE-U-LARTY**, *n.* Jest; merriment.
- JOE'UND**, *a.* Characterized by life or sportive enjoyment.—*Syn.* Blithe; gleeful; mirthful; sprightly; cheerful; merry; gay; lively; sportive.
- JOE'UND-LY**, *ad.* With merriment; gayly.
- JOE'UND-NESS**, } *n.* Mirth; gaiety; state of
JO-EUND-ITY, } being merry.
- JOG**, *v. t.* To push or shake by way of exciting attention.
- JOG**, *v. t.* To move by jogs, as on a slow trot; to travel slowly.
- JOG**, *n.* A slight shake or push; a hint to the memory; a slow motion.
- JOGGLE** (jöggl), *v. t.* To shake slightly; to give a slight and sudden push; *v. i.* to shake.
- JOG'TROT**, *a.* A slow, regular pace.
- JO-HAN'NES**, *n.* A Portuguese coin worth eight dollars; called also *joe*.
- JOHN BULL**, *n.* The well-known collective name of the English nation.
- JOHN-DORY**, *n.* A fish of a golden yellow colour and grotesque form.
- JOHN'NY-CAKE**, *n.* A cake made of maize meal, mixed with water and baked on the hearth.
- JOIN**, *v. t.* To bring one thing into contiguity with another; to bring into close connection; to unite in league, marriage, concord, or in any act; *v. i.* to adhere; to grow to; to be continuous; to unite with in marriage, society, partnership, &c.—*Syn.* To link; connect; combine; couple; unite; add; associate.
- JOIN'DER**, *n.* A joining; conjunction.
- JOIN'ER**, *n.* An artisan who does the inner wood-work of buildings.
- JOIN'ER-Y**, *n.* The art of uniting wood-work; the work of a joiner.
- JOINT**, *n.* Union of bones; articulation; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by a butcher; knot of a plant; a hinge; an internode; place where two timbers are united.
- JOINT**, *v. t.* To form into joints; to form many parts into one; to smooth the edges of boards with a jointer, so that they may fit close to each other; to divide. [In concert.]
- JOINT**, *a.* Shared by two or more; united; acting
- JOINTER**, *n.* A large plane; a joiner's utensil.
- JOINT-HÉIR** (joint'air), *n.* An heir having a joint interest with another person.
- JOINTLY**, *ad.* Unitedly; in concert.
- JOINTRESS**, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.
- JOINT-STOCK**, *n.* Stock held in company.
- JOINT-STOOL**, *n.* A stool made of parts inserted into each other.
- JOINT-TEN'AN-CY**, *n.* Tenure of an estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.
- JOINT-TEN'ANCY**, *n.* One who holds by joint-tenancy.
- JOINTURE** (joint'yur), *n.* An estate settled on a woman at marriage.
- JOINTURE**, *v. t.* To settle a jointure on.
- JOIST**, *n.* A small piece of timber used in building.
- JOIST**, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.
- JOKE**, *n.* A jest; sportive rally; something not real; in joke, in jest, not in earnest. [To rally.]
- JOKE**, *v. t.* To cast jokes at; to make merry with;
- JOKE**, *v. i.* To jest; to sport; to be merry in words or actions.
- JOKER**, *n.* One who jokes; a jester.
- JOKING-LY**, *ad.* In a joking way.
- JOLE**, *n.* The cheek; head of a fish. *Cheek-by-jole*, *i. e.*, with cheeks together, close, *à-tête*.
- JOL-LI-FI-CATION**, *n.* Noisy drinking and festivity.
- JOL-LI-LY**, *ad.* With noisy mirth; with disposition to noisy merriment.
- JOL-LI-NESS**, } *n.* Noisy mirth; festivity; gay-
JOL-LI-TY, } ety.
- JOLLY**, *a.* Full of life and mirth; expressing mirth or inspiring it; exciting gaiety; plump, like one in high health.—*Syn.* Jovial; joyous; mirthful; merry; gay; lively; pretty.
- JOLLY-BOAT** (-bôte), *n.* [A corruption of *yawl-boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.
- JOLT**, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as a carriage on rough ground.
- JOLT**, *n.* A shock or sudden shake; *v. t.* to shake one as by the motion of a carriage.
- JOLT'HEAD**, *n.* A great head; dunce; blockhead.
- JON'A-THAN**, *n.* Collective name for the people of the United States.
- JON'QUIL** (jôn'kwil), *n.* A plant; a species of daffodil.
- JOSEPH**, *n.* A riding habit for women.
- JOSTLE** (jô'stl), *v. t.* To run against and shake; to push. [Written also *justle*.]
- JOSTLING**, *n.* A running against; a crowding.
- JOT**, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.
- JOT**, *n.* An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity.
- JOTTING**, *n.* A memorandum.
- JOUR'NAL** (jûr'nal), *n.* A newspaper published daily; an account of daily transactions; one of a merchant's account-books for daily entries of sales.
- JOUR'NAL-ISM** (jûr'nal), *n.* The practice of keeping a journal; management of public journals.
- JOUR'NAL-IST** (jûr'nal), *n.* One who keeps a journal; one who writes for a public journal.
- JOUR'NAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To enter in a journal.
- JOUR'NEY** (jûr'ny), *n.*; pl. **JOUR'NEYS**. Travel to some distance by land.—*Syn.* Tour; excursion; pilgrimage. The word journey suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged travelling for a specific object, leading a person to pass directly from one point to another. In a tour we take a round-about course from place to place, more commonly for pleasure, though sometimes on business. An excursion (*lit.*, running forth) is never on business, but always for pleasure, health, &c. In a pilgrimage we travel to a place hallowed by our religious affections, or by some train of sacred associations.
- JOUR'NEY**, *v. t.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.
- JOUR'NEY-MAN**, *n.* A hired workman.
- JOUR'NEY-WORK** (jûr'ny-wûrk), *n.* Work by a journeyman.
- JOUST** (jûst), *n.* A tilt or tournament.
- JOVE**, *n.* Jupiter, the supreme deity of the Romans.
- JOVIAL**, *a.* Full of mirth and gladness; fond of good cheer; expressive of mirth and hilarity.—*Syn.* Merry; joyous; jolly; airy; gay; festive; gleeful.
- JOVIAL-LY**, *ad.* With merriment; gayly.
- JOVIAL-NESS**, } *n.* Gaiety; noisy merriment;
JOVIAL-TY, } festivity.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—*CLIM, FLY, LIST, FALT, WHAT, THREE, TERN, MARINE, BIRD, MOVE,*

JOWL. See **JOLE.**

JOWLER, n. A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, n. An emotion excited by the possession or prospect of some good; expression of high gratification; a prosperous, happy, or glorious state; the cause of joy; a term of fondness.—*SYN.* Gladness; exultation; pleasure; delight; ecstasy; transport; happiness; bliss; mirth; festivity; hilarity.

JOY, v. i. To rejoice; to be glad.

JOY, v. t. To give joy; to make glad.

JOYFUL, a. Affected by joy; full of joy.—*SYN.* Glad; exulting; merry; lively; blithe; joyous; blissful.

JOYFUL-LY, ad. With joy; gladly.

JOYFUL-NESS, n. Great joy or gladness.

JOYLESS, a. Void of joy; giving no joy.

JOYLESS-LY, ad. Without joy.

JOYLESS-NESS, n. State of being joyless.

JOYOUS, a. Full of joy and gladness; giving joy.—*SYN.* Gleeful; lively; mirthful; sportive; delightful; glad; merry; cheerful; happy.

JOYOUS-LY, ad. With joy or gladness.

JOYOUS-NESS, n. State of being joyous.

JUBILANT, a. Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, n. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, n. A public periodical festivity; a season of great joy.

JU-DAT, }
JU-DAT-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

JU-DAT-ISM, n. The tenets and rites of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites, &c.

JU-DAT-IZE, v. t. To conform to the rites of the Jews.

JUDGE, n. One authorised to hear and determine causes in court; one skilled in deciding on the merits of a question; a magistrate.—*SYN.* Umpire; arbitrator; referee.—*A judge, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An umpire is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize. An arbitrator is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portion of a claim, usually on grounds of equity and common sense. A referee is one to whom a case is referred for final adjustment. Arbitrations and references are sometimes voluntary and sometimes appointed by a court.*

JUDGE, v. t. To compare facts and distinguish truth; to form an opinion; to pass sentence; to discern.

JUDGE, v. t. To hear and determine, as cases, &c.; to try and pass sentence upon; to understand rightly; to censure rashly; to think or esteem; to rule or govern; to punish.

JUDGE-ADVO-CATE, n. A public prosecutor in a court-martial.

JUDGESHIP, n. The office of a judge.

JUDGMENT, n. The act of judging; that faculty by which man is able to compare ideas, and ascertain the relation of terms and propositions; the determination of the mind formed by comparing relations and facts, &c.; sentence pronounced; act of deciding; religious statutes and commands; &c.; remarkable punishment or calamity.—*SYN.* Decision; determination; award; criticism; estimate; discrimination; penetration; discernment; sagacity.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, n. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; a court or tribunal.

JUDICIAL-TIVE, a. Having power to judge.

JUDICIAL-TORY, n. A court of justice; a tribunal; a dispensing justice.

JUDICIAL-TURE, n. Power of distributing justice; a court of justice.

JU-DICIAL (-dish'al), a. Pertaining to courts of justice; proceeding from a court; inflicted as a penalty.

JU-DICIAL-LY, ad. In the forms of legal justice; by way of penalty or judgment.

JU-DICIAL-RY (-dish'a-ry), a. Pertaining to courts of justice.

JU-DICIAL-RY, n. Courts of justice.

JU-DICIOUS (-dish'us), a. According to sound judgment; adapted to secure a good end by the best means; directed by reason and wisdom.—*SYN.* Prudent; skilful; rational; wise; discerning; sagacious.

JU-DICIOUS-LY (-dish'us-ly), ad. With sound judgment; prudently; wisely.

JU-DICIOUS-NESS (-dish'us-ness), n. The quality of being according to sound judgment.

JUG, n. A vessel with a protuberant belly and narrow neck or mouth; *v. i.* to utter a sound like this word.

JUGGLE, n. A trick; an imposture.

JUGGLE, v. t. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or deceit; *v. i.* to deceive by tricks or artifice.

JUGGLER, n. One who practises sleight of hand tricks; a deceiver.

JUGGLER-Y, n. Legerdemain; imposture.

JUGGLING, n. Act of playing tricks; buffoonery; deceit.

JUGULAR, a. Belonging to the throat.

JUCE (juse), n. The sap of vegetables; the liquid part of fruits; the fluid part of animal substances.

JUCELESS (juseless), a. Void of sap or moisture.

JUCI-NESS (ju'se-ness), n. Abundance of juice; succulence in plants.

JUCY (ju'y), a. Full of sap; succulent.

JUJUBE, n. A plant and its pulpy fruit; *Jujube* paste is gum-arabic sweetened.

JULEP, n. A liquor or syrup.

JULIAN (jul'yan), a. Noting the old account of the year as regulated by Julius Cæsar.

JULY, n. The seventh month of the year.

JUMBLE, v. t. To mix in a confused mass.

JUMBLE, v. t. To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

JUMBLE, n. Confused mixture; a mass or collection without order; a small cake shaped like a ring.

JUMP, v. t. To leap; to spring with two feet; to move from object to object; to pass at a leap; to agree; to tally.

JUMP, n. The act of jumping; a leap with two feet, as a man; a leap; a spring.

JUMPER, a. A kind of sleigh of a very rude construction; one who jumps.

JUNCTION (junktshun), n. Act of joining; union; combination; the place or point of union.

JUNCTURE (junkt'yur), n. A joining; time or point where two things are joined together; a joint; point of time.

JUNE, n. The sixth month of the year.

JUNGLE (jung'gl), n. In Asia, a thick cluster of small trees or shrubs, and rank vegetation.

JUNIOR (jun'yur), a. Younger; later born; inferior; one younger in years or office; noting a third year in a college course, or first year of a theological one.

JUNIPER, n. A tree or shrub bearing bluish berries, the oil of which is used to flavour gin.

JUNK, n. A Chinese ship; old ropes; a thick piece, hard, salt beef.

JUNKET, n. A kind of sweetmeat; private entertainment.

JUNKET, v. t. To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth.

JUNTA, n. A Spanish council of state.

JUNTO, n. A cabal; a faction; a party.

JUPITER, n. A heathen deity; Jove; a planet.

JURAT, n. One sworn to some particular duty; a magistrate; an alderman.

JURE DIVINO, [L.] By divine right.

JU-RIDIC-AL, a. Pertaining to a judge or court of justice; used in courts of justice.

JU-RIDIC-AL-LY, ad. With legal authority or forms.

JURIS-CONSULT, n. Among the Romans, a man learned in the law.

JURIS-DICTION, n. Legal authority, or the extent of it.

JURIS-PRUDENCE (31), n. The science of law; the knowledge of law, &c.

DOVE, WOLF, BOGE; RULE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—G AS K; G AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

JU-RIS-PRU-DENTIAL, *a.* Belonging to jurisprudence.

JU'RIST, *n.* A professor of the civil law; one versed in the law, or a writer on the subject; a lawyer; a civilian.

JU'RORE, *n.* One who serves on a jury.

JU'RY, *n.* A number of freeholders impanelled and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court; applied sometimes to a committee which awards prizes at a public exhibition.

JU'RY-MAN, *n.* One who serves as a juror.

JU'RY-MAST (6), *n.* A temporary mast erected to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or battle. [nations.]

JUS GENTI-UM (jën'she-um). [L.] The law of JUST, *a.* Literally, straight, or conformed to a right line; hence, appropriate or suitable, as a just array; conformed to truth and justice; governed by principles of equity.—*SYN.* Exact; accurate; fit; equitable; fair; impartial; right; upright; honest; righteous; rightful; equal; even-handed; deserved.

JUST, *ad.* A mock encounter on horseback.

JUST, *ad.* Exactly; nicely; closely; barely.

JUST, *v. i.* To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to push; to drive; to juggle.

JUSTICE, *n.* The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; impartiality; vindictive retribution; a civil officer or magistrate.—*SYN.* Equity; law.—Justice and equity are the same; but human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and hence what is strictly legal is at times far from being equitable or just. Here a court of equity comes in to redress the grievance. It does so as distinguished from courts of law; and as the latter are often styled courts of justice, some have fancied that there is in this case a conflict between justice and equity. The real conflict is against the working of the law; this a court of equity brings into accordance with the claims of justice. It would be an unfortunate use of language which should lead any one to imagine he might have justice on his side while practising iniquity (inequity).

JUSTICE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a justice.

JUS-TI'CI-A-RY (tish'a-ry), *n.* One who administers justice.

JUSTI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can be justified.

JUSTI-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable.

JUSTI-FI-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be justified.

JUS-TI-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of justifying; state of being justified; vindication; defence; in theology, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

JUS-TI-FI-CA-TORY, *a.* Tending to justify.

JUSTI-FI-ER, *n.* One who justifies.

JUSTI-FY, *v. t.* Literally, to make straight or conformable to a right line, a sense still in use among printers; hence, to prove or show to be just; to declare just; to uphold or defend as right or proper; in theology, to absolve from punishment and treat with favour.—*SYN.* To vindicate; exonerate; exculpate; absolve; acquit.

JUSTI-FY-ING, *a.* That has the quality of absolving from guilt, as justifying faith.

JUS-TLE (jüs'tel), *v. t.* To run against. See JOSTLE.

JUSTLE (jüs'tel), *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force.

JUSTLY, *ad.* Equitably; honestly; uprightly.

JUSTNESS, *n.* Conformity to truth or some standard of correctness and propriety.—*SYN.* Uprightness; equity; exactness; accuracy; propriety; fitness; reasonableness; justice.

JUT, *a. t.* To shoot out; *n.* a projection.

JUTE, *n.* An Indian vegetable fibre, used for cloth and cordage.

JU-VE-NALIA, *n.* Games instituted for youth in ancient Rome.

JU-VE-NES-CENCE, *n.* A growing young.

JU-VE-NES-CENT, *a.* Becoming young.

JU-VE-NILE, *a.* Young; youthful; suited to youth; pertaining to youth.

JU-VE-NILE-NESS, } *n.* Youthfulness; youthful
JU-VE-NILITY, } age.
JUX-TA-PO-SITED, *a.* Placed near; contiguous.
JUX-TA-PO-SITION (po-zish'un), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

K is a palatal consonant, the sound of which is precisely the same as that of *c* hard. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, as in *king, keel*; it is silent before *n*, as in *know, knife*.

KALE, *n.* An esculent plant; a kind of curly or wrinkled-leaf cabbage.

KA-LE'DO-SCOPE (k'ä'do-sköpe), *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms.

KAL'EN-DAR. See CALENDAR.

KAL'EN-DEE. See CALENDER.

KÄ'LI (kä'ly), *n.* A plant whose ashes are used in making glass.

KÄ'LIF. See CALIF.

KÄ'LMI-A, *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs.

KÄM'SIN, *n.* A hot wind in Egypt; the simoon.
KÄNG-GA-BOO, *n.* An animal of New Holland, with short fore legs, and a powerful tail.

KÄNTI-AN, *n.* Relating to Kant or his system of philosophy. [making porcelain.]

KÄ'O-LIN, *n.* A species of fine, pure clay used in KÄ'TY-DID, *n.* A large greenish insect, so called from the sound it makes.

KÄW, *n.* The cry of the crow, raven, or rook.

KÄW, *v. i.* To cry as a crow, &c. See CAW.

KÄYLE, *n.* A nine-pin; a play.

KEB'LAH, *n.* The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

KECK, *v. t.* To heave.

KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.

KECK'LE (kë'k'l), *v. t.* To wind old rope around a cable to preserve it from being fretted.

KEDGE, *n.* A small anchor used in a river.

KEDGE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move off by a kedge.

KEEK, *v. t.* To look pryling; to peep.

KEEL, *n.* The principal timber of a ship, extending from stem to stern under the bottom; a low, flat-bottomed boat, used for carrying coals from the mine to vessels; a botanical term for the two lower petals of papilionaceous flowers.

KEEL, *v. t.* To plough the water with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel, showing the bottom of a vessel.

KEEL-BOAT, *n.* A large covered boat having a keel, but without sails. [low tub.]

KEEL'ER, *n.* One who manages vessels; a shal-

KEEL-HÄUL, *v. t.* To haul under the keel of a ship by way of punishment.

KEEL'MAN, *n.* One who manages a keel.

KEEL'SON (kël'sun), *n.* A piece of timber fastened on the floor timbers of a ship over the keel.

KEEN, *a.* Eager or vehement, as keen desire; sharp, as a keen appetite; piercing, as a keen wind; bitter or acrimonious, as keen sarcasm; acute, as a keen intellect.

KEENLY, *ad.* Sharply; eagerly; bitterly.

KEEN'NESS, *n.* Possessing the quality of sharpness, or eagerness, or bitterness.

KEEP, *n.* The dungeon in an old castle.

KEEP, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. KëPT.] To hold in one's power or possession; not to give up or lose; to care for; to guard; to protect.—*SYN.* To retain; preserve.—Keep is generic, and is often used where retain or preserve would too much restrict the meaning, as to keep silence, &c. Retain denotes that we keep or hold things against influences which might deprive us of them, as to retain vivacity in old age. Preserve denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might destroy it, as to preserve one's health amid many exposures.

KEEP, *v. i.* To remain in any state; to last; to dwell; to reside for a time.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CISE, FIA, LIT, FALL WHAT; THINE, TAN; MARINE, STAD; MÖVE,

KEEPER, n. One who preserves or guards.

KEEPING, n. A holding or restraining; custody; feed, as of a horse; a due proportion in the light and colouring of a picture; conformity; congruity, as subjects in keeping with each other.

KEEPING-ROOM, n. The room in which the family live.

KEEPSAKE, n. A token of kind remembrance.

KEEVE, n. A large tub for fermenting liquors; a mashing tub.

KEEVE, v. t. To put in a keeve for fermentation.

KEG, n. A small cask. See CAG.

KEIL, n. Argillaceous peroxide of iron; reddle, used for marking.

KELP, n. The calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass, soap, &c.; a sea plant.

KELPIE (kēlp), n. A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland, having the form of a horse.

KELTER, n. A state of preparation; order; not in kelter, not in readiness or order.

KEN, v. t. To see at a distance; to know; to describe.

KEN, n. Bench of the sight; view; knowledge.

KENDAL-GREEN, n. A species of green cloth made at Kendal.

KENNEL, n. A place for dogs; a pack of hounds; a water-course; hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt; a puddle.

KENNEL, v. i. To lodge in a kennel, as a dog or fox.

KENNEL, v. t. To keep or confine in a kennel.

KENNING, n. View; sight.

KENTLE, n. A hundred pounds; a quintal.

KENTLEDGE, n. A term used by seamen for ballast on the floor of a ship.

KERB-STONE, n. A stone along the edge of a pavement; curb-stone.

KERCHIEF (13) (kēr'chif), n. A cloth to cover the head.

KERF, n. The cut of an axe or saw; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KERMES, n. An insect used for dying scarlet; grains used in dyeing.

KERN, n. An Irish foot-soldier; an idle person; in printing, that part of a letter which hangs over the body or shank.

KERN, v. t. To harden in ripening; to granulate.

KERN'EL, n. The seed of a pulpy fruit, or one covered with a shell; a grain.

KERN'EL, v. t. To form into a kernel.

KERSEY, n. A coarse woollen cloth.

KERSEY-MERE, n. A fine twilled woollen cloth; spelt also *cassimers*.

KESTREL, n. A bird of the hawk kind.

KETCH, n. A vessel with two masts.

KETCH'UP, n. A sauce. See CATCHUP.

KETTLE, n. A vessel of metal for boiling.

KETTLE-DRUM, n. A drum of copper or brass, formed like a kettle, used in martial music.

KETTLE-PIN, n. Nine-pins; skittles.

KEY (kē), n. That which fastens, as a piece of wood let into another for giving strength; an instrument to fasten and open locks; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; the stone which binds an arch; in an organ, &c., the lever by which the instrument is played by the fingers; that which serves to explain any thing; an index which explains a cipher; fundamental note; a ledge of rocks near the surface of a water.

KEY (kē), n. A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbour, for loading and unloading ships. It is commonly written *quay*.

KEYAGE, n. Money paid for lying at a wharf.

KEY-BOARD, n. The part of a musical instrument where the keys are; the whole range of the keys of an organ, &c.

KEYED (kēd), a. Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune; having keys let into it to preserve from warping.

KEYHOLE (kē'), n. A hole for a key in a lock.

KEYSTONE, n. The stone that binds an arch; hence, the uniting principle or power.

KHAN (kaun), n. A prince or governor in Persia; a prince or chief; an Eastern inn. [of a khan.]

KHANATE, n. [Fr.] The dominion or jurisdiction

KIBE, n. A chap in the heel; a chilblain.

KIBED, a. Chapped or cracked with cold; having chilblains.

KI-BITKA, n. A Russian travelling wagon; a kind of movable dwelling among the Tartars.

KICK, n. A blow with the foot or feet.

KICK, v. t. To strike with the foot.

KICK, v. i. To practise striking with the foot; to thrust out the foot in anger, contempt, &c.; to show opposition.

KICKING, n. Act of striking with the foot; a succession of kicks inflicted on one.

KID, n. A young goat; a bundle of furze; a small wooden vessel, especially that in which seamen receive their food.

KIDNAP, v. t. To steal a human being, man, woman, or child.

KIDNAPPED (kid'napt), a. Stolen, seized, and carried away, as a human being.

KIDNAP-PEE, n. One who steals a person.

KIDNAP-PING, n. The act or practice of stealing, or the forcible abduction of a human being from his country or state.

KIDNEY, n.; pl. Kid'neys. That part of the viscera which secretes the urine; sort; kind; disposition.

KIDNEY-BEAN, n. A large kind of bean, so called from its shape.

KIL, n. A Dutch word for channel or bed of a river; hence, a stream.

KIL/DEE-KIN, n. A cask of 16 or 18 gallons.

KILL, v. t. To deprive of life.—Syn. To murder; assassinate.—To fill does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life. A man may kill another by accident or in self-defence without the imputation of guilt. To murder is to kill with malicious forethought and intention. To assassinate is to murder suddenly and by stealth.

The sheriff may kill without murdering; the duellist murders, but does not assassinate his antagonist; the assassin kills and murders in the meanest and most ignoble manner.

KILL/DEE, } n. A kind of plover, so called from the note it utters.

KILLER, n. One who slays or deprives of life.

KILN (kil), n. A stove or oven to dry or bake bricks, ware, &c.; a pile of bricks for burning.

KILN-DRY (kil'dry), v. t. To dry in a kiln.

KIL'O-GRAM, } n. A French measure of 1000 grammes, or about 2½ pounds

KIL-OL'TER, } n. A French measure of 100 litres, or 264 gallons, about 4 hogsheds.

KI-LÔM'E-TER, } n. A French measure of 1000 metres, or about five-eighths of a mile.

KILT, n. A kind of short petticoat worn instead of breeches by the Highlanders of Scotland.

KIM'BO, a. Bent; crooked; arched.

KIN, n. Kindred; relation; thing related; in composition, a diminutive, as *manakin*; a. of the same nature; kindred; consanguineal.

KIND, a. Noting a disposition to make others happy by supplying their wants, granting their requests, &c.; having affectionate and tender feelings, &c.; proceeding from goodness of heart, &c.—Syn. Benevolent; beneficent; benign; gracious; generous; indulgent; humane; mild; gentle; friendly; loving; favourable; good; tender; obliging; favourable; n. a genus; race; sort; particular nature; produce or commodity. See GOOD-NATURED.

KINDLE (kind'l), v. t. To set on fire; to inflame; to provoke; to excite to action; v. i. to take fire; to begin to rage or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

KINDLER, n. He or that which sets on fire.

KINDLI-NESS, n. Affectionate disposition.

KINDLY, ad. With good will; obligingly.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RULE, BULL; VTCOUR. — 9 AS K; 6 AS J; 8 AS E; CH AS SH; WHIS.

KINDLY, *a.* Mild; favourable; bland; congenial; seasonable; of the same nature.
KINDNESS, *n.* That temper or disposition which delights to make others happy; any act which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. — *Syn.* Good will; grace; tenderness; compassion; humanity; mildness; gentleness; goodness; generosity; affection.
KINDRED, *n.* Relation; relatives; affinity; *a.* allied by birth; related; congenial; of the like nature or properties.
KINE, *n. pl.* Two or more cows.
KINE-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.
KING, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign; a prince; supreme magistrate; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in a game of chess.
KINGCRAFT, *n.* The art of governing.
KINGDOM (king'dum), *n.* The territory subject to a king; the population so subject; power or supreme authority; division or region, as animal kingdom; heaven, or a state of glory; reign of the Messiah, rule, &c.
KINGFISH-ER, *n.* A bird which preys on fish.
KINGLY, *a.* Like a king; with the feelings of a king; becoming a king. — *Syn.* Regal. — *Kingly* is Saxon, and refers especially to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and now relates more to his office. The former is chiefly used of dispositions, feelings, and purposes which are *king-like*; the latter of external state, pomp, &c.
KING-POST, *n.* A beam in a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.
KING'S-BEACH, *n.* In England, the supreme court of common law.
KING'S-ENGLISH (ing'lish), *n.* A phrase for correct or current language of good speakers.
KING'S-EVIL (king'z-evil), *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, whose cure was attributed to the king.
KINK, *n.* The twist of a thread or rope spontaneously formed; in Scotland, convulsive laughter, or coughing.
KINK, *v. t. or i.* To twist into a kink.
KINKO, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract of a deep brownish-red colour.
KIN'SFOLK, *n.* Persons of the same family; relatives; kindred.
KINSMAN, *n.* A man of the same race or family.
KINSWOMAN, *n.* A woman of the same race.
KIOSK, *n.* A Turkish summer-house.
KIPPER, *n.* A salmon that has just spawned. Kipped salmon are those which have been salted and dried as not fit to use while fresh, because just from spawning.
KIPSKIN, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, between calf-skin and cow-hide.
KIRK (ir'), *n.* The church, as in Scotland.
KIRKMAN, *n.* One of the Church of Scotland.
KIRTLE, *n.* An upper garment; a gown; a short jacket.
KISS, *n.* A salute with the lips; a common token of affection; a small piece of confectionery.
KISS, *v. t.* To salute with the lips; to caress; to touch gently.
KISSING, *n.* Act of saluting with the lips.
KISSING-COM'FIT (kiss'fit), *n.* Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath.
KIT, *n.* A kitten; a small fiddle; a small tub of salt fish; a bundle containing the tools of a shoemaker, the necessities of a soldier, &c.; hence, perhaps, the expression of a kit of people, the whole kit of them.
KITCAT, *n.* A name given to a club to which Addison and Steele belonged; also to a three quarter length portrait, of which many were taken for that club.
KITCHEN, *n.* A room for cooking; a galley or caboose in ships; *Scottish*, any thing eaten with bread; oponium.
KITCHEN-GARDEN, *n.* A garden for culinary plants.
KITE, *n.* A rapacious bird; a paper toy for flying.

KITH, *n.* Acquaintance. *Kith and kin*, friends and relations.
KITTEN, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as a cat.
KITTEN (kit'ten), *n.* The young of a cat; a young cat.
KLICK, *v. t.* To make short, sharp sounds, by striking two things together.
KLICK, *n.* A regular sharp noise.
KNAB (nab), *v. t.* To gnaw; to bite; to nibble; to lay hold of or apprehend.
KNACK (nak), *n.* Dexterity; a nice trick; a toy.
KNACKER, *n.* A dealer in worn-out horses.
KNAG (nag), *n.* A knot in wood; a peg; the shoot of a deer's horn.
KNAGGY (nag'gy), *a.* Knotty, rough with knots.
KNAP (nap), *n.* A swelling; a protuberance.
KNAP (nap), *v. t.* To bite off; to bite.
KNAPPLE (nap'pl), *v.* short.
KNAPSACK (nap'sak), *n.* A sack or bag containing articles of food or clothing carried on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.
KNAR (nar), *n.* A knot in wood.
KNARLED (nar'ld), *a.* Knotty. See **GNARLED**.
KNAVE (nave), *n.* Originally, a boy or servant; hence (from the early character of so many of that rank), a low, cheating fellow; a rogue; a card with a soldier pictured upon it.
KNAVE-Y (nav'er-y), *n.* Low dishonesty; deception in trade; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAVISH (nav'ish), *a.* Practising dishonesty; fraudulent; mischievous.
KNAVISH-LY, *ad.* Dishonestly; by trick.
KNAVISH-NESS, *n.* The quality or habit of dishonesty; trick; deceit.
KNEAD (need), *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands, particularly the materials of bread, &c.
KNEADING-TROUGH (need'ing-truf), *n.* A tray in which dough is kneaded.
KNEE (ne), *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh; a piece of timber cut out in the shape of a bent knee; pieces of wood of a ship connecting her sides and beams.
KNEE-CROOK-ING, *a.* Obsequious.
KNEED (need), *a.* Having knees; genucled.
KNEEDEEP, *a.* Rising to the knees.
KNEEHIGH, *a.* Rising to the knees.
KNEEL (neel), *v. t.* To bend or fall on the knees.
KNEEPAN, *n.* Patella; the round bone on the front of the knee-joint.
KNEE-TRIB-UTE, *n.* Obedience by kneeling.
KNELL (nel), *n.* The sound of a bell; funeral tolling.
KNICKER-BOCK-ER, *n.* A species of trowers.
KNIFE (nife), *n.*; *pl.* Knives (nivs). An edged instrument for cutting.
KNIGHT (nite), *n.* Originally, a youth; hence, a servant; in feudal times, a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony; one of an order of title called Sir, a champion.
KNIGHT (nite), *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, the sovereign giving him, kneeling, a blow with a sword and saying "Rise, Sir."
KNIGHT-ERRANT, *n.* A knight roving about for the purpose of displaying his military prowess, &c.
KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* The dignity of a knight.
KNIGHTLY (nite'ly), *a.* Becoming a knight; pertaining to a knight.
KNIGHTLY (nite'ly), *ad.* As becomes a knight.
KNIT (nit), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. Knit, Knitted.] To form with large needles into a kind of network, as to knit stockings; to unite closely, as in love; to join or cause to grow together, as bones; to tie; to fasten; to draw together or contract, as the brows; *v. i.* to interweave by needles; to join closely.
KNITTER, *n.* One who knits.
KNITTING-NEEDLE, *n.* A needle used for knitting.
KNOB (nob), *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch; round ball at the end of a thing, as of a lock.
KNOBBED (nob'd), *a.* Full of knots.
KNOBBY (nob'by), *a.* Full of knots.
KNOBBI-NESS (nob'be-ness), *n.* The quality of being full of knots.

L, l, &c., long.—I, i, &c., short.—CISE, FINE, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TIME; MARINE, STRA; MOVE,

KNOW (k'noh), v. t. To strike or beat with something heavy; to be driven against; to strike against; *v. i.* to strike or beat; to strike a door for admittance.

KNOCK (nok), n. A blow; a sudden stroke with something heavy; a rap.

KNOCKER (n'ok'er), n. One who knocks; a hammer to rap on a door.

KNOCKING, n. A beating; a rap; succession of strokes.

KNOLL. See **KNELL.**

KNOLL (noll), n. A little hill or hillock.

KNOP (nop), n. A knap; knob; button; bunch.

KNOPPED (n'opt), a. Having knobs, or fastened with them.

KNOT (not), n. Union of cords by knitting or tying; a tie; joint of a plant; difficulty or intricacy; bond of association; a cluster or group; division of a log-line, which measures the rate of a ship's motion.

KNOT (not), v. t. To form knots; to entangle or perplex; to tie; *v. i.* to form knots or joints, as in plants; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTTED, { a. Full of knots; hard; intricate.

KNOUT (nout), n. An instrument of punishment in Russia, consisting of a narrow leather strap, which inflicts severe torture.

KNOUT (nout), v. t. To punish with the knout.

KNOW (no), v. t. [pret. **KNW**; pp. **KNOWN**.] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be informed of; to distinguish; to recognize by recollection; to be no stranger; to be familiar with; to have sexual intercourse; to approve; to have assurance of.

KNOW, v. i. To have clear and certain perception; to be informed; to take cognizance of; to examine.

KNOW-ABLE (nō'a-bl), a. That may be known.

KNOWING (nō'ing), a. Having or showing knowledge; significant, as a knowing look.

KNOWINGLY, ad. Understandingly; with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE (nō'ledge), n. Clear perception; learning; science; skill; information; cognizance; notice; with *carual*, sexual intercourse.

KNUCKLE (nuk'kl), n. A joint of the fingers, &c.; the knee-joint of a calf; in *carpentry*, a joint of a cylindrical form, with a pin, as an axis by which hinge-straps are fastened to it.

KNUCKLE (nuk'kl), v. t. To submit in contest; *v. i.* to strike with the knuckles.

KNUR (nur), n. A knot in wood.

KNURL (nurl), n. A knot in knots; hard.

KNURLY, a. Full of knots; hard.

KOPICK, n. A Russian coin worth about 1/4.

KORAN, n. The Mohammedan book of faith.

KRAAL, n. A South African village or hamlet, being a collection of huts ranged in a circular form, so named by the early Dutch settlers, from *kraal* or coral a string of beads.

KRAKEN, n. A supposed enormous sea-animal.

KREMLIN, n. In *Russia*, the citadel of a town or city; the imperial palace of Moscow.

KRIEGLER, n. A kind of cake curled or crisped, and boiled in fat.

KUMISS or KUMISS, n. A vinous liquor made from mare's milk.

KYAN-IZE, v. t. To prevent the rotting of timber by the use of corrosive sublimate, &c.

KYRI-O-LOG'IC, { a. Representing objects by

KYRI-O-LOG'IC-AL, { conventional signs or characters.

LA, n. A note in music.

LA (law), ar. Look; see; behold. [Vulgar.]

LABEL, n. A slice of paper, &c., attached to any thing to denote the contents, name or title.

LABEL, v. t. To mark with a label.

LABENT, a. Sliding; gliding.

LABIAL, a. Pertaining to the lips.

LABIAL, n. A letter uttered by the lips.

LABIO-DENTAL, a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABOUR, n. Exertion of muscular strength; intellectual exertion; exertion of the mental powers in connection with bodily employment; work done or to be done; heroic achievement; pains and effort of childbirth; the evils of life, &c.—**SYN.** Work; toil; task; effort; pains; travail.

LABOUR, v. t. To exert muscular strength or the powers of the mind; to be burdened; to move with difficulty or irregularity; to perform Christian offices; to be in travail; *v. i.* to work at; to prosecute with effort; to form with exertion, toil, or care.—**SYN.** To work; toil; strive; struggle; fag; plod; drudge; slave; travail.

LABO-RA-TORY, n. A place for operations or experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechnics, &c.; a workshop.

LABOURER, n. One who labours; a workman.

LABYRI-ONS, a. Diligent in work; using exertion; requiring exertion, &c.—**SYN.** Industrious; pains-taking; active; assiduous; toilsome; difficult; arduous; wearisome; fatiguing; troublesome.

LABYRI-ONS-LY, ad. With great toil.

LABYRI-ONS-NESS, n. State or quality of being toilsome or attended with difficulty.

LABY-RINTH, n. A place full of windings; something extremely intricate.—**SYN.** Maze.—A labyrinth among the ancients was a building constructed with a multitude of winding passages, so that a person could hardly avoid being lost. Hence, figuratively, the word denotes any thing extremely intricate, as the labyrinth of the human heart. *Maze* (lit., whirlpool) denotes the perplexity and confusion in which the mind is thrown by unexpected or inexplicable events, as a maze of thought.

LABY-RINTH-I-AN, a. Winding; intricate.

LAC, n. A substance found on certain trees, deposited by an insect for the protection of its eggs, and as food for the maggot; it yields a fine red dye; in the East Indies, 100,000 rupees.

LACE, n. Ornamental work composed of threads; a cord; a plaited string.

LACE, v. t. To fasten; to trim with lace; to whip.

LACE-MAN, n. A dealer in lace.

LACER-ATE, v. t. To tear; to rend; to separate by violence or tearing.

LACER-ATE, { a. Rent; torn; in botany, having

LACER-ATED, { the edge variously cut into segments.

LACER-ATION (las'er-a'shun), n. Act of tearing; a rent.

LACER-A-TIVE, a. Rending; tearing; having the power to tear.

LACERTA, n. A genus of lizards; a northern constellation, the lizard.

LACHRY-MAL (lak'ry-mal), a. Conveying tears; pertaining to or secreting tears.

LACHRY-MARY (lak'ry), a. Containing tears.

LACHRY-MA-TORY, n. A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, supposed to have contained the tears of the friends of the deceased.

LACHRY-MOSE, a. Generating or shedding tears; full of tears.

LACING, n. A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet holes; a cord used for drawing tight or fastening.

LACK, v. t. To want or need; to be destitute of; *v. i.* to be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, n. Want; failure; a hundred thousand, as rupees. See **LAC.**

L.

L is a liquid consonant, having but one sound, as in *loc*. In English words the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented: the *s* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound, as in *able, eagle*, pronounced *abl, eagl*; as a numeral, *L* denotes 50; in accounts it stands for a pound.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.--GAS K; GAS J; GAS Z; CHAS SH; WHIS.

LACK-A-DAYS!-CAL, *a.* Affectedly pensive.
LACK-A-DAYS!Y, } An exclamation of sorrow or
LACK-A-DAY, } regret; alas!
LACK'BRAIN, *n.* One deficient in understand-

ing.
LACK'ER, *n.* See LACQUER.
LACK'KEY (lak'y), *n.*; pl. LACK'YS. A footman or footboy; a servant; *v. t.* to attend as a footman; *v. t.* to attend servilely.

LA-CONIC, } *a.* Expressing much in few
LA-CONIC-AL, } words.—*SYN.* Concise.—The term *laconic* is derived from the *Lacones* or Spartans, who affected to give short, pithy answers. *Laconic*, then, implies few words; *concise*, only the necessary words. A work may be a long one, and yet the language be *concise*; a reply cannot be long and yet *laconic*. *Laconic* carries with it the idea of incivility or affectation; *concise* is a term of unmixed praise.

LA'CON-ISM, } *n.* A brief, sententious phrase
LA-CONI-CISM, } or expression; a concise style.

LACQUER (lak'er), *n.* A varnish for brass, &c., consisting of a solution of shell lac in alcohol.

LACQUER (lak'er), *v. t.* To varnish; to apply lacquer.

LAC-TATION, *n.* The act of giving milk; time of suckling.

LACTE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to milk; conveying chyle; *n.* a vessel of the body that conveys chyle from the intestines.

LACTE-AN, } *a.* Milky; like milk.

LACTE-OUS, } *a.* Milky; like milk.

LAC-TE-SCENCE, *n.* Tendency to milk; in bot-

any, the milky juice of a plant.

LAC-TE-SCENT, *a.* Producing milk or white juice; abounding in white juice, as a plant.

LACTIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk; derived from milk, as lactic acid.

LAC-TOM-E-TER, *n.* A glass tube for ascertaining the richness of milk or of cream.

LA-CUS-TRAL, } *a.* Pertaining to lakes or

LA-CUS-TRINE, } swamps.

LAD, *n.* A boy; a young man; a youth.

LADDER, *n.* A frame with rungs for steps.

LADIE, *n.* A lad or young man. (Scot.)

LADE, *v. t.* [pret. LADED; pp. LADED, LADEM.] To load; to freight; to throw with a dipper.

LA'DEN (lad'n), *a.* Oppressed; burdened.

LADING, *n.* Load; cargo; that which a ship carries.

LADLE, *n.* A dipper with a handle; receptacle of a mill-wheel; an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LADY, *n.* A well-bred woman; a title of respect.

LADY-BIRD, } *n.* A small insect of brilliant col-

LADY-BUG, } ours.

LADY-DAY, *n.* Annunciation-day, March 25.

LADY-LOVE (lady), *n.* A sweetheart or mis-

treess.

LADY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, *n.* A flowering plant found in gardens.

LAG, *a.* Coming after; slow; sluggish.

LAG, *n.* One who lags; the rump; the lag end.

LAG, *v. i.* To walk or move slowly; to stay behind.

—*SYN.* To linger; saunter; delay; loiter, which

see.

LAGER BEER, *n.* A mild German beer, called

lager from its being laid up or stored some months

before using.

LAGGARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.

LAGGARD, } *n.* One who moves slowly or falls

LAGGER, } behind; a loiterer; an idler.

LA-GOON, } *n.* A fen or shallow pond; water in-

LA-GUNE, } closed by circular coral reefs.

LATIC, *n.* A layman.

LATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to people not of the

LATIC-AL, } clergy.

LAI'D, pret. and pp. of LAY. Placed; deposited.

Laid Paper, paper inlaid with lines in its texture

like those in paper made by hand.

LAIR (4), *n.* The bed of a wild beast; a place of rest.

LAIRD, *n.* In Scotland, a lord; owner of a manor.

LAT-TY, *n.* The people as distinct from the clergy.

LAKE, *n.* A large collection of water surrounded

by land; a deep red colouring matter.

LAKE'LET, *n.* A little lake.

LAMA, *n.* The object of worship in Thibet and Mongolia, called more commonly the *Grand Lama*; the title of a kind of priesthood or sacred order in those countries; a South American beast of burden, allied to the camel.

LAMB (lam), *n.* A young sheep. In Scripture, LAMB of God, the Saviour Jesus Christ, typified by the Paschal Lamb.

LAMB (lam), *v. t.* To bring forth young, as a sheep.

LAMB'ENT, *a.* Playing over the surface; touch-

ing lightly; licking.

LAMB'KIN (lam'kin), *n.* A young or small lamb.

LAMB'S WOOL, *n.* The wool of lambs; a drink of

ale; roasted apples, &c.

LAME, *a.* Unsound in a limb; imperfect; hob-

bling.

LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to disable or cripple; to render imperfect, &c.

LAME'L, *n.* A very thin plate or scale.

LAME'L-LAR, } *a.* Furnished or disposed in thin

LAME'L-LATE, } plates or scales.

LAME'L-LATED, *a.* Covered with thin plates.

LA-MELLI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a plate.

LAME'LY, *ad.* With impaired strength, as a cri-

ple, haltingly; weakly.

LAME'NESS, *n.* An impaired state of the body or

limbs; imperfection; weakness.

LA-MENT, *n.* Grief expressed in complaints and

cries; an elegy.

LA-MENT, *v. t.* To express sorrow or grief; to

regret deeply; to feel sorrow.—*SYN.* To mourn;

grieve; bewail; complain; weep; deplore, which

see.

LA-MENT, *v. t.* To mourn for; complain of; weep

over.

LAM'ENT-ABLE, *a.* Deserving sorrow; adapted

to cause grief.—*SYN.* Borrowful; grievous; miser-

able; piteous; mournful.

LAM'ENT-ABLY, *ad.* With sorrow; grievously.

LAM-EN-TATION, *n.* Expression of sorrow;

cries of grief; the act of bewailing.—*SYN.* Mour-

ning; complaint; moan; wailing.

LA-MENTER, *n.* One who cries out with sorrow.

LAM'I-NA, *n.*; pl. LAM'I-NÆ. A thin plate; a coat

lying over another; a bone or part of a bone re-

sembling a thin plate; the earlap; the border of

a petal; the blade of a leaf.

LAM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into

thin plates.

LAM'I-NAR, *a.* Consisting of thin plates.

LAM'I-NATE, } *a.* Plated; lying in plates.

LAM'I-NATED, } *a.* Plated; lying in plates.

LAM-I-NATION, *n.* State of being laid in plates.

LAM-MAS, *n.* The first day of August.

LAM'MER-GEIR, *n.* The largest bird of prey of

the Eastern Continent; the bearded vulture.

LAMP, *n.* A vessel with a wick or wicks, in which

some inflammable substance is burned to give

light; a light.

LAMP'BLACK, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of

burning resinous substances.

LAMP'PASS, *n.* A lump of flesh in the roof of a

horse's mouth behind the fore teeth.

LAMP'PER-EEL, *n.* The lamprey.

LAM-POON, *n.* Personal satire or abuse in writ-

ing.—*SYN.* Satire.—The appropriate object of sa-

ture is found in the vices and follies of the times.

It is usually general, and designed to expose and

reform. A lampoon is a bitter personal satire,

dictated by malignant feelings, and intended only

to distress and degrade. Most of the pieces pub-

lished by Pope under the name of satires were a

string of lampoons.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CINE, *via*. LIST, *fall*. WHIT, *thine*. TAN, *marine*. STRD, *strove*.

LAM-POON, *v. t.* To abuse with perpetual censure and written satire.—*Syn.* To libel; defame; slander.

LAM-POONER, *n.* One who writes personal satire.

LAMPREY, *n.* A fish like an eel.

LANA-RY, *n.* A store place for wool.

LANATE, *a.* Woolly; having hairs like wool.

LANCE (6), *n.* A weapon like a spear, to be thrown.

LANCE, *v. t.* To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument, as a lance or lancet; to throw, as a lance.

LANCE-O-LATE, *a.* Tapering toward the end.

LANCER, *n.* A soldier who carries a lance; one who pierces, as with a lance or lancet.

LANCET, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood; a high, narrow window.

LANCE, *v. t.* To throw, as a dart; to let fly.

LANCIFORM, *a.* In the form of a lance.

LANCINATE, *v. t.* To tear; to cut.

LANCINATION, *n.* A tearing.

LAND, *n.* Earth, or the solid matter; any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, as a country; ground; real estate; a region; inhabitants of a country; a nation or people.

LAND, *v. t.* To set or put on shore; to disembark.

LAND, *v. i.* To come on shore or go on shore from a ship.

LANDAM-MAN, *n.* The chief magistrate of certain cantons in Switzerland, and also the president of their Diet.

LANDAU, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, whose top may be thrown back.

LANDAU-LET, *n.* A chariot opening at the top like a landau.

LAND'ED, *a.* Having land; consisting in land.

LANDFALL, *n.* Land first seen as a vessel approaches; sudden translation of property.

LAND-FORCE, *n.* Military force serving on land.

LANDGRAVE, *n.* A German count or prince.

LANDHOLD-ER, *n.* The holder or proprietor of land.

LANDING, *n.* Act or place of going on shore; top of a flight of stairs.

LAND-JOBBER, *n.* One who speculates in land.

LANDLADY, *n.* The mistress of an inn; a woman who has tenants holding under her.

LANDLOCK, *v. t.* To enclose by land.

LANDLOPER, *n.* One who has no settled

LANDLOU-PER, *n.* habitation; a vagrant.

LANDLORD, *n.* The lord or owner of land or

houses; master of an inn or tavern.

LANDLUBBER, *n.* A term of reproach among seamen for one who lives on land.

LANDMAN, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land.

LANDMARK, *n.* A mark of bounds to land; any elevated object on land serving as a guide to seamen.

LAND OFFICE, *n.* An office for the sale of land.

LANDSCAPE, *n.* A prospect of a portion of land; a picture showing the form and scenery of a country.

LANDSLIDE, *n.* A portion of land sliding down

LANDSLIP, *n.* a mountain; the sliding down of a tract of land from a mountain.

LANDSMAN, *n.* In seaman's language, a sailor on board a ship who has not been at sea before.

LAND-TAX, *n.* A tax on land and houses.

LANDWARD, *ad.* Toward land.

LANE, *n.* A narrow passage for travelling; a passage between lines of people on each side.

LANGRAE (lang'grae), *n.* Pieces of old iron

LANGREL (lang'grel), *n.* shot for tearing sails and rigging.

LANG-SYNE, *ad.* Long ago. *Scottish.*

LANGUAGE (lang'gwage), *n.* Any manner of expressing thought, whether by signs, speech, writing, &c.; a mode of conveying ideas by articulate sounds; words duly arranged into sentences exhibited to the eye; the speech peculiar to a nation.—*Syn.* Speech; tongue; idiom; dia-

lect.—*Language* (Latin *lingua*, the tongue) is generic, denoting any mode of conveying ideas, as the language of the deaf and dumb, &c.; speech (lit., a shooting forth) is the language of articulate sounds; tongue (lit., a shoot or extension) is the Saxon term for the language of a particular people, as the English tongue. *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a language; dialects are varieties of expression which spring up in different parts of a country, or in different professions, &c.

LANGUID (lang'wid), *a.* Indisposed to exertion through feebleness or exhaustion; without animation or activity.—*Syn.* Weak; faint; feeble; dull.

LANGUID-LY, *ad.* Faintly; weakly; slowly.

LANGUID-NESS, *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; heavy, dragging movement.—*Syn.* Faintness; feebleness; dullness; languor; heaviness; slowness.

LANGUISH (lang'wish), *v. t.* To lose strength or animation; to become spiritless, dull and inactive; to lose vegetating power; to sink under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.—*Syn.* To pine, wither, fade; droop; faint.

LANGUISH-ING, *a.* Marked by pining or softness.

LANGUISH-ING-LY (lang'wish-ly), *ad.* Weakly; meltingly.

LANGUISH-MENT (lang'wish-ment), *n.* State of pining; softness of looks or mien.

LANGUOR (lang'gwor), *n.* Lassitude of body; exhaustion of strength.—*Syn.* Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; faintness.

LANI-ARY, *a.* Lacerating or tearing.

LANIGER-OUS, *a.* Bearing or producing wool.

LANK, *a.* Loose, or yielding easily to pressure; not full and firm; thin; drooping.

LANK-NESS, *n.* A want of flesh; thinness.

LANTERN, *n.* A case or vessel for carrying a light; a dark lantern may be closed so as to conceal the light; a light-house or light to direct ships; a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, &c.

LANCINOUS, *a.* Downy; containing fine soft

LANCINOSE, *n.* hair.

LANYARD, *n.* A short piece of rope for securing or managing something in ships.

LA-OO-ON, *n.* In fabulous history, the priest of Apollo or Neptune during the Trojan war.

LA-OD-ICEAN, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LA-OD-ICEAN-ISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.

LAP, *n.* The loose part of a coat; the part of the clothes that lies on the knees; the knees; that part of one body which lies on and covers another.

LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to take up food or liquor by the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.

LAP, *v. t.* To wrap or lay over; to lick up.

LAPDOG, *n.* A little dog for the lap.

LA-PEL, *n.* That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

LAPFUL, *n.* As much as the lap will hold.

LAPI-DARY, *a.* Belonging to the art of cutting stones; engraved upon stone.

LAPI-DARY, *n.* One who cuts and sells precious stones; a virtuoso skilled in gems.

LAPIDATION, *n.* Act of stoning.

LA-PIDE-OUS, *a.* Like stone; of the nature of stone; hard.

LAPIDESCENCE, *n.* A hardening into a stony substance; a strong concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, *a.* Hardening into stone.

LAPIDIFIC, *a.* Forming into stone.

LA-PIDIFICATION, *n.* The operation of converting into a stony substance.

LA-PIDIFY, *v. t.* To turn into stone.

LAPI-DIST. See LAPIDARY.

DOVE, WOLF, DOVE; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—GAS K; GAS J SAS E; CHAS SH; THIS.

LÁPIS, n. In *Latin*, a stone; used in various compounds.

LAPPER, n. One that folds; or laps with his tongue.

LAPPET, n. Part of a garment hanging loose.

LAPSA-BLE, a. That may fall or lapse.

LAPSE, v. t. Literally, to slip or glide; hence, to slip or commit a fault through inadvertence; to fall or deviate from rectitude; to pass from one proprietor to another through omission or negligence.

LAPSE, n. A slipping or gliding; a failing in duty; a deviation from rectitude; the passing of property through omission or neglect.

LAP-SIDED (láp-), a. Having one side longer or heavier than the other.

LAPSTONE, n. A stone on which shoemakers beat their leather in the lap.

LAPSUS LINGUÆ (-ling'gwä), n. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

LAPWING, n. A bird of the plover kind; the pewit.

LAR, n.; pl. **LÄRES**. [L.] A household deity.

LARBOARD, n. The left-hand side of a ship.

LARCE-NY, n. Theft; the taking of goods or other personal property feloniously.

LARCH, n. The common name of a species of fir, very durable as wood.

LARD, n. The fat of swine, melted and separated from the flesh; bacon.

LARD, v. i. To grow fat.

LARD, v. t. To stuff with pork; to fatten; to mix.

LARDER, n. A place where meat is kept.

LARD-OIL, n. Oil obtained from lard.

LÄRES, n. pl. Roman household deities.

LARGE, a. Noting any thing above the common size, number, &c.; of great bulk, capacity, amount, &c.—**SYN.** Big; bulky; wide; copious; liberal; ample; populous; diffusive, &c.

LARGE-LY, ad. In an ample, liberal, bountiful manner; abundantly.

LARGENESS, n. Great size, extent, number, capacity, &c.; fullness in the degree or measure of diffusion, &c.—**SYN.** Bigness; bulk; magnitude; comprehension; extent.

LÄRGESS, n. A gift; present; donative.

LÄRGHETTO (g hard), } [It.] In music, direct-
ing to a slow movement.

LÄRT-AT, n. The lasso, a long rope or thong of leather with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.

LARK, n. A small singing bird; a frolic of a low kind.

LARK, v. i. To catch larks; hence, to make sport; to sport. [*Vulgar*.]

LÄRUP, v. t. To beat or flog.

LÄRUM, n. A noise giving notice of danger. See **ALARM**.

LÄRVA, n.; pl. **LÄRVÆ**. An insect in a caterpillar larve, n.; pl. **LÄRVÆ**. } or grub state.

LÄRVÆ-TED, a. Clothed as with a mask.

LÄRYNGE-AL, } a. Pertaining to the larynx.

LÄRYNGE-AN, }

LÄRYNG-ITIS, n. An inflammation of the larynx.

LÄRYNX, n. The upper part of the windpipe or trachea, which modulates the voice.

LÄS'CAR, n. A campfollower; native sailor or artilleryman in India.

LÄS-CIVIOUS, a. Having the character of or promoting lasciviousness.

LÄS-CIVIOUS-LY, ad. After a loose, lustful manner; wantonly; lewdly; loosely.

LÄS-CIVIOUS-NESS, n. The irregular indulgence of animal desires; tendency to excite lust and promote indulgence; wantonness; looseness.

LÄSH, n. The thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip or anything pliant; a stroke of satire that cuts or gives pain.

LÄSH, v. t. To strike with a thong or whip; to lash against, as waves; to censure; to satirize; to bind fast.

LÄSH, v. i. To ply the whip; to strike at.

LASS (6), n. A girl; a young woman.

LÄSS-TUDE, n. Weariness; languor of the body or mind.

LÄSSO, n.; pl. **LÄS'SÖS**. A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LÄST (6), a. Following all others; having none behind or beyond.—**SYN.** Latest; hindmost; ultimate; final.

LÄST, v. i. To continue or endure without perishing.

LÄST, } ad. In the last place or time.

LÄST-LY, }

LÄST, n. A form to shape a shoe; a certain load, weight, or measure; 4000 lbs. or more; the burden of a ship.

LÄSTING, a. Continuing long; that may continue long.—**SYN.** Permanent; durable.—*LASTING* is more commonly applied to things abstract, which from their very nature endure, as a *lasting* remembrance, effect, &c.; *permanent*, chiefly to things established and designed to remain unchanged, as a *permanent* situation, a *permanent* change, &c.; *durable*, to material substances or fabrics, so far as they resist agencies which tend to destroy them, as a *durable* foundation, &c.

LÄSTING, n. A smooth woollen cloth.

LÄSTING-LY, ad. With continuance; durably.

LÄTCH, n. A catch for a door.

LÄTCH, v. t. To fasten with a latch; to fasten.

LÄTCH'ET, n. A fastening for a shoe.

LÄTE, a. Coming after the usual time; slow; not long past; ad. far in the day or night; unseasonable.

LÄ-TEEN', a. A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail extended by a long yard nearly perpendicular.

LÄTE-LY, ad. Not long ago.

LÄTE-NESS, n. A coming after the usual time; slowness; time far advanced; state of being out of or after the time.

LÄTENT, a. Not visible or apparent.—**SYN.** Hidden; secret; unseen; concealed.

LÄTER-AL, a. Pertaining or belonging to the side; proceeding from the side.

LÄTER-AL-LY, ad. On one side; by the side; in the direction of the side.

LÄTER-AN, n. One of the churches in Rome, with the Pope's palace annexed to it.

LÄTH (6), n. A narrow strip of wood to support plaster.

LÄTH, v. t. To cover with laths.

LÄTHE, n. A machine for turning.

LÄTH'ER, n. Froth of soap and water; froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse; v. t. to spread with lather.

LÄTH'ER, v. i. To form a foam, as of soap and water; to become frothy or frothy matter.

LÄTH'Y, a. Thin as a lath; slender and long; weak.

LÄT-I-CÖSTATE, a. Broad-ribbed.

LÄT-I-DENTATE, a. Broad-toothed.

LÄT-I-PÖLI-OUS, a. Broad-leaved.

LÄTIN, a. Pertaining to the Roman language; n. the ancient language of the Romans.

LÄTIN-ISM, n. An idiom of the Latin tongue.

LÄTIN-IST, n. One well versed in Latin.

LÄ-TINI-TY, n. Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin language.

LÄTIN-IZE, v. t. To turn or translate into Latin.

LÄTISH, a. Somewhat late.

LÄT-I-TÄT, n. [*L. he turks.*] In law, a writ to summon one to appear who lies concealed.

LÄTITUDE, n. Breadth; room; space; distance from the equator; extent of meaning or construction; extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from fixed rules.

LÄT-I-TÜ-DI-NÄL, a. In the direction of latitude.

LÄT-I-TÜ-DI-NÄRI-AN, n. One moderate in his notions, or who departs from orthodoxy.

LÄT-I-TÜ-DI-NÄRI-AN, a. Lax in views and feelings.

LÄT-I-TÜ-DI-NÄRI-AN-ISM, n. Freedom of opinion, especially in theology.

l, *s*, &c., *long*.—*l*, *s*, &c., *short*.—*CLAR*, *PIR*, *LIST*, *FALL*, *WHAT*; *THIRN*, *TARN*; *MARWR*, *MIR*; *MÖVE*.

LAT-I-TU-DI-NOUS, *a*. Having large extent.

LAT-RANT, *a*. Barking.

LAT-RIPA, *n*. [*l*]. In the Roman Catholic Church, the highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, in distinction from *dulia*, or that paid to saints.

LATTEN, *n*. Iron plate covered with tin; formerly a kind of fine brass.

LATTER, *a*. The last of two; late; modern.

LATTER-LY, *ad*. In late times or ages; lately.

LATTICE (*lăt'tis*), *n*. Work consisting of cross-LATTICE-WORK, } bars; a window of such work.

LATTICE, *v*. *t*. To form with cross bars or open work; to furnish with a lattice.

LAUD, *n*. Honourable mention; praise; commendation; music.

LAUD, *v*. *t*. To praise; to celebrate in words alone, or with words and singing.

LAUDABLE, *a*. Worthy of praise; commendable.

LAUDABLE-NESS, *n*. The quality of deserving praise.

LAUDABLY, *ad*. So as to deserve praise.

LAUDA-NUM (*lôd'a-num*), *n*. Tincture of opium.

LAUDA-TO-RY, *a*. Containing praise; tending to praise.

LAUDA-TO-RY, *n*. That which contains praise.

LAUGH (*laf*), *v*. *t*. To manifest mirth; to be gay; with *at*, to ridicule; deride.

LAUGH, *v*. *t*. To ridicule or deride, with *out*, as to laugh out of a place, &c.

LAUGH, *n*. A well-known expression of mirth.

LAUGHA-BLE (*lafa-bl*), *a*. That may excite laughter.—*SYN*. Biddulous; comical; droll; ludicrous, which see.

LAUGHER (*lafer*), *n*. One who is fond of or gives way to merriment.

LAUGHING, *n*. The act of laughter.

LAUGHING-LY, *ad*. With laughter.

LAUGHING-STOCK, *n*. An object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER (*lufter*), *n*. Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to mankind.

LAUNCH (*lanch*), *v*. *t*. To move or cause to slide from the land to water.

LAUNCH, *v*. *t*. To go forth, as a ship into the water; hence, to expatiate.

LAUNCH (*lanch*), *n*. The sliding of a ship from land to water; a kind of boat.

LAUNDER (*la'nder*), *v*. *t*. To wash; to wet.

LAUNDERER (*lan'der-er*), *n*. A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

LAUNDRESS (*lan'dress*), *n*. A washerwoman.

LAUNDRY (*lan'dry*), *n*. A place where clothes are washed.

LAUREATE, *a*. Invested with a laurel; *Post Laureate*, in Great Britain, the royal or king's poet.

LAUREATE, *v*. *t*. To honour with a degree and laurel.

LAUREATE-SHIP, *n*. Office of a laureate.

LAUREL, *n*. The bay-tree, of several species.

LAVA, *n*. Melted matter flowing from a volcano, but hard when cool.

LA-VATION, *n*. A washing or cleansing.

LAVA-TO-RY, *n*. A place for washing; a wash for some diseased part.

LAVE, *v*. *t*. To wash; to bathe.

LAVE, *v*. *t*. To bathe; to wash one's self.

LAVEN-DEB, *n*. An aromatic plant.

LAVER, *a*. A large basin for washing.

LAVISH, *a*. Expending or bestowing with profusion; liberal to a fault; unrestrained.—*SYN*. Prodigious; wasteful; profuse.

LAVISH, *v*. *t*. To scatter freely; to expend prodigally; to waste; squander.

LAVISH-LY, *ad*. With wasteful profusion.

LAVISH-MENT, *n*. The quality of profuseness.

LAVISH-NESS, *n*. or extravagance.

LAW, *n*. A rule of action or motion; a rule of conduct established by competent authority.—*SYN*. Statute; common law; regulation; edict; decree.—*Law* is generic and denotes, in this

connection, whatever is commanded by one who has a right to require obedience. A statute is a particular law drawn out in form, and distinctly enacted and proclaimed. Common law is a rule of action founded on long usage and the decisions of courts of justice. A regulation is a limited and often temporary law, intended to secure some particular end or object. An edict is a command or law issued by a sovereign, and is peculiar to a despotic government. A decree is a permanent order either of a court or of the executive government.

LAWFUL, *a*. Conformable to law; legal.

LAWFUL-LY, *ad*. In accordance with law; legally; without violating law.

LAWFUL-NESS, *n*. Legality; right by law.

LAW-GIV-ER, *n*. One who makes laws; a legislator.

LAW-MA-KEE, *n*. *l*ator.

LAWLESS, *a*. Not restrained by law; disorderly; unauthorized.

LAWLESS-LY, *ad*. Without the restraints of law.

LAWLESS-NESS, *n*. The state or quality of being unrestrained by law.

LAWN, *n*. A space of ground covered with grass, usually around or in front of a mansion; a species of fine linen.

LAWN, *n*. Made of lawn.

LAWN-Y, *a*. Level as a lawn; made of lawn.

LAW-SUIT (*-sute*), *n*. A process in law to recover a right.

LAW-YER, *n*. One who practises law.

LAX, *a*. Loose; vague; slack.

LAXA-TIVE, *a*. Having the quality of relieving the bowels from costiveness.

LAXA-TIVE, *n*. A medicine that loosens the contents of the intestines; a mild purgative.

LAX-ITY, *n*. Looseness; slackness; want of

LAXNESS, *n*. tension; want of exactness; openness.

LAY (*la*), *v*. *t*. [*pret.* and *pp.* *Laid*.] To put; to place; to apply; to spread out on the surface; to dispose in order; to prepare; to charge; to weigh; to calm.

LAY, *v*. *t*. To produce or bring forth eggs.

LAY (*la*), *n*. A song; grassy ground; a wager; a row; a stratum.

LAY, *a*. Pertaining to the laity; not clerical.

LAY-BROTHER, *n*. One of an order of monks, but not in holy orders.

LAY-CLERK, *n*. A layman who officiates as clerk in the Church.

LAY-ER (*la'er*), *n*. A stratum; a bed; a sprig laid for growth; a course, as of bricks, &c.

LAY-ER-ING, *n*. The propagation of plants by growth.

LAY-FIG-URE, *n*. A figure of the human body,

LAY-MAN, *n*. made of wood or cork, used by artists.

LAY-MAN, *n*. A man not of the clerical order.

LAZAR, *n*. A person affected with miasmatic or pestilential disease.

LAZ-A-RET, *n*. A pest-house for diseased persons, or the purification of goods from infected places.

LAZAR-HOUSE, *n*. A house for lazars.

LAZ-A-BONI, *a*. *pl*. In Italy, the poor who live by begging.

LAZI-LY, *ad*. In a slothful manner.

LAZI-NESS, *n*. Indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; slowness; tardiness.

LAZY, *a*. Disinclined to action or exertion; heavy in motion; moving slowly or with labour.

—*SYN*. Slothful; sluggish.

LEA, *n*. A meadow; plain; lawn.

LEY, *n*. (*le*). A meadow; plain; lawn.

LEACH, *v*. *t*. To wash, as ashes, by percolation.

LEACH, *n*. Wood ashes washed by percolation of water.

LEACH-TUB, *n*. A vessel in which ashes are leached.

LEAD (*lead*), *n*. Precedence; a going before.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; VŦCIOUS.—*c* as *x*; *é* as *j*; *s* as *z*; *ch* as *sh*; *THIS*.

LEAD (léd), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **LED**.] To go before; to guide; to conduct; to pass; to induce.
LEAD, *v. i.* To go before and show the way; to conduct; to draw; to exercise dominion.
LEAD (léd), *n.* A bluish-gray soft metal; a plummet; a thin plate of type-metal used to separate lines in printing; a small cylinder of black lead in pencils. *Leads*, *pl.* a flat roof covered with lead.
LEAD (léd), *a.* Like lead, as *lead colour*; made of lead.
LEAD (léd), *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead; to separate, as lines, with leads.
LEADED (léd'ed), *a.* Fitted with lead; set with lead; separated by plates of lead, as lines in printing.
LEADEN (léd'dn), *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.
LEADER (léd'er), *n.* One who leads or conducts; a chief; the principal editorial article in a newspaper.
LEADING, *a.* That takes the lead; principal; chief; most influential; showing the way; the first.
LEADING, *n.* Guidance; the act of directing; direction.
LEADING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings to lead children when beginning to walk.
LEAF (leef), *n.*; *pl.* **LEAVES** (leevz). Part of a plant or flower; part of a book and of a door; something resembling a leaf in thinness, as *gold leaf*; the movable side of a table.
LEAF, *v. t.* To put forth leaves.
LEAFAGE, *n.* Leaves collectively.
LEAF-BRIDGE, *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side.
LEAF-BUD, *n.* The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing plant covered with rudimentary leaves.
LEAFY-NESS (leef'-), *n.* A state of being full of leaves.
LEAFLESS (leef'-), *a.* Destitute of leaves.
LEAFLET (leef'-), *n.* A small leaf; a foliole.
LEAFY (leef'-), *n.* Full of leaves; thick.
LEAGUE (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states; union for mutual interest or friendship, &c.—*Syn.* Alliance; confederacy; coalition; combination; compact.
LEAGUE, *n.* A distance of three miles in *England* and *America*. In some countries more, in others less.
LEAGUE (leeg), *v. t.* To unite in confederacy.
LEAGUER (leeg'er), *n.* A confederate.
LEAK (leek), *n.* A crack or hole that permits a fluid to pass; the oozing of a fluid through a crevice or crack.
LEAK (leek), *v. t.* To let a fluid in or out through a fissure or hole; to escape.
LEAKAGE, *n.* A leaking; allowance for waste.
LEAKY (leek'y), *a.* Letting a fluid in or out; apt to leak.
LEAN (leen), *a.* Wanting flesh or fat; not rich; not fertile; barren of thought or that which improves.—*Syn.* Slender; sparse; thin; meagre; lank; *n.* the muscular part of flesh.
LEAN (leen), *v. t.* To incline; to bend; to rest on; to tend toward; to be in a bending posture.
LEANNESS, *n.* Want of flesh; thinness; poorness; emptiness; want of matter.
LEANTO, *n.* A low building whose roof slants down from a higher one.
LEAP (leep), *v. t.* To spring or rise from the ground; to spring or move suddenly upward or forward; to jump or vault.
LEAP (leep), *v. t.* To pass over by springing or jumping; to copulate.
LEAP (leep), *n.* The act of leaping; space passed in leaping; act of copulation by a male animal; a sudden transition.
LEAP-FROG, *n.* A childish play.
LEAP-YEAR (leep'yeer), *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than others; bissextile.
LEARN (lɜ), *v. t.* To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction.

LEARN, *v. t.* To gain knowledge of, as to *learn a language*; to acquire skill in.—*Syn.* Teach.—*Learn* originally had the sense of *teach*, in accordance with the analogy of the French and other languages, and hence we occasionally find it with this sense in Shakespeare and Spenser. This usage has now passed away. To *learn* is to receive, and to *teach* is to give instruction. He who is *taught* *learns*, not he who *teaches*.
LEARNED, *a.* Versed in science and literature; skilful in arts; containing learning.
LEARN'ED-LY, *ad.* With erudition.
LEARN'ER, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.
LEARN'ING, *n.* Knowledge acquired by study, experience, or observation.—*Syn.* Erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters; literature, which see.
LEASE-BLE (leese'a-bl), *a.* That may be leased.
LEASE (leese), *n.* A letting of land, &c., for hire; tenure by grant or permission; the writing or contract for such letting.
LEASE (leese), *v. t.* To let for use by hire.
LEASE'HOLD, *a.* Held by lease, as a tenement; *n.* a tenure held by lease.
LEASER (lees'er), *n.* One who gleans after reapers.
LEASH (leesh), *n.* A thong of leather or long line; among sportsmen, a brace and a half; three.
LEASING (lees'ing), *n.* Lies; falsehood. [*Obs.*]
LEAST, *a.* Smallest; *ad.* in the smallest degree.
LEATH'ER (lêth'er), *n.* The skin or outward covering of an animal dressed for use.
LEATH'ER (lêth'er), *a.* Made of leather or consisting of leather.
LEATH'ER-DRESS'ER (lêth'er-), *n.* One who dresses leather or prepares hides for use.
LEATH'ERN (lêth'ern), *a.* Made of or like leather.
LEATH'ERY (lêth'er-y), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.
LEAVE (leev), *n.* Allowance; a concession by which restraint or illegality is removed; a parting visit; farewell.—*Syn.* Liberty; permission; licence.—*Leave* denotes that he who obtains it may decide whether to use it or not; *liberty*, that all obstructions in the way of his using it are removed and set aside. *Permission* implies a formal consent given by one who had the right to refuse it. *Licence* denotes that this consent extends to a mode of acting for which special permission is required. An orator asks *leave* to speak; *liberty* is granted him; he construes this permission into a *licence* to abuse his opponents, and acts accordingly.
LEAVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **LEFT**.] To withdraw or depart from; not to take or remove; to abandon; to give by will; to intrust with, as a deposit; to refer for decision.—*Syn.* To quit; forsake; desist; bequeath; refer.
LEAVE, *v. t.* To cease from; to desist.
LEAVED (leev'd), *a.* Furnished with leaves; made with leaves or folds.
LEAV'EN (lêv'vn), *n.* A substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation in other substances; yeast; any thing which makes a general change in the mass.
LEAV'EN, *v. t.* To raise and make light; to taint; to imbue.
LEAV'EN-ING (lêv'vn-), *a.* That which leavens or makes light.
LEAVINGS (leev'ings), *n. pl.* Things left; offals; remains.
LECH'ER, *n.* A man given to lewdness.
LECH'ER-OUS, *a.* Lustful; given to lewdness.
LECH'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a lewd, lascivious manner.
LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Propensity to indulge the sexual appetite; lewdness.
LECH'ERY, *n.* Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.
LECTION, *n.* A reading; difference in copies.
LECTION-A-EY, *n.* A Roman Catholic service-book.
LECTURE (lêkt'yur), *n.* A discourse read or pro-

- L**, **2**, &c., *long*.—**L**, **2**, &c., *short*.—**CLER**, **P****IR**, **L****IST**, **P****ALL**, **W****H****AT**; **T****H****IR****E**, **T****IR****E**; **M****AR****INE**, **B****IR****D**; **M****O****V****E**, nouned on any subject; a formal reproof; rehearsal of a lesson.
- LECTURE** (lɛktʃər), *v. t.* To read lectures; to deliver a formal discourse.
- LECTURE**, *v. t.* To instruct by discourses; to instruct authoritatively; to reprimand.
- LECTUR-ER** (lɛktʃər-er), *n.* A teacher by lectures.
- LECTURE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a lecturer.
- LECTURN** or **LECTERN**, *n.* A reading-desk in churches, &c.
- LEDGE**, *n.* A layer; a ridge; a moulding on the edge.
- LEDGER**, *n.* A chief book of accounts.
- LEDGERS**, *n. pl.* Pieces of timber used in scaffolding, lying parallel to the wall.
- LEE**, *n.* The side opposite to the wind; a calm or sheltered place from the wind.
- LEE-BOARD**, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to the leeward when close-hauled.
- LEECH**, *n.* A blood-sucker; a physician; side border of a sail.
- LEECH**, *v. t.* To heal; to apply leeches for drawing blood.
- LEE-LURCH**, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to the leeward in a high sea.
- LEER**, *n.* An oblique or arch look; a smearing laugh.
- LEER**, *v. t.* To look obliquely, archly, or smearingly.
- LEERING-LY**, *ad.* With an arch look.
- LEES** (lees), *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment of liquor.
- LEE-SHORE**, *n.* The shore toward which the wind blows.
- LEE-TIDE**, *n.* A tide running with the wind.
- LEEWARD** (colloquially, loo'ard), *ad.* Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows; *ad.* toward the lee.
- LEEWAY**, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.
- LEFT**, *a.* Opposite to the right, unlucky: the left bank of a river is that on the left of a person descending it.
- LEFT-HAND-ED**, *a.* Using the left hand more easily than the right; awkward; wanting in dexterity.
- LEG**, *n.* A limb which supports the body; the long and slender support of any thing, as of a table, &c.; side of a triangle; a bow; act of obeisance.
- LEGA-CY**, *n.* A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.
- LEGAL**, *a.* Done according to law; pertaining to law; created by law.—**S****Y****N**. Lawful; constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized.
- LEGAL-IST**, *n.* One who relies for salvation on the works of the law.
- LE-GAL-I-TY**, *n.* Conformity to law; lawfulness; in theology, reliance on works for salvation.
- LEGAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To make lawful; to make conformable to law; to authorize; to sanction.
- LEGAL-LY**, *ad.* In accordance with law; as permitted by law.
- LEGATE**, *n.* An ambassador or envoy.
- LEG-A-TEE**, *n.* One who has a legacy.
- LEGATE-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a legate.
- LEG-A-TINE**, *a.* Belonging to a legate.
- LE-GATION** (-gə'shun), *n.* An embassy; a district of the Roman States governed by a legate.
- LE-GA'TO**. [*It.*] In music, directs to a close, smooth, gliding manner.
- LEG-A-TOR**, *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy.
- LEG-BAIL**, *n.* To give leg-bail is to run away from custody.
- LEGEND** or **LEG'END**, *n.* An inscription; the words encircling a coin; a chronicle; fable; incredible narrative.
- LEGEND-A-RY**, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange.
- LEGER** (lɛdʒər), *n.* That which lies by or at hand; the book into which accounts are carried. See **LEDGER**.
- LEG-ER-DE-MAIN**, *n.* Sleight of hand; a trick.
- LEGER-LINE**, *n.* In music, a line added to the staff of five lines.
- LEG'GED** (lɛgd or lɛg'ged), *a.* Having legs.
- LEGGIN**, *n.* A cover for the leg.
- LEGGING**, *n.* A cover for the leg.
- LEG-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* The quality or state of **LEG-I-BLE-NESS**, being legible.
- LEG-I-BLE**, *a.* That can be read.
- LEG-I-BLY**, *ad.* So that it can be read; plainly.
- LEGION** (lɛʒən), *n.* A body of soldiers; a vast number.
- LEGION-A-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to legions.
- LEGIS-LATE**, *v. t.* To make laws; to enact.
- LEG-IS-LATION**, *n.* Act of making laws.
- LEGIS-LA-TIVE** (lɛdʒis-lə-tiv), *a.* Law-giving; passing laws; suitable to laws; done by enacting.
- LEGIS-LA-TOR** (lɛdʒis-lə-tor), *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.
- LEGIS-LAT-URE** (lɛdʒis-lat-yur), *n.* The body that makes laws.
- LE-GIT-I-MA-CY**, *n.* Lawfulness; lawful birth.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE**, *a.* Born in lawful marriage; real; following by natural or logical sequence.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE**, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render legitimate.
- LE-GIT-I-MATE-LY**, *ad.* In a lawful manner; genuinely.
- LE-GIT-I-MATION**, *n.* Act of making legitimate.
- LEGUME**, *n.* A seed-vessel of two valves; pulse.
- LE-GUM-I-NOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of pulse.
- LEISURE** (lɛʒur or lɛʒ'ur), *n.* Freedom from business or occupation; vacant time; sometimes used *adjectively*.
- LEISURE-LY** (lɛʒur-ly or lɛʒ'ur-ly), *ad.* In a deliberate manner; slowly; at leisure.
- LEMMA**, *n. pl.* **L****E****M****M****A**s or **L****E****M****M****A**-TA. A previous or assumed proposition.
- LEMON**, *n.* An acid fruit.
- LEM-ON-AD**, *n.* A beverage of lemon-juice and water sweetened with sugar.
- LEM-U-RES**, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Ghosts; Madagascar monkeys.
- LEND**, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **L****E****N****T**.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing again, or an equivalent; to afford; to furnish, as aid, &c.; to permit to use for another's benefit, as one's name for a note.
- LEND-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be lent.
- LENDER**, *n.* One who lends, or makes a practice of putting money to interest.
- LENDING**, *n.* The act of granting for temporary use; that which is lent.
- LENGTH**, *n.* Extent from end to end; extension; a portion of space, time, or distance.
- LENGTH'EN** (lɛŋθ'en), *v. t.* To make longer; to extend in length; to draw out or protract in duration or in pronunciation.
- LENGTH'EN**, *v. i.* To grow longer.
- LENGTH'EN-ING**, *n.* Continuation; protraction.
- LENGTH-I-LY**, *ad.* At great length or extent.
- LENGTH-I-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being lengthy.
- LENGTH-WISE**, *ad.* In direction of the length.
- LENGTHY**, *a.* Somewhat long, as a discourse.
- LENI-EN-CY**, *n.* Lenity.
- LENI-ENT**, *a.* Having or noting the quality of softness, gentleness, or mildness; *a.* that which softens; an emollient.
- LENI-TIVE**, *a.* Assuasive; easing; softening.
- LENI-TIVE**, *n.* A soothing application.
- LENI-TY**, *n.* Mildness of temper or of treatment.—**S****Y****N**. Gentleness; kindness; softness; humanity; clemency; mercy; tenderness.
- LENS** (lɛns), *n. pl.* **L****E****N****S**es (lɛnz'ez). A piece of glass or other transparent substance through which rays of light passing are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects; the crystalline humour of the eye.
- LENT**, *n.* The time of fasting forty days. It begins at Ash-Wednesday and continues till Easter.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIous.—e as k; ô as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.

LENTEN (lên'tn), *a.* Relating to Lent; used in Lent; sparing.

LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Resembling a lentil or lens.

LENTI-FORM, *a.* Of the form of a lens.

LENT-IG-O, *n.* [L.] A freckly eruption on the skin.

LENTIL, *n.* A plant resembling a bean, used for food, though inferior to it. [book.]

LEN'VOY, *n.* [Fr.] A postscript introducing a LEO, *n.* [L.] The lion; fifth sign of the zodiac.

LEO-NINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a lion. Applied also to verses having a word in the middle which rhymes with a word at the end. [From Leo X.]

LEOPARD (lêp'ard), *n.* A rapacious quadruped.

LEPER, *n.* One affected with leprosy.

LEP-I-DOPTER-A, *n.* Scaly winged insects, as the butterfly.

LEPO-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to the hare.

LEP-RU-SY, *n.* A cutaneous disease, with dry, white, scurfy scales.

LEI'ROUS, *a.* Affected with leprosy.

LEP-RU-SNESS, *n.* State of being leprous.

LE'SION (lê'zhun), *n.* A hurt; wound; bruise.

LESS, *a.* A terminating syllable of nouns and adjectives denoting destitution, as *lifeless*, &c.

LESS, *a. comp.* Smaller; not so great; *n.* not so much; an inferior. (*Lesser* is a double comparative, and ought to be discarded).

LESS, *ad.* In a smaller degree.

LES-SEE, *n.* One to whom a lease is made.

LESS-EN (lê's'n), *v. t.* To make less in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount; to make less in degree, state, or quality; to bring down in dignity, *v. i.* to grow less in bulk, number, degree, dignity, &c.—*Syn.* To diminish; reduce; decrease; subside; impair; weaken.

LESSON (lê's'n), *n.* A portion of a book learned, or to be read or learned; instruction.

LESSOR, *n.* He who grants a lease.

LEST, *con.* That not; for fear that.

LET, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* LET.] *Literally*, to leave; hence, to give leave; to permit; to suffer; to lease.—*To let alone* is to leave without intermeddling. *To leave* may also mean "allowing to remain in the way," and hence *let* formerly meant "to hinder, to stop."

LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; delay; impediment.

LETHAL, *a.* Having or noting a drowsy, deadly quality; heavy; mortal.

LETHARGIC, *a.* Producing or pertaining to lethargy.

LETHARGY, *n.* Morbid drowsiness; dullness.

LETHE, *n.* Forgetfulness; a draft of oblivion.

LETH-EAN, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.

LETHIFEROUS, *a.* Promoting destruction; deadly.

LETTER, *n.* One who leases or lets; a printing type; a mark or character; an epistle; the verbal expression or literal meaning.

LETTER, *v. t.* To stamp with letters.

LETTERED *pp.* or *a.* Stamped with letters; versed in literature; belonging to learning and education.

LETTER-FOUNDER, *n.* One who casts types.

LETTER-ING, *n.* The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

LETTER-PRESS, *n.* Letters and words impressed on paper by types.

LETTERS, *n. pl.* Learning; literature.

LETTING, *n.* The putting out on lease, as a farm; putting out work to be done by contract, &c.

LETTUCE (lêt'tus), *n.* A genus of plants, used as salads.

LEVANT, *a.* Eastern; oriental.

LEVANT, *n.* The countries along the Mediterranean, east of Italy.

LE-VANTER, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a term for one who runs away from his bet in a horse-race; hence, one who runs away disgracefully.

LE-VANTINE or **LEVANTINE**, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant, or to a kind of silk cloth so named.

LEV'EE, *n.* *Literally*, time of rising; hence, a morning assembly of visitors, but often applied in America to an evening assembly, as the President's *levee*; an embarkment.

LEVEL, *a.* Even; smooth; plain; flat; equal in rank or degree, &c.

LEVEL, *v. t.* To make even; to reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to equality of condition; to point in taking aim.

LEVEL, *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equal state; line of direction in which a weapon is aimed; in *mechanics*, an instrument for drawing horizontal lines; rule, plan or scheme.

LEVEL-LEB, *n.* One who levels or destroys distinctions.

LEVEL-LING, *n.* The act of bringing unequal surfaces to a level; a reduction to an equality of rank; finding an exact level or horizontal line; the art of determining relative heights or differences of level in surveying.

LEVEL-LING, *a.* Bringing to a level; tending to reduce to an equality of rank.

LEVEL-NESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.

LEVER or **LEV'ER**, *n.* A mechanical power; a bar or beam.

LEVER-AGE, *n.* Mechanical advantage gained on the principle of the lever.

LEVER-ET, *n.* A hare in its first year.

LE-VIA-THAN, *n.* A large sea animal.

LEV-I-GATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder; to make smooth; to polish.

LEV-I-GATION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine impalpable powder, with a fluid.

LEVITE, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi.

LE-VITI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites.

LE-VITI-CUS, *n.* The third book of the Pentateuch.

LEV-ITY, *n.* *Literally*, want of weight in a body; want of due consideration or seriousness; lightness.—*Syn.* Volatility; flightiness.—All these words relate to outward conduct. *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the proprieties of time and place; *volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment; *flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subjects into gross impropriety or weakness.

LEVY, *v. t.* *Literally*, to raise; hence, to raise by collecting, as troops; to raise by assessments, as taxes; to begin, as a war.—*Syn.* To collect; to impose. *To levy war* is to begin war.

LEVY, *n.* Act of raising money or troops; the money or troops raised.

LEWD (lûd), *a.* Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; proceeding from lust.—*Syn.* Lustful; licentious; sensual; unchaste; impure; lascivious.

LEWDLY (lûd'ly), *ad.* Lustfully; wantonly.

LEWDNESS, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; in *Scripture*, idolatry.—*Syn.* Lasciviousness; impurity; unchastity; licentiousness.

LEX, *n.* [L.] Law, as *lex terra*, law of the land, &c.

LEXI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to lexicon.

LEX-I-COGRA-PHER, *n.* The writer of a dictionary.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to lexi-

LEX-I-CO-GRAPHY, *n.* The art or act of composing dictionaries or lexicons; the composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COLO-GY, *n.* The science of words.

LEXI-CON, *n.* A book containing an alphabetical vocabulary of words, with their definitions; a dictionary.

LEX-I-GRAPHIC, *a.* Representing by distinct signs.

LEX-I-GRA-PHY, *n.* The art of defining words.

LEY. See *Lvs.*

- 1, 9, &c., long.—1, &c., short.—CERE, FIB, LIEB, FALL WHIT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MIVE.
- LEYDEN JAR, } (ly'dn.) { n. A jar used to
LEYDEN PHIAL, } accumulate elec-
tricity, first used at Leyden.
- LI-A-BLE, a. Exposed to something; evil; bound
in law or equity; responsible.—SYN. Subject.—
Liable denotes something external which may befall
us; *subject* refers to evils which arise from in-
ternal constitution, and are likely to do so. Hence
the former applies more to what is accidental,
the latter to things from which we often or inevit-
ably suffer. Every one, from his temperament,
is *subject* to certain diseases, while he is *liable* to
be attacked by many others.
- LI-A-BLE-NESS, n. A state of being liable: re-
LI-A-BIL-I-TY, } sponsibility; exposedness;
tendency.
- LI-AI-SUN (li'-sŭng), n. [Fr] Bond of union;
illicit connection.
- LIAR, n. One who utters falsehood to deceive.
- LIAR, n. The group of layers between the collie
and trias.
- LI-BATION, n. An offering of wine; the wine or
other liquor poured out in honour of a deity.
- LI-BEL, n. A defamatory writing; in law, a de-
claration or charge against a ship or goods for
violating the revenue laws.
- LI-BEL, v. t. To defame by writing; to institute a
suit in an admiralty court.
- LI-BEL, v. t. To spread defamation, written or
printed.
- LI-BEL-LANT, n. One who libels or brings a
libel.
- LI-BEL-LER, n. One who defames in writing.
- LI-BEL-LOUS, a. Defamatory; scandalous.
- LI-BER-AL, a. Having a large and free spirit; not
contracted or mean; amiable; not literal or unduly
strict, as a liberal construction; embracing elegant
culture, as the liberal arts; free to excess.—
SYN. Generous.—*Liberal* is free born, and generous
is high born. The former is opposed to the ordi-
nary feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness
of spirit in giving, judging, acting, &c. The
latter expresses that nobleness of soul which is
peculiarly appropriate to those of high rank—a
spirit that goes out of self, and finds its enjoy-
ment in consulting the feelings and happiness of
others. *Generosity* is measured by the extent of
the sacrifices it makes; *liberality* by the warmth
of feeling which it manifests.
- LI-BER-AL, n. One who advocates greater free-
dom, especially in politics.
- LI-BER-AL-ISM, n. Liberal principles.
- LI-BER-AL-I-TY, n. Largeness of mind; generous
conduct; candour.
- LI-BER-AL-IZE, v. t. To make liberal; to free
from narrow views.
- LI-BER-AL-LY, ad. Generously; freely.
- LI-BER-ATE, v. t. To release from confinement.
- LI-BER-ATION, n. A setting free from restraint.
- LI-BER-ATOR, n. One who liberates.
- LI-BER-TINE, n. A dissolute man; a freed man;
one free from restraint.
- LI-BER-TINE, a. Licentious; dissolute.
- LI-BER-TIN-ISM, n. Licentiousness of life.
- LI-BER-TY, n. Exemption from restraint or com-
pulsion; a privilege or immunity.—SYN. Free-
dom.—These words, though often interchanged,
are distinct in some of their applications. *Liberty*
has reference to previous restraint, *freedom* to the
simple, spontaneous exercise of our powers. A
slave is not at *liberty*; his master had always been
in a state of *freedom*. A prisoner under trial may
ask *liberty* (exemption from restraint) to speak
his sentiments with *freedom* (the spontaneous and
bold utterance of his feelings). The *liberty* of
the press is our great security for *freedom* of
thought.
- LI-BIDI-NOUS, a. Eager for venereal pleasures.
—SYN. Lustful; licentious; impure; sensual;
lecherous.
- LI-BIDI-NOUS-LY, v. l. Lustfully; in a lustful
manner.
- LI-BIDI-NOUS-NESS, n. Inordinate desire for or
indulgence in venereal gratification.
- LI-BRA, n. [L.] The balance; the seventh sign
of the zodiac.
- LI-BRA-RI-AN, n. One who has charge of a
library.
- LI-BRA-RY, n. A collection of books; an edifice
or apartment for a collection of books.
- LI-BRATE, v. i. or v. t. To move as a balance; to
hold in poise; to balance; to swing.
- LI-BRATION, n. Act of balancing; equipoise;
the apparent oscillatory motion of the moon,
which brings into view at one time small portions
of its surface not visible at another.
- LI-BRA-TO-RY, a. Moving like a balance.
- LI-CENCE, n. Authority given to do or forbear an
act; excess of liberty; freedom abused; want of
decorum. (Frequently spelt *Licence*.)
- LI-CENSE, v. t. To permit; to grant leave; to au-
thorize.
- LI-CENSED, a. Permitted by authority.
- LI-CENS-ER, n. One authorized to license.
- LI-CENS-ING, n. The act of giving a licence.
- LI-CENTI-ATE, n. One who has a licence to preach
or to practise medicine, &c.
- LI-CENTIOUS (li-sen'shuŭ), a. Using freedom to
excess; loose or impure in morals.—SYN. Proflig-
ate; dissolute; wanton; loose; immoral; un-
governable.
- LI-CENTIOUS-LY, ad. Without due restraint;
impurely.
- LI-CENTIOUS-NESS, a. Contempt of just re-
straint; impurity of life.
- LI-CHEN (li-ken or li-ken), a. A plant; rockmoss;
a species of eruption or tetter.
- LICK, v. t. To touch with the tongue; to lap; to
suck.
- LICK, n. A stroke or blow [Fulger]; a place where
beasts lick for salt at salt-springs.
- LICKER-ISH, a. Eager to enjoy; nice; lustful.
- LICK-SPIT-TLE, n. A mean or sycophantic flatterer.
- LICU-RICE (li-ku'-ris), n. A balsamic plant and its
root; also its extract.
- LIC-TOR, n. A Roman officer; a beadle.
- LID, n. A cover for a pot, chest, &c.; cover of the
eye, or eye-lid.
- LIE, n. A false statement intended to deceive.—
SYN. Untruth.—A man may state what is *untrue*
from ignorance or misconception, but to say he
lies is to charge him with the highest dishonour;
hence the word *untruth* is sometimes used as a
softened expression when we do not wish to make
the charge of lying in the grossest form.
- LIE, v. i. To utter falsehood for the sake of de-
ceiving.
- LIE, v. i. [pret. LAY, pp. LAIN.] To be at rest in a
horizontal position; to stay or remain; to be sus-
tained in law, as an action will lie; to be situated.
—SYN. To *lay*.—*Lay* is a transitive verb, and has
for its preterit *laid*, as "He told me to *lay* it down,
and I *laid* it down." *Lie* is intransitive, and has
for its preterit *lay*, as, "He told me to *lie* down,
and I *lay* down." Some persons blunder by using
laid for the preterit of *lie*, as, "He told me to *lie*
down, and I *laid* down." So persons often say,
"The ship *laid* at anchor," "they *laid* by during
the storm;" "the book *laid* on the shelf," &c. It
is only necessary to remember, in all such cases,
that *laid* is the preterit of *lay*, and not of *lie*.
This would save many respectable writers from a
gross error which seems to be increasing among us.
- LIEF (leef), ad. With free consent; gladly; will-
ingly; freely.
- LIEGE (le-jē), n. A sovereign; a vassal; a bound by
a feudal tenure; subject; faithful.
- LIEŒ (lē'en or lē'en), n. A legal claim to property
to satisfy a debt.
- LIEB (liē), n. Strad; place; behalf.
- LIEC-TENANCY, n. The office of a lieutenant.
- LIEC-TENANT-SHIP, n. Ant.
- LIEC-TENANT (liē, lev, or lē-tē'nant), n. A de-
puty; viceroy; an officer next below a captain.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS Z; CHAS H; THIS.

LIEVE, ad. Gladly. See LIEF.

LIFE, n.; pl. LIVES. A state of being animated or living; energy; spirit; exact likeness; history of life; happiness; supreme felicity; Author and giver of life and happiness; quickening or animating moral principle.

LIFE-BOAT (-bôte), n. A boat for preserving lives in cases of ship disasters.

LIFE ES-TÂTE, n. An estate during one's life.

LIFE-GIVING, a. Giving or having power to give life.

LIFE-GUARD, n. A prince's body-guard.

LIFE IN-SURE-ANCE, n. A contract for paying a given sum after a person's death.

LIFELESS, a. Void of life; destitute of spirit.—Syn. Dull; inanimate; dead.—In a moral sense, *lifeless* denotes a want of vital energy; inanimate a want of expression as to any feeling that may be possessed; dull implies a torpor of soul which checks all mental activity; dead supposes a destitution of feeling. A person is said to be *lifeless* who has lost the spirits which he once had; he is said to be *inanimate* when he is naturally wanting in spirits; one is *dull* from an original deficiency of mental power; he who is *dead* to moral sentiment is wholly bereft of the highest attribute of his nature.

LIFELESS-LY, ad. In a dull, spiritless manner.

LIFELESS-NESS, n. Dullness; heaviness.

LIFE-PRE-SERVER, n. An apparatus for preserving life in cases of shipwreck.

LIFE-SPRING, n. The source of life.

LIFETIME, n. The continuance of life.

LIFT, v. t. To try to raise; to rise up, as the fog lifted.

LIFT, v. t. To raise; to elate; to bear; to exalt.

LIFT, n. Act of lifting; rise; elevation; lifts, ropes descending from the masthead to the extremities of the yards for their support; aid in lifting, and hence assistance, as give us a lift; a dead lift is a lift at the utmost disadvantage, an extreme emergency.

LIFTING, n. The act of raising.

LIG-A-MENT, n. Anything that binds; a substance that unites bones; bond; chain.

LIG-A-MENTAL, } a. Belonging to or composed of ligaments.

LIG-A-MENTOUS, } ing a ligament.

LIG-ATION, n. Act of binding or state of being bound; confinement.

LIG-A-TURE, n. A slender bandage; that which binds; a double letter, as ff; a curved line—connecting notes in music.

LIGHT (lite), n. The agent or medium of vision; state when things are visible; any thing that gives or procures light, as a candle, window, &c.; illustration; situation or point of view; knowledge; joy.

LIGHT, a. Not heavy, burdensome, or difficult; and hence, not important; easy; active; gay; trifling; not dark or obscure; bright; and hence, whitish, as a light colour.

LIGHT, v. t. To kindle or set fire to; to illuminate, often with up.

LIGHT, v. t. To dismount or descend; to light on, to settle on, as a bird does: also to fall on or happen on.—Syn. To enkindle; inflame; irradiate; illumine; brighten; cheer; enliven.

LIGHT-ARMED (-armed), a. Armed with light weapons.

LIGHTBRAIN, n. An empty-headed fellow.

LIGHTEN (lîtn), v. t. To flash with light; v. t. to make light; to illuminate; to make less burdensome; to alleviate.—Syn. To lessen; facilitate; ease; disburden; free from; cheer.

LIGHTER, n. One that kindles; a boat for lightening ships of their cargo.

LIGHTER-MAN, n. One who manages a lighter.

LIGHT-PINCHER, a. Dextrous in thieving.

LIGHT-FOOT, } a. Nimble, swift of foot;

LIGHT-FACED, } active.

LIGHT-HEAD-ED, a. Delirious; thoughtless.

LIGHT-HORSE, n. Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHT-HOUSE, n. A building with lights on the summit to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.

LIGHT-INFANTRY, n. Active troops employed in rapid evolutions.

LIGHTLY, ad. With levity; easily.

LIGHT-MIND-ED, a. Unsettled in mind; volatile.

LIGHTNESS, n. State of being light; want of weight; freedom from clumsiness; want of fixity or steadiness.—Syn. Brightness; inconstancy; nimbleness; wantonness; ease; agility; facility; volatility; giddiness; instability.

LIGHTNING, n. A flash or discharge of electricity in the sky.

LIGHTNING-BUG, n. A species of fire-fly.

LIGHTNING-ROD, n. A metallic conductor to protect buildings from lightning.

LIGHTS, n. pl. Lungs; organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, a. Not dark; luminous; gay; cheerful.

LIGN-ALOE, or LIGN-AL/OES, n. Aloes-wood.

LIGN-ALOUS, a. Wooden; like wood.

LIGN-I-FICATION, n. Act of turning into wood.

LIGN-I-FORM, a. Resembling wood.

LIGN-I-FY, v. t. or t. To convert into wood; to become wood.

LIGNIN, n. The woody part of plants.

LIGNITE, n. Fossil or bituminous wood.

LIGNUM VITE, n. [L.] Pockwood; guaiacum; a very hard wood, used for wheels, pulleys, axles, &c.

LIKE, a. Noting resemblance or equality.—Syn. Similar; alike; equal; probable.

LIKE, n. That which is like or equal. "He had like to have done it" means he came very near doing it (i. e., had the likelihood or probability).

LIKE, ad. In the same manner; probably.

LIKE, v. t. To be pleased with; to approve; to relish. It expresses less than delight.

LIKE, v. t. To be pleased; to choose.

LIKELIHOOD, n. Appearance of truth or reality; probability.

LIKELY, a. Appearing true or real; probable; having good qualities; ad. probably.

LİKEN (lîkn), v. t. To make like; to compare.

LİKENESS, n. Similarity in appearance or qualities; counterpart; a picture, &c., resembling a person or thing.—Syn. Resemblance; parallel; analogy; portrait; effigy; representation.

LİKEWISE, ad. In like manner; moreover.—Syn. Also; too.—*Likewise* (like and wise) always signifies (with greater or less obviousness) in *like* manner. *Also* (all and so) implies that what is thus subjoined may be said with [all] the same truth and propriety as that which preceded. *Too* (to) signifies that what follows may be added to what was said before. Hence *too* gives a lighter and more familiar connection than *also*, and *likewise* a more marked one, as in the following sentence: "I may add, *too*, that there were also others present who *likewise* shared in the commission of the act."

LİKİNG, n. Inclination; appetency; appearance of health.

Lİ'LAC, n. A well-known flowering shrub.

LİL-I-A'CEOUS (-áshus), a. Like or pertaining to a lily.

LİLTĒD (M'îd), a. Embellished with lilies.

LİL-I-PUTI'AN, a. Belonging to Lilliput; diminutive; n. one belonging to Lilliput; a very small person.

LİLY, n. A beautiful flower of different colours.

LİMB (lîm), n. *Literally*, an extreme part or border; hence, an extremity of the body; the branch of a tree, being a projecting part or extremity. The moon's limb is its edge or border.—Syn. Member.—A member of the body is any part capable of performing a distinct office, as the eye, ear, &c.; a limb (as shown above) is one of the extremities, and hence the term is restricted to the legs and arms. So, in reference to public bodies

L. P. Ac., long.—Y. Ac., short.—CLER., YEM., LIST. FALL. WHIT. THREE. TEAM; MARINE, WED; NÖVE.

we speak of their members, though an attorney is sometimes sportively called "a limb of the law."

LIMB (lim), v. t. To supply with limbs; to dismember.

LIMBER, a. Easily bent; supple; pliable.

LIMBER, v. t. To attach to the limbers.

LIMBER-NESS, n. Flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBER, n. pl. Two wheels and a shaft, with which cannon are drawn by horses.

LIMBER-LESS, a. Destitute of limbs.

LIMBO, n. An imaginary place on the border (limbus) of hell for the pious dead before the coming of Christ, or for infants dying unbaptized; Milton's Paradise of Fools; a place of restraint.

LIME, n. A substance (oxide of calcium) obtained by burning limestone, shells, &c., used for mortar; viscous matter, properly bird-lime; the lindon-tree; an acid fruit.

LIME, v. t. To manure with lime; to entangle with bird-lime; to cement.

LIME-KILN (-kil), n. A kiln for burning lime.

LIME-STONE, n. A calcareous stone burned for lime; carbonate of lime.

LIME-WATER, n. Water impregnated with lime.

LIMING, n. The act of manuring with lime.

LIMIT, n. Utmost extent; that which terminates a thing; restriction; pl. the liberties of a prison.—*Syn.*—Boundary.—A limit, from lines, a landmark, is a prescribed termination; a boundary is something which binds or hems us in. The former arises from the nature of the case, or from some established restriction; thus we speak of the limits of the human understanding; a limited monarchy, &c. The latter is a line (either real or imaginary) which circumscribes and restrains, as the boundaries of an empire, of knowledge, &c. "Providence," says Johnson, "has fixed the limits of human enjoyment by immovable boundaries."

LIMIT, v. t. To confine within bounds.—*Syn.* To circumscribe; restrain; restrict.

LIMITABLE, a. That may be bounded.

LIMITARY, a. Placed on the boundaries.

LIMITATION, n. Act of bounding; restriction.

LIMITED, a. Narrow; confined; restricted.

LIMITLESS, a. Having no bounds or limits.

LIMB (lim), v. t. To draw or paint.

LIMNER, n. A painter who works chiefly in water-colours.

LIMNING, n. Art of painting in water-colours.

LIMP, n. A halting walk; act of limping.

LIMP, v. t. To walk lamely; to halt.

LIMP, a. Not stiff; flaccid. *Limpy* is sometimes used.

LIMPER, n. One that limps.

LIMPET, n. A conical shell adhering to rocks.

LIMPID, a. Characterised by clearness or transparency. *Syn.* Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal; translucent.

LIMPIDITY, n. The quality of purity; clear-

LIMPIDNESS, n. Clearness; transparency.

LIMPLY, ad. In a halting manner.

LIMPSY, a. Not stiff; flexible.

LIMY, a. Containing or like lime; viscous; glutinous.

LINCH PIN, n. An iron pin to keep a wheel on its axle.

LINE, n. Primarily, a slender string or cord; hence, a straight extended mark; the exterior limit of a figure; a short note, as if composed of a single line of writing; the words or letters that stand on a level in one row; a row or rank of soldiers; a rampart or extended work in fortification; the equatorial circle, as to cross the line; a series of generations, as a noble line of ancestors; the twelfth part of an inch; the business of a man, as "That is in my line;" the regular infantry of an army, as the troops of the line.

LINE, v. t. To put inside; to cover on the inside; to place alongside of, for the purpose of strengthening.

LINE-AGE, n. Family line or race, either ascending or descending; genealogy.

LINEAL, a. Being in a direct line; composed of lines; allied by direct descent; hereditary.

LINEALLY, ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, n. Outline; feature; form.

LINEAR, a. Pertaining to a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout except at the ends.

LINEATION, n. Draught; delineation.

LINEN, a. Made of flax or hemp; resembling linen cloth; a cloth of flax or hemp; an under garment.

LINEN-DEALER, n. One who deals in linen.

LINER, n. A vessel of a regular line of packets.

LING, n. A large sea-fish; a long grass; health.

LING, a Saxon termination denoting state, condition, subject, and sometimes the young of animals.

LINGER (ling'ger), v. t. To remain or wait long; to be slow; to be in doubt or slow to decide.—*Syn.* To delay; loiter; lag; tarry; stay; stop; hesitate.

LINGERING (ling'ger-), a. Protracted.

LINGERING, n. Act of loitering; tardiness.

LINGERINGLY, ad. In a slow, tedious manner; slowly; with delay.

LINGO (ling'go), n. Language; speech. [*Valgar.*]

LINGUA-DENTAL (ling-gwa-), a. Formed by the tongue and teeth.

LINGUAL (ling'gwai), a. Pertaining to the tongue.

LINGUI-FORM (ling-gwe-), a. Formed like the tongue.

LINGUIST (ling'gwist), n. A person skilled in languages.

LINGUISTIC, } a. Pertaining to the sci-
LINGUISTICAL, } ence or affinities of lan-
guages.

LINIMENT, n. A soft ointment; a balsam.

LINING, n. The inner cover of a garment, &c.

LINK, n. Part of a chain; part of a series; a torch of pitch.

LINK, v. t. To connect by links; to unite closely.

—*Syn.* To join; connect; unite; complicate.

LINK-BOY, n. A boy who carries a torch.

LINNEAN, } a. Pertaining to Linnaeus, the bot-
LINNEAN, } anist, or his system.

LINNET, n. A singing bird of the finch family.

LINTSEED, n. Flax-seed.

LINTSEED OIL, n. Oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed.

LINSEY-WOLSEY, a. Made of linen and wool; hence, mean; of unsuitable parts; n. stuff made of linen and woollen.

LINSTOCK, n. A cannonier's staff for firing guns.

LINT, n. Flax, but more generally soft scrapings of linen, used for dressing wounds and sores.

LINTEL, n. The head-piece of a door or window-frame.

LION, n. A fierce, rapacious quadruped; a sign in the zodiac; an object of interest or curiosity.

LION-ESS, n. A female lion.

LIONIZE, v. t. To visit objects of curiosity in a place; v. t. to make much of a distinguished man.

LIP, n. The border of the mouth; edge.

LIP, v. t. To salute with the lips; to kiss.

LIP-GRAM, n. A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOTHY-MY, n. A fainting; a swoon.

LIPPI-TUDE, n. Soreness of eyes.

LIQUATION, n. Melting; sweating out of a very fusible metal from an alloy by a regulated heat.

LIQUE-FACTION (lik-we-fak-shun), n. Process of melting, or state of being melted.

LIQUE-FIABLE (lik'we-), a. That may be melted.

LIQUE-FY (lik'we-fs), v. t. To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to dissolve; to melt.

LIQUE-FY, v. t. To become liquid; to be melted.

LIQUESCEN-CY, n. Aptness to melt.

DOVE, WO'V, BOOK; RILE, BULL; VI'CIOUS.—C as E; G as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

LI-QUESCENT (li-kwés'sent), a. Becoming fluid; melting.

LIQUID (li'kwid), a. Fluid; flowing; not fixed or solid; soft; clear; smooth; pronounced without any jar.

LIQUID (li'kwid), n. A fluid or flowing substance; a smooth letter, as l, m, n, r.

LIQUID-ATE (li'kwid-), v. t. Literally, to make liquid or smooth; hence, to pay off, as debt; to settle or adjust, as accounts.

LIQUID-ATION (li'kwid-), n. The act of adjusting, as accounts, or of paying, as debts.

LIQUIDITY, } n. The quality of being liquid
LIQUID-NESS, } or in a state to flow; thinness; fluency.

LIQUOR (li'kur), n. A liquid; strong drink.

LIQUOR-ICE. See LICORICE.

LIQUOR-ISH. See LICKERISH.

LISP, v. i. To speak defectively, as th for s, &c.

LISP, v. t. To pronounce with a lisp.

LISP, n. The act of lisping; imperfect utterance, as of th for s, &c.

LISPER, n. One that pronounces with a lisp.

LISPING, n. The act of speaking with a lisp.

LISPING-LY, ad. With a lisp.

LIST, v. t. To enrol for service; to inclose for combat; to form a border; to cover with list; v. i. to lean; to enlist; to hearken; to attend.

LIST, n. Originally, a long, narrow strip, as on the outer edge of cloth; hence, a roll or catalogue, as a list of names, a list of books. In the plural, the lists are the lines inclosing a field of combat.—Syn. Roll; catalogue; register; inventory.—A list is properly a simple series of names, &c., in a brief form, such as might naturally be entered on a narrow strip of paper. A roll was originally a list containing the names of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, &c.), which was rolled up and laid aside among its archives. A catalogue is a list of persons or things arranged in order, and usually containing some description of the same, more or less extended. A register (lit., a setting down), is designed for record or preservation. An inventory (lit., what is found) is a list of articles, &c., found on hand in a stock of goods, or in the estate of a deceased person, or under similar circumstances.

LIST, n. In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side.

LISTEN (lis'sen), v. i. To hear closely or watchfully; to obey.—Syn. To hearken; attend; give ear; regard.

LISTEN-ER (lis'sen-er), n. One who listens.

LISTEN-ING, n. The act of giving attention.

LISTER, n. One who makes a list or roll.

LISTLESS a. Not attending; not interested.—Syn. Indifferent; heedless; careless; thoughtless; inattentive; uninterested; weary; indolent.

LISTLESS-NESS, n. Indifference to what is passing or interesting.

LISTS, n. pl. Ground enclosed for a race, &c.

LIT-ANY, n. A solemn form of supplication and prayer.

LITER, } n. [Fr.] A French measure of capacity,
LITRE, } about 2 1-9 wine pints.

LITER-AL, a. According to the letter; not figurative; closely following the exact words; not free, as a translation; consisting of letters, as notation.

LITER-AL-ISM, n. Accordance with the letter.

LITER-AL-LIST, n. One who adheres to the letter or exact word.

LITER-AL-ITY, n. Original or literal meaning.

LITER-AL-LY, ad. With adherence to words.

LITER-A-RY, a. Relating to learning and letters; derived from erudition; versed in letters; consisting of letters.

LITER-AT-IT, n. pl. [L.] Men of learning.

LITER-AT-UM, ad. [L.] Literally; letter for letter.

LITER-A-TURE, n. Acquaintance with books.

This word, in its widest sense, embraces all com-

positions except those on the positive sciences, mathematics, &c. It is usually confined, however, to the *belles-lettres*, or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence, history, &c., excluding abstract discussions and mere erudition. Syn. Learning; erudition.—A man of literature is one who is versed in the *belles-lettres*, as described above; a man of learning excels in what is taught in the schools, and has a wide extent of knowledge, especially in respect to the past; a man of erudition is one who is skilled in the more recondite branches of learned inquiry.

LITH-ARGE, n. A semi-vitrified oxide of lead, with a scaly appearance.

LITHE, a. That may be easily bent; flexible.

LITHE-NESS, n. The quality of pliancy.

LITHE-SOME (lithe'sum), a. Pliant; limber. See LITHE.

LITHIC, a. Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.

LITHO-GRAPH, v. t. To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper.

LITHO-GRAPH, n. A print from a drawing on stone.

LITHO-GRAPHER, n. One who practises lithography.

LITHO-GRAPHIC, } a. Pertaining to litho-
LITHO-GRAPHIC-AL, } graphy.

LITHO-GRAPHIC STONE, n. A magnesian limestone used for lithography.

LITHO-GRAPHY, n. Art of tracing letters or figures on stone, and transferring them to paper by impression.

LITHOLO-GY, n. The natural history of stones, especially of those found in the body.

LITHO-LOGIC-AL, a. Noting the character of a rock in respect to its mode of aggregation.

LITHO-TRIP-TOR, } n. An instrument for tri-
LITHO-TRIP-TOR, } turating the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, n. One who cuts for the stone.

LITHOTOMY, n. The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITHO-TRIP-SY, n. The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRI-TY, n. The operation of breaking the stone in the bladder into small pieces.

LITI-GANT, n. One engaged in a lawsuit; a contesting in law.

LITI-GATE, v. t. To contest in law; v. i. to dispute by judicial process.

LITI-GATION, n. Contention in law.

LITIGIOUS (-tid'jus), a. Inclined to lawsuits.

LITIGIOUS-LY, ad. In a contentious manner.

LITIGIOUS-NESS, n. Disposition to engage in lawsuits or judicial contests.

LITMUS, n. A blue pigment formed from archil, a kind of lichen.

LITTER, v. t. To bring forth; to scatter over with scraps.

LITTER, n. Literally, a bed; hence, a framework with a bed for carrying the sick or wounded; straw, &c., as a bed for horses; loose matter strewn in a clean place; a birth or brood of pigs, kittens, &c.

LITTLE, a. Not large in size or extent; diminutive; inconsiderable.

LITTLE, n. A small quantity or space; any thing unimportant.

LITTLE, ad. In a small degree; not much.

LITTLE-NESS, n. The quality of or noting smallness.

LITTO-RAL, a. Belonging to a shore.

LITURGICAL, a. Pertaining to a liturgy.

LITUR-GY, n. A formulary of public prayers.

LIVE, v. t. To have a settled residence in any place; to abide; to have the vital principle; to pass the time or the life in a particular manner, as to live in ease; to subsist, as to live on herbs; to enjoy life; to cohabit, as to live with.

l, *2*, &c., *long*.—*l*, *2*, &c., *short*.—*CLAR*, *VIR*, *LIST*, *FALL*, *WHIT*; *THINE*, *TIRM*; *MARINE*, *STR*: *NÔVE*,

LIVE, *v. t.* To continue in constantly or habitually; to act in conformity with.

LIVE, *a.* Having life; containing fire; vivid.

LIVE-LI-HOOD, *n.* The means of living.—*STR.*

Maintenance; support; subsistence; sustenance.

LIVE-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being lively;

vividness; briskness.—*STR.* Gayety; animation;

vivacity.—*Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life

and interest; *gayety* refers more to a temporary

excitement of the animal spirits; *animation* implies

a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vivid-

ness of expressing it, awakened by the presence of

something which strongly affects the mind; *viva-*

city is a feeling between liveliness and animation,

having the permanency of the one, and, to some

extent, the warmth of the other.

LIVE-LONG (*liv'long*), *a.* Long in passing.

LIVELY, *a.* Characterized by life, vigour, ac-

tivity, and animation; representing life.—*STR.*

Vigorous; quick; smart; spirited; energetic;

vivid.

LIVELY, *ad.* Briskly; with strong resemblance

of life.

LIVE-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, very durable,

used for ship-timber, &c.

LIVER, *n.* One who lives; the organ of the body

which secretes bile.

LIVER-IED (*liv'er-id*), *a.* Wearing a livery.

LIVER-WÖRT, *n.* A plant of various kinds.

LIVER-Y, *n.* A delivery of possession; a garb

for servants; the collective body of livery-men.

LIVER-Y-MAN, *n.* One who wears a livery; a

freeman in London.

LIVER-Y-STABLE, *n.* A stable where horses are

kept for hire.

LIVE-STOCK, *n.* Cattle, horses, and other ani-

mals.

LIVID, *a.* Discoloured, as flesh, by a bruise; black

and blue.

LIVID-NESS, *n.* A livid colour or state.

LIVING, *ppr.* Dwelling; existing.

LIVING, *a.* Continually flowing; quickening;

native or original; solid, as a living rock.

LIVING, *n.* Means of subsistence; a benefice; he

or those who are alive, usually as a plural.

LIV-RAI-SON (*liv-rä-sön'*), *a.* [Fr.] A part or a

number of a book published serially.

LIVRE (*liv'ur* or *lê'vur*), *n.* [Fr.] A French money

of account formerly used, equal to 10 pence.

LIX-IV-LI, *a.* Made from lye; impregnated

LIX-IV-LI-OUS, *a.* with salts.

LIX-IV-LI-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with salts from

wood-ashes; to form lye.

LIX-IV-LI-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to lye; of the

LIX-IV-LI-ATED, *a.* quality of alkaline salts; im-

pregnated with salts of wood-ashes.

LIX-IV-LI-ATION, *n.* The process of extracting

alkaline salts from ashes, &c.

LIX-IV-LI-UM, *n.* A lye from ashes and water.

LIZARD, *n.* A genus of animals with a naked

body and four feet.

LLOYD'S, *a.* A part of the Royal Ex-

LLOYD'S ROOMS, *a.* change, London, devoted to

underwriters, insurance brokers, &c.

LO, *ex.* Look! see! behold! observe!

LOAD (*lôde*), *n.* That which is carried; any thing

borne with pain or difficulty, or that oppresses.

—*STR.* Weight; burden; pressure; encum-

brance; freight; cargo; lading, &c.

LOAD (*lôde*), *v. t.* [pret. *LOADEN*; pp. *LOADED*,

LOADEN.] To burden; to freight; to charge; to

encumber; to bestow in abundance.

LOADING, *n.* A cargo; charge; burden.

LOAD-STAR, *n.* The star that leads; the pole-

LOAD-STAR, *n.* star.

LOAD-STONE, *n.* The natural magnet, being an ore

of iron.

LOAF (*lôfe*), *n.*; pl. *LOAVES*. A quantity or mass

of bread; a mass or lump of sugar; any thick

mass.

LOAFER (*lôfer*), *n.* [Ger. *lawf'en*.] A low fellow

who lounges about with no settled employment.

LOAFING, *a.* Pertaining to and having the char-

acter of a loafer.

LOAF-SUG-AR, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into

a conical mass.

LOAM, *n.* A rich, friable soil of clay and sand.

LOAMY (*lô'my*), *a.* Consisting of or like loam.

LOAN (*lône*), *n.* Act of lending; the thing lent;

something lent on condition of compensation for

its use.

LOAN (*lône*), *v. t.* To deliver to another for tempo-

rary use; to lend for temporary use.

LOATH (*lôth*), *a.* Having dislike or unwillingness;

reluctant; disliking. See *LOTH*.

LOATHE (*lôthe*), *v. t.* To have great disgust for;

to regard with extreme aversion.—*STR.* Abhor;

detest, which see.

LOATH'ER (*lôth'-er*), *n.* One that abhors.

LOATH'FUL (*lôth'-ful*), *a.* Exciting abhorrence; ab-

horred; hated.

LOATHING (*lôth'-ing*), *n.* Extreme aversion or dis-

gust.

LOATHING-LY (*lôth'-ly*), *ad.* With extreme dis-

gust.

LOATHSOME (*lôth'sum*), *a.* Exciting great dis-

gust.—*STR.* Offensive; nasty; nauseous; disgust-

ing; repulsive; odious; hateful; sickening.

LOATH'SOME-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; quality of

exciting disgust or abhorrence.

LOAVES (*lôve*), *n.* pl. of *LOAF*.

LOBATE, *a.* Consisting of lobes.

LOBED (*lôbd*), *a.*

LOBBY, *n.* An opening before a room; a small

hall.

LOBBY-MEMBER, *n.* A person who frequents

the lobby of a house of legislation.

LOBE, *n.* A part of the lungs and of the ear; a

division of a simple leaf; a cotyledon.

LOBLO-LY, *n.* A kind of tree; among seamen,

spoon-victuals. *Loblo-ly-boy*, the surgeon's atten-

dant on shipboard.

LOBSCOUSE, *n.* With seamen, a hash of meat

with vegetables, &c.

LOBSTER, *n.* An estoeemed crustaceous fish.

LOBULE (*lôb'yul*), *n.* A small lobe.

LOCAL, *a.* Pertaining or limited to a place.

LOCAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being local; that

which is confined to one locality.

LOCAL-ITY, *n.* Existence in a place; limitation

to a place; situation; place; position.

LOCAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make local.

LOCATE, *v. t.* To place or set in a particular spot;

to designate the place of.

LOCATION, *n.* The act of placing; situation;

that which is located, as a tract of land.

LOCH (*Anglic*, *loch*, *Scottic*, *loch*—*ch guttural*), *n.*

A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.

LOCK, *n.* Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun;

tuft or ringlet of hair; a small quantity of wool,

&c., hanging together; works to confine water in

a canal; a grapple in wrestling.

LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a lock; to impede mo-

tion; to confine; to close fast; to encircle or

embrace closely; to furnish with locks, as a

canal; to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist in

fencing.

LOCK, *v. i.* To become fast; to unite closely.

LOCK'AGE, *n.* Materials for locks; works for

locks; toll on passing locks of a canal; difference

in level of locks.

LOCK'ER, *n.* A drawer or close place.

LOCK'ET, *n.* An ornamental lock; a catch; a little

gold case, with hair or a miniature in it.

LOCK-JAW, *n.* A violent contraction of the mus-

cles of the jaw, suspending its motion: *trismus*.

LOCKSMITH, *n.* A maker of locks.

LO-CO-FRICO, *n.* Name of a friction match; an

ultra-democrat, U.S.

LO-CO-MOTION, *n.* Act of changing place; the

power of moving from place to place.

LO-CO-MOTIVE, *a.* Having power to move; mov-

ing from place to place.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—e as x; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; THIS.

- LO-CO-MOTIVE**, *n.* A steam-engine placed on wheels and used on rail-roads.
- LO-CO-MOTIVE-NESS**, *n.* The power of changing place.
- LO-CO-MO-TIV-ITY**, *n.* The power of changing place.
- LOCUM TENENS**, *n.* [L.] A lieutenant; a deputy or substitute.
- LOCUST**, *n.* An insect very destructive to herbage; a species of tree, also called locust-tree, valuable as durable timber.
- LODE**, *n.* Among miners, a metallic vein; a cut or reach of water.
- LODESTONE**, *n.* [The original spelling, preferable to load-stone.] The natural magnet, an ore of iron.
- LODGE** (lɒdʒ), *n.* A small house; a den; a cave for sleeping; a meeting of freemasons; the place of their meeting.
- LODGE**, *v. t.* To lay or deposit for keeping, &c.; to place; to settle in the heart, &c.; to furnish with a temporary abode; to harbour; to afford place to; to throw on; to beat down and entangle, as grain.
- LODGE**, *v. t.* To rest in a place or at night; to dwell; to fall and be entangled.
- LODGER**, *n.* One who lives at board or hires a lodging at another's house; one who resides in a place for a time.
- LODGING**, *n.* Place of rest at night; apartment.
- LODGINGMENT**, *n.* Act of lodging or placing; permanent foothold; matter lodged.
- LOFT** (lɒft), *n.* An elevated floor or room; a story; a gallery raised within a church, &c.
- LOFTILY**, *ad.* In a lofty manner; highly; proudly; sublimely.
- LOFTINESS**, *n.* Elevation in place, position, rank, mien, diction, or sentiment.—*SYN.* Height; altitude; pride; haughtiness; dignity; sublimity.
- LOFTY**, *a.* Elevated in place, condition, or character; puffed up; elevated in sentiment or diction, or in carriage and demeanour.—*SYN.* Tall; exalted; high; proud; stately; sublime; majestic; haughty.
- LOG**, *n.* A heavy piece of unhewn wood; a machine for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion; a Hebrew measure of liquids=½ pint.
- LOG-A-RITHMIC**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing logarithms.
- LOG-A-RITHMIC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing logarithms.
- LOGA-RITHMS**, *n. pl.* The exponents of a series of powers and roots.
- LOGBOOK**, *n.* A book to record a ship's way, copied from the log-boards.
- LOGGEE-HEAD** (-hɛd), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid fellow; a spherical mass of iron; a species of turtle.
- LOGIC** (lɒdʒɪk), *n.* The art of thinking and reasoning justly.
- LOGIC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; skilled in logic; according to the rules of logic.
- LOGIC-ALLY**, *ad.* By the rules of logic.
- LOGICIAN** (-jɪʃən), *n.* One versed in logic.
- LOG-LINE**, *n.* A line of about 150 fathoms to measure a ship's way.
- LOGOMACHIST** (lɒ-gɒm-ə-kɪst), *n.* One who contends about words.
- LOGOMACHY** (-gɒm-ə-ki), *n.* Contention about words.
- LOGO-TYPE**, *n.* A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, &c.
- LOG-ROLL**, *v. t.* To aid in rolling together logs for burning. Hence log-rolling, in politics, is to help each other. (*American*).
- LOGWOOD**, *n.* An American tree used for dying.
- LOIN**, *n.* The reins; the back of an animal.
- LOITER**, *v. t.* To be slow in moving; to spend time idly.—*SYN.* To lag; linger; saunter.—*Loiter and lag* have a bad sense, denoting that a person is dilatory through laziness, or remains behind while others are advancing. One may linger or lengthen out his time or stay from a regret to leave scenes which have been dear to him. To saunter is the act of a mere idler, who moves about carelessly with no definite end or object.
- LOITERER**, *n.* One who loiters; an idle person.
- LOITERING**, *n.* A lingering or delay.
- LOLL**, *v. i.* To lean idly; to lie at ease; to let the tongue hang out; *v. t.* to thrust out the tongue.
- LOLLI-POP**, *n.* Sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth.
- LONE**, *a.* Single; solitary; standing by itself; unmarried.
- LONELINESS**, *n.* Solitariness; a being alone; disposition to solitude.
- LONELY**, *ad.* At a distance from company, &c.; without society; addicted to solitude.—*SYN.* Lonesome; sequestered; secluded; solitary; retired; unfrequented.
- LONESOME** (lɒn-ə-sʊm), *a.* Solitary.
- LONG** (lɒŋ), *a.* Not short; extended to a great length; tedious; continued; lingering.
- LONG**, *ad.* To a great extent in space or time; through the whole extent.
- LONG**, *v. t.* To desire earnestly or eagerly.
- LONG-BOAT**, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.
- LONGE** (lɒŋjə), *n.* A thrust with a sword. *See* Lunge.
- LONGER** (lɒŋg-er), *a.* More long or extended.
- LONGEST** (lɒŋg-est), *a.* Most long or extended.
- LONGEST**, *ad.* For the greatest continuance of time.
- LONG-EVAL**, *a.* Long lived; living long.
- LONGEVITY**, *n.* Length or duration of life; great length of life.
- LONG-HEAD-ED** (-hɛd-ɛd), *a.* Having great extent of thought; sagacious.
- LONG-IME-TRY**, *n.* The art or practice of measuring distances or heights.
- LONGING**, *n.* An earnest and continual desire.—*SYN.* Craving; hankering; yearning; coveting.
- LONGING-LY**, *ad.* With eager desire or wishes.
- LONG-QUITY**, *n.* Long distance.
- LONG-ROSTRAL**, *a.* Having a long bill.
- LONGISH**, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.
- LONGITUDE**, *n.* Distance of any place on the globe east or west from a given meridian; length.
- LONGITUDINAL**, *a.* Being in the direction of the length; pertaining to longitude or length.
- LONGITUDINAL-LY**, *ad.* In the direction of the length.
- LONG-PRINTER**, *n.* A sort of printing type between small pica and bourgeois.
- LONG-SIGHTED** (-sɪt-ɪd), *a.* Able to see a great distance; literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind.
- LONG-SIGHTEDNESS**, *n.* The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance; the defect of sight by which remote objects may be clearly seen, but near ones confusedly; penetration of mind or judgment.
- LONG-SUFFERANCE**, *n.* Forbearance to punish.
- LONG-SUFFERING**, *a.* Bearing injuries patiently.
- LONG-SUFFERING**, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.
- LONG-WINDED**, *a.* Tedious; prolix; long-breathed.
- LONGWISE**, *ad.* In the direction of the length.
- LOO**, *n.* A game at cards; *v. t.* to beat by winning every trick in the game.
- LOOK**, *v. t.* To direct the eye; to examine; to behold; to seek for; to appear; to have the sight or view of; to have a particular direction; to face; *v. t.* to seek or search for; to influence by looks or presence.
- LOOK**, *n.* Cast of countenance: the act of looking, seeing, or watching.—*SYN.* Sight; aspect; glance; mien; manner; view; appearance.
- LOOKING-GLASS**, *n.* A mirror that reflects images.
- LOOK-OUT**, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event; a small tower with windows for viewing the prospect.
- LOOM**, *n.* A weaver's frame.
- LOOM**, *v. t.* To appear elevated or larger; to rise and be eminent.

L, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MANTRA, SMO; MOVE.

LOOMING, n. The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere.

LOON, n. A simple fellow; an aquatic bird.

LOOP, n. A noose for a rope or string; the part of a row or block of cast iron melted off for the force or hammer.

LOOPHOLE, n. A hole for a string; means of escape.

LOOSE, v. t. To untie; to relax; to release; to open: **v. i.** to set sail; to leave a port or harbour.

LOOSE, a. Unbound; not tight or close; lax; wanton.

LOOSELY, ad. In a loose manner; negligently; wantonly.

LOOSEN (loo'sen), v. t. To free from confinement; to relax; to render less dense; to remove coarseness; **v. i.** to become loose.

LOOSENESS, n. Freedom from tightness; laxity; irregularity; habitual lewdness.

LOOSE-STRIKE, n. Certain species of shrubs, as *Lysimachia*, &c.

LOP, v. t. To cut short; to cut off, as exuberances; to cut partly off, and bend down.

LOP, n. A branch cut off; a flea.

LOPE, n. A long step; leap.

LOPE, v. t. To leap or run with a long step.

LOPPER, v. t. To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.

LOPPING, n. That which is cut off.

LOP-SID-ED, a. Heavier on one side than the other.

LOQUACIOUS (lo-kwa'shu:s), a. Given to continual talking; talkative; garrulous, which see.

LOQUACIOUSNESS, n. The habit or practice

LOQUACITY, n. of talking continually or excessively.—**SYN.** Talkativeness; garrulity; babbling.

LORD, n. God, the Supreme Ruler; a master; husband; tyrant; baron; the proprietor of a manor; nobleman; a title of honour.

LORD, v. t. To dominate; to rule haughtily.

LORDLINESS, n. Haughtiness; a domineering; pride; dignity; high station.

LORDLING, n. A petty or little lord.

LORDLY, a. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord; with pride and arrogance.—**SYN.** Proud; haughty; imperious; overbearing; despotic; domineering; arrogant; insolent.

LORDLY, ad. In a proud, imperic manner.

LORDSHIP, n. The state or quality of being a lord; a title given to a lord; dominion, power, &c.; domain; a manor.

LORE, n. Learning; doctrine; instruction; the space between the bill and the eye of a bird.

LORE-NETTE (lor-nét'te), n. A small magnifying glass; an opera-glass.

LORE-FCA, n. [L.] A kind of cuirass.

LORE-CATE, v. t. To plate or cover over.

LORE-LATION, n. A covering with plate, &c.

LORE-OT, n. The golden oriole.

LORE, a. Lonely; forsaken; forlorn.

LORE, n. A kind of parrot.

LOSE (looz), v. t. [pret and pp. Lost.] To suffer loss; to fall; to miss; to let slip; to forfeit; to be- wilder; to allow any thing to vanish from sight; to waste, &c.; **v. i.** to forfeit anything in contest; to decline.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

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LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOSE, n. A loss; a defeat.

LOT, v. t. To appoint a share or portion; to dis- tribute; to assign.

LOT, n. Unwilling; not inclined; reluctant.

LOTION, n. A washing; a medicinal wash; in pharmacy, a preparation of medicines by washing them to remove impurities, &c.

LOTTERY, n. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance.

LOTUS, n. A leucuminous plant of several species, particularly the water-lily of Egypt and India.

LOUD, a. Having a great sound; high-sounding; making a great noise or clamour; emphatical, as loud appeal.—**SYN.** Noisy; boisterous; vociferous; clamorous; tumultuous; turbulent; blaster- ing; vehement.

LOUDLY, ad. In a noisy, clamorous manner.

LOUDNESS, n. A great sound or noise.

LOUGH (lók), n. A lake or arm of the sea.

LOUIS D'OR (loo'e dör), n. [Fr.] A French gold coin equal to twenty shillings.

LOUNGE, v. t. To spend time lazily; to recline at ease; to loiter.

LOUNGE, n. An idle gait or stroll; the act of re- clining at ease; a place for lounging; a kind of settee or couch.

LOUNGER, n. A loiterer; a lazy person.

LOUSE, n., pl. Lice. An insect that infests the bodies of men, animals, and plants. [**See**]

LOUSINESS (loo'ze-ness), n. An abounding with LOUSY (lou'zy), a. Swarming with lice; mean; dirty.

LOUT, n. A low, awkward fellow.

LOUTISH, a. Being clownish; clumsy; awkward.

LOUVER, n. An opening in the roofs of ancient buildings; lower boards are so arranged as to ex- clude rain, but permit the passage of sounds.

LOVABLE (lav'a-bl), a. That may be loved; worthy of love; amiable.

LOVE (lav), v. t. To regard with affection; to have benevolence or good will for.

LOVE (lav), n. Literally, reaching; hence, a reaching forth of the mind after some object with a desire to possess and enjoy it, as money, power, friends, &c.; desire for the happiness of others (love of benevolence); delight in what is excellent in character (love of complacency); object be- loved; a term of endearment; an imaginary deity.—**SYN.** Affection; attachment; fondness; yearning.

LOVE-AP-PI-E. See TOMATO.

LOVE-FA-VOUR, n. Something given to be worn as a token of love.

LOVE-FA-EST (lav'feest), n. A religious festival held quarterly by the Methodists.

LOVE-KNOT (lav'not), n. A knot emblematical of love.

LOVE-LET-TER (lav'-), n. A letter of courtship.

LOVELINESS (lav'-), n. The qualities of body or mind that excite love; amiableness.

LOVE-LOCK (lav'-), n. A term for a particular kind of curl of the hair.

LOVE-LOIN (lav'-), a. Forsaken by one's lover.

LOVELY (lav'-), a. Suited to inspire love; wor- thy of love.—**SYN.** Amiable; pleasing; charming; delightful; enchanting.

LOVER (lav'-), n. One who delights in any thing; one who is in love.—**SYN.** Admirer; follower; suitor; wooer; adorer; sweetheart; flame; par- amour.

LOVE-SICK, a. Languishing with amorous de- sire.

LOVE-SIT (lav'-), n. Solicitation in marriage.

LOVE-TOK-EN (lav-tö-ken), n. A present in token of love.

LOVING, a. Expressing love or kindness; enter- taining strong affection for.—**SYN.** Fond; kind; affectionate; tender; amorous.

LOVING-KINDNESS (lav'-), n. Tender regard; mercy; favour.

LOVING-LY (lav'-), ad. Fondly; with affection.

LOVINGNESS (lav'-), n. Affectionate tenderness.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BÜLL; VITIOUS.—c as k; é as j; s as z: CH as SH; WHIS.

- LOW** (lō), *a.* Deep; weak; poor; mean; cheap.
LOW (lō), *ad.* With a low voice; meanly; cheaply; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.
LOW (lou or lō), *v. t.* To bellow, as an ox or cow.
LOW-BRED, *a.* Bred in low condition; vulgar; gross; rude.
LOWER (lō'er), *v. t.* To cause to descend; to let down; to suffer to sink; to bring down in rank, feelings, or in value; *v. i.* to fall; to sink; to grow less.—**SRX.** To reduce; lessen; diminish; humble; degrade; abase; cheapen.
LOWER (lō'er), *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess; frowning; sullenness.
LOWER (lō'er), *v. i.* To appear dark, gloomy, and threatening; to frown.
LOWER-CASE (lō'er-), *n.* Among printers, the case which contains the small letters; hence, the small letters.
LOWER-ING-LY (lō'er-), *ad.* Cloudily; gloomily.
LOWER-MOST, *a.* Lowest; being under all.
LOWER-Y (lō'er-), *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.
LOWING (lōu- or lō-), *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.
LOW-LAND (lō-), *n.* Land low and flat; sometimes it denotes a marsh.
LOWLI-NESS (lō-), *n.* Freedom from pride; humbleness.
LOWLY (lōly), *a.* Having a low esteem of one's own worth; free from pride; wanting dignity or rank; not lofty.—**SRX.** Humble; meek; modest.
LOWLY (lōly), *ad.* Not highly; humbly; meekly.
LOW-MIND-ED, *a.* Having debased feeling; base; mean.
LOWNESS (lō-), *n.* Want of elevation; a state of poverty; depression in fortune, price, or worth; graveness or softness of sound, &c.—**SRX.** Meanness; baseness; vileness.
LOW-PRESS-URE, *a.* Denoting a steam-engine which uses low steam or a condenser.
LOW-SPRIT-ED, *a.* Void of spirit; cast down.
LOW-WA-TER, *n.* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.
LOW-WINES (lō-), *n. pl.* The first run of the still.
LOX-O-DRÔMETIC, *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb.
LOX-O-DRÔMETES, *n. pl.* The act of oblique sailing by the rhomb.
LOYAL, *a.* Faithful to a sovereign or superior; true to one's duty.—**SRX.** Devoted; attached; obedient; trustworthy.
LOYAL-IST, *n.* One faithful to his king.
LOYAL-LY, *ad.* With fidelity to the king, or to a husband or lover; faithfully.
LOYAL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a king or consort.
LOZENGE, *n.* A quadrilateral figure having acute angles at top and bottom, and obtuse ones on the sides, formerly called a diamond; hence brilliants in this shape; hence, also, a piece of confectionery originally in this shape, but now commonly round; the shield on which the arms of maids, widows, or deceased persons are borne; a rhombus.
LC'BER, *n.* A lazy, sturdy fellow; a clown.
LC'BER-I-Y, *a.* Bulky and lazy; clumsy.
LC'BRIC, *a.* Having a smooth surface; wavering.
LC'BRIC-ANT, *n.* That which makes slippery.
LC'BRIC-ATE, *v. t.* To make slippery or smooth.
LC'BRIC-ITY (lu-bri'e-ty), *n.* The quality of smoothness; slipperiness; propensity to lewdness.
LC'BRIC-IOUS, *a.* Slippery; wavering; wanton.
LU-BRI-FAC-TION, *n.* Act of lubricating or
LU-BRI-FI-CATION, *n.* making smooth.
LU-CENT, *a.* Having brightness; shining; bright; lucid.
LU-CERN, *n.* A plant, a species of trefoil, cultivated for fodder.
LU-CERNAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lamp or lantern.
LU-CID (s), *a.* Literally, shining with light; hence, perspicuous, as a lucid statement; not darkened by delirium, as a lucid interval.—**SRX.** Bright; clear; transparent; luminous, which see.
LU-CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.
LU-CIF-ER, *n.* The planet Venus, as the morning-star; Satan.
LU-CIF-ER, *n.* A match tipped with
LU-CIF-ER-MATCH, *n.* some combustible substance, as phosphorus, &c., ignited by friction.
LU-CIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Affording light; giving
LU-CIF-IC, *n.* light.
LU-CI-FORM (lō'ee-), *a.* Having the form or nature of light.
LUCK, *n.* That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting one's interest or happiness, improperly deemed casual.—**SRX.** Chance; accident; hap; fortune.
LUCK-I-LY, *ad.* By good chance; fortunately.
LUCK-LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; having ill success; unhappy; producing ill, or no good.
LUCK-Y, *a.* Meeting with good success; producing good by chance.—**SRX.** Fortunate; successful; favourable; prosperous; auspicious.
LU-CRA-TIVE, *a.* Profitable; gainful.
LU-CRE (lō'ker), *n.* Gain in money or goods; profit; advantage; emolument.
LU-CU-BRATE, *v. t.* To study by candle-light or by night.
LU-CU-BRATION, *n.* Study by the lamp; nocturnal study; composition by lamp-light or in retirement.
LU-CU-LENT, *a.* Clear; bright; certain; luminous.
LU-DI-CROUS, *a.* Adapted to excite laughter.—**SRX.** Laughable; ridiculous.—We speak of a thing as ludicrous when it tends to produce laughter; as laughable when the impression is stronger, resulting in a hearty laugh: as ridiculous when contempt is more or less mingled with the merriment created. His stories were highly ludicrous, representing some of his friends in a laughable, and some in a ridiculous point of view.
LU-DI-CROUS-LY, *ad.* Sportively; in burlesque.
LU-DI-CROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting laughter without contempt.
LU-ES (lō'ez), *n.* Poison; pestilence; disease.
LUFF, *n.* Weather-gauge, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.
LUFF, *v. t.* To turn the head of ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.
LUG, *v. t.* To pull or carry with labour.
LUG, *n.* A heavy load; a small fish; sea-worm.
LOGGAGE, *n.* Baggage; a traveller's trunks; packages, &c.; that which is cumbersome.
LOGGER, *n.* A vessel with three masts and lug-sails with a running bowsprit.
LOG-SAIL, *n.* A square sail, whose yard hangs obliquely to the mast, as in boats.
LU-GU-BRI-IOUS, *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.
LUKE-WARM, *a.* Moderately warm; not zealous.—**SRX.** Tepid; cool; indifferent.
LUKE-WARM-LY, *ad.* With indifference.
LUKE-WARM-NESS, *n.* A mild or moderate heat; want of zeal; indifference; coldness.
LULL, *v. t.* To put to rest; to compose to sleep.
LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm.
LULL, *n.* Power of soothing; a season of calm, &c.
LULLA-BY, *n.* A song to quiet infants; that which quiets or composes.
LUM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage.
LUM-BAG-I-NOUS (-baj'e-nus), *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.
LUM-BAGO, *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.
LUMBAB, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.
LUMBER, *n.* Useless furniture; sawed or split timber.
LUMBER, *v. t.* To heap carelessly together; to fill with lumber, &c.; *v. i.* to move heavily; to cut lumber in the forest and forward it to market.
LUMBER-ER, *n.* One engaged in getting
LUMBER-MAN, *n.* lumber from the forest.
LUMBER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of getting out lumber.

l, *r*, &c., *long*.—*l*, *s*, &c., *short*.—*CARE*, *VIR*, *LIST*, *FALL*, *WHIT*; *THAME*, *THAM*; *MARINE*, *MBD*; *MOVE*.

LUMBER-ROOM, *n*. A place for things of little value.

LUMBRIC, *n*. A worm.

LUMBRIC-AL, *a*. Resembling a worm.

LUMI-NA-RY, *n*. Any orb or body that gives light; any one who illustrates a subject or enlightens mankind.

LU-MI-NIFEROUS, *a*. Affording light.

LU-MI-NOSI-TY, } *n*. The quality of being
LUMI-NOUS-NESS, } bright or clear; perspicuity.

LUMI-NOUS, *a*. Emitting light; full of light: resplendent; shining.—*Syn*. **Lucid**.—A thing is **lucid** (from *lux*, *lucis*) when pervaded by light, as a lucid stream; it is **luminous** (from *lumen*, *luminis*) when it sends forth light to surrounding objects, as a luminous body. Hence, we speak of an argument as **lucid** when it is remarkably clear, and as **luminous** when it pours upon a subject the mingled light of reasoning and illustration.

LUMI-NOUS-LY, *ad*. With brightness or clearness; perspicuously; lucidly.

LUMP, *n*. A mass of matter; a cluster; in the lump, the whole together; in gross.

LUMP, *v*. *t*. To throw into a mass; to unite or take in the gross.

LUMPING, *a*. Heavy; in a mass or lump.

LUMPISH, *a*. Heavy; dull; like a lump.

LUMPISH-LY, *ad*. In a heavy manner; heavily; stupidly.

LUMPISH-NESS, *n*. The quality of heaviness; dullness.

LUMPY, *a*. Abounding with lumps.

LU-NA-CY, *n*. Derangement once supposed to be affected by the moon; madness in general.—*Syn*. **Insanity**; **mania**; **crasiness**; **derangement**.

LU-NA-RY, } *a*. Pertaining to the moon; measured
by the moon; resembling the moon.

LU-NA-RY, } *n*. The moon; the moon.

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LU-NA-RY, } *n*. The moon; the moon.

LU-NA-RY, } *n*. The moon; the moon.

LURCHER, *n*. One that lurks; a dog; a glutton.

LURE, *v*. *t*. To entice; to attract; to invite.

LURE, *n*. Something held out to call a hawk;

hence, any enticement; that which allures.

LURID, *a*. Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

LURK, *v*. *t*. To lie in wait; to lie close or hid; to

keep out of sight.

LURKER, *n*. One who lies secreted.

LURKING-PLACE, *n*. A secret place in which

one lies hid; a den.

LURRY, *n*. A confused, inarticulate sound or ut-

terance.

LUSCIOUS (*lush'us*), *a*. Sweet or rich, so as to

cloy or nauseate; delicious; pleasing.

LUSCIOUS-NESS (*lush'us*), *n*. A great sweetness.

LUSH, *a*. Full of juice.

LU'SI-AD, *n*. The epic poem of Camoens.

LU-SI-TA'-LI-AN, *a*. Pertaining to Portugal.

LU'SO-RY, *a*. Used in play; playful; sportive.

LUST, *n*. Longing desire; carnal appetite; eager-

ness to possess or enjoy; depraved affections and

desires.

LUST, *v*. *t*. To desire eagerly; to have irregular

desires.

LUSTER, } *n*. Brightness; brilliancy; splendour;

LUSTRE, } renown; a candlestick with pendants

of glass.

LUSTFUL, *a*. Having irregular desires; inciting

to lust.—*Syn*. **Sensual**; **fleshy**; **carnal**; **licen-**

tious; **lewd**; **unchaste**; **libidinous**; **lecherous**.

LUSTFUL-LY, *ad*. With lust; lewdly.

LUSTFUL-NESS, *n*. Lustful desire.

LUSTI-LY, *ad*. Stoutly; boldly; with courage.

LUSTI-NESS, *n*. Stoutness; sturdiness; vigour

of body; robustness.

LUSTING, *n*. Act of inordinate desire.

LUSTREAL, *a*. Used in purification or pertaining

to it.

LUSTRATE, *v*. *t*. To cleanse; to purify; to sur-

vey.

LUSTRATION, *n*. Purification; a surveying.

LUSTRING, *n*. A species of glossy silk cloth.

LUSTROUS, *a*. Bright; glossy; shining.

LUSTRUM, *n*. In ancient Rome, a period of five

years.

LUSTY, *a*. Able of body; full of health and vig-

our; full sized; copious; hearty, as a draught.—

Syn. **Robust**; **stout**; **strong**; **sturdy**; **vigorous**.

LUSUS NA-TURE, *n*. [*L*.] Sport or freak of na-

ture; a deformed production.

LUTAN-IST, *n*. One that plays on a lute.

LU-TA-RI-OUS, *a*. Pertaining to mud; of the

colour of mud.

LUTE, *n*. Act of luting vessels.

LUTE (2s), *n*. A stringed instrument of music.

LUTE, } *n*. A composition of soil and

LUTING, } other substances for coating vessels

exposed to the fire, and to make the joints air-

tight.

LUTE, *v*. *t*. To coat with lute or luting.

LUTE-OUS, *a*. Noting a brownish yellow or clay

colour.

LUTESTRING, *n*. The string of a lute; a plain,

stout silk. See **LUTRING**.

LUTHER-AN, *a*. Pertaining to Luther.

LUTHER-AN, *n*. A follower or disciple of Luther.

LUTHER-AN-ISM, *n*. The doctrines of Luther.

LUTHERN, *n*. A window over a cornice; dormer.

LUTOSE, *n*. Mire, covered with clay.

LUTULENT, *a*. Muddy; turbid; thick.

LUXATE, *v*. *t*. To put out of joint.

LUXATION (*luks-ashun*), *n*. Dislocation of a

joint.

LUX-URI-ANCE, } *n*. Rank growth; exuberance;

LUX-URI-AN-CY, } superfluous growth.

LUX-URI-ANT (*z* like *g*), *a*. Exuberant in

growth; noting a flower that so multiplies the

covers of the fructification as to destroy its es-

sential parts.

LUX-URI-ANT-LY, *ad*. With exuberant growth.

LUX-URI-ATE, *v*. *t*. To grow to excess; to feed

or live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight.

MAVE, WOLF, DOOK; RÔLE, B'LL; V'CIOS.—C O O K: S A S Z; C H A S H: W H I S.

LUX-URI-OUS (x like gz), a. Indulging freely the gratification of the appetite, or in expensive dress, &c.; administering to free indulgence in dress, diet, &c.; abounding with luxuries; softening by pleasure; given to the gratification of lust.—*Syn.* Voluptuous; epicurean; effeminate; sensual; libidinous.

LUX-URI-OUS-LY, ad. Voluptuously; deliciously.

LUX-URI-OUS-NESS, n. A state of abounding with luxuries, or of living in luxury.

LUXU-RIST, n. One given to luxury.

LUXU-RY (luk'shu-ry), n. Excess in eating or dress, &c.; that which gratifies a nice appetite; anything delightful to the senses; lewd desire.—*Syn.* Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; daintiness; delicacy.

LY-CANTHRO-PY, n. A kind of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf.

LY-CEUM, n. In Greece, a place where Aristotle taught; a place appropriated to instruction by lectures and disquisitions; a literary association.

LY-CO-PÖDI-UM, n. Club-moss.

LYDI-AN, a. Pertaining to Lydia or its people; hence soft; effeminate; noting asoft, slow music; *Lydian stone*; black, flinty slate.

LYE (li), n. Water impregnated with alkaline salts.

LYING, a. Addicted to falsehood; n. the practice of telling lies.

LYING-IN, a. Being in child-birth.

LYMPH (limf), n. A colourless fluid in animal bodies.

LYMPH-ATE, { a. Frightened into madness;

LYMPH-ATED, { raving.

LYM-PHATIC (lim-fatik), a. Pertaining to lymph.

LYM-PHATIC, { n. A vessel of animal bodies

LYMPH-EDUCT, { which conveys lymph.

LYNCE-AN, a. Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, v. t. To inflict punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob.

LYNCH-LAW, n. The practice of punishing men for crime by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial.

LYNX, n. An animal of the cat kind, sharp-sighted.

LYRA, n. The lyre, a northern constellation.

LYRATE, { a. Divided into several jags.

LYRA-TED, {

LYRE, n. A stringed instrument of music.

LYRIC, { a. Pertaining to a lyre or harp; n. a

LYRIC-AL, { composer of lyric poems; a lyric

poem.

LYRIC-ISM, n. A lyric composition.

LYRIST, n. One who plays on the harp.

LY-TERIAN, a. Indicating the termination of a disease.

M.

M is a liquid consonant, formed by a compression of the lips. Its sound is uniform, as in *man*. **M** stands for a thousand; also for noon; in *medicine*, for *mix*.

MAB, n. Queen of the fairies; a slattern.

MAC, in *Scotch and Irish names*, a son.

MAC-ADAM-IZE, v. t. To cover a road with small or broken stones. [From the inventor's name.]

MAC-A-RONI, n. An edible paste drawn out in long, hollow tubes; a fical fellow; a medley.

MAC-A-RONIC, a. Like macaroni or a medley. *Macaronic verses*, poetry in which English is jumbled up with Latin or Greek words or terminations.

MAC-A-W, n. A kind of large beautiful parrots.

MAC-A-BEES, n. A certain heroic Jewish family of antiquity; also two books of the Apocrypha.

MAC-EO-BOY, n. A kind of snuff.

MACE, n. An ensign of authority; a spice.

MACE-BEAR-ER (-bär-er), { n. An officer who

MACEB, { carries a mace.

MACER-ATE, v. t. To make lean; to mortify; to

steep to softness.

MAC-ER-ATION, n. The act or process of reducing to leanness or softness; mortification.

MACH-I-A-VEL-IAN (mak-e-a-vell'yan), a. Politically cunning; crafty.

MACH-I-A-VEL-ISM, n. Political cunning.

MACH-T-NAL (mak'e-nal), a. Pertaining to machines.

MACH-T-NATE (mak'-), v. t. To plot; to scheme; to contrive.

MACH-I-NATION (mak-e-nä'shun), n. An evil purpose formed with deliberation.—*Syn.* Plot; contrivance; stratagem; intrigue; manoeuvre.

MA-CHINE (ma-sheen'), n. An instrument for applying force or producing motion; particularly a complex structure in which the several parts unite to produce given results; an engine.

MA-CHINER-Y (ma-sheen'er-y), n. The component parts of a complex machine; machines collectively; supernatural agency in a poem.

MA-CHINIST (ma-sheen'ist), n. A constructor of machines.

MACKER-EL, n. A spotted fish; a pander or pimp.

MACKER-EL-BÄCK SKY, { n. A sky in which the

MACKER-EL SKY, { clouds are broken up

into fleecy masses, indicating a strong breeze.

MACK-IN-TOSH, n. A waterproof overcoat. [From the name of the inventor.]

MACK'LE, n. A blur in printing so that part of the impression of a page appears double.

MÄCRO-COSM, n. The universe.

MA-CROM-E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring objects that are inaccessible.

MÄC-TATION, n. The killing of a victim for sacrifice.

MACU-LA, n.; pl. **MÄC'U-LES** [L] A spot, as on the skin, on the sun, &c.

MÄC'U-LÄTE, v. t. To spot; a. spotted; impure.

MÄC'U-LATION, n. Act of spotting; a stain.

MÄD, a. Disordered in intellect; inflamed with rage; filled with passionate desire; springing from insanity or infatuation.—*Syn.* Deranged; delirious; crazy; insane; frenzied; furious; angry; raging; exasperated.

MÄD-AM, n. A complimentary title given chiefly to married or elderly ladies.

MÄD'ÄP, n. A madman; a wild person.

MÄD'DEN (mä'd'du), v. t. To make mad; v. i. to become mad.

MÄD'DER, n. A plant whose root is much used in dyeing red.

MÄDE, pret. and pp. of **MAKE**.

MÄDE-FY, v. t. To render wet; to moisten.

MÄ-DE-FRA (mä-dä'ra), n. A wine made in Madeira.

MÄDE-MOI-SELLE (mäd-mwä-zäl'), n. [Fr.]

Miss; a young woman or her title.

MÄD-HOUSE, n. A house for deranged persons.

MÄD'LY, ad. In a furious manner; foolishly; wildly.

MÄD'MAN, n. A man raging with insanity; one impelled by extravagant passion.

MÄD-NESS, n. A state of disordered intellect in which one raves; headlong passion; rashness; subversion of reason.—*Syn.* Distraction; delirium; lunacy; rage; fury; insanity, which see.

MÄ-DON'NA, n. [It.] The Virgin Mary or her picture.

MÄD'RE-PÖRE, n. A genus of corals branching like trees and shrubs.

MÄDRI-GAL, n. A little amorous or pastoral poem.

MÄEL'STROM (mä'l'strom), n. A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway. [*mausio*,

MÄ-ES-TOSO, [It.] With grandeur; a term in

MÄG-A-ZINE (-zeen'), a. A store or store-house;

in ships of war, a close room in the hold for gunpowder; a periodical publication in pamphlet form; frequently pronounced mäg-a-zine in the latter signification.

MÄG'DA-LEN, n. A reformed prostitute.

MÄG-EL-LAN'IC, a. Applied to three whitish cloud-

I, R, &c., long.—**I, R, &c., short.**—**CINE, FAL, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**

like appearances in the southern heavens, first discovered by *Magellan*.

MAG-GENTA, n. A reddish dye or colour.

MAG-GOT, n. A grub or worm; the fly-worm; a whim.

MAG-GOT-Y, a. Abounding with maggots; whimsical; hence, *maggoty-headed*.

MAGI, n. pl. Wise men; Eastern philosophers.

MAG-AN, n. An Eastern philosopher.

MAG-AN, a. Pertaining to the Magi.

MAG-AN-ISM, n. The doctrines of the Magi.

MAG-IC, n. The art and science of putting into action the power of spirits or the secret operations of natural causes; sorcery; enchantment.

Magic-lantern, an optical instrument which, by a lamp and transparent figures, exhibits in a darkened room magnified figures or images.

MAG-IC, a. Performed by magic; used in *MAG-IC-AL*, magic.

MAG-IC-AL-LY, ad. By the rules of magic.

MAG-IC-IAN (-ish-un), n. One skilled in magic; one who practises the black art; an enchanter.

MAG-GILP, n. Linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

MAG-I-TER-I-AL, a. Literally, belonging to a master, and hence to a magistrate, as a *magisterial* act; authoritative.—**SYN.** Dogmatical; arrogant.—One who is *magisterial* assumes the air of a master towards his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority. Those who have long been teachers sometimes acquire, unconsciously, a manner which borders too much on the *magisterial*, and which may be unjustly construed as *dogmatical* or even *arrogant*.

MAG-I-TER-I-AL-LY, ad. With overbearing pride.

MAG-IS-TRA-CY, n. The office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

MAG-IS-TRATE, n. One invested with executive power or supreme authority; a subordinate officer, as justice of the peace, &c.

MAGNA CHARTA (-har-ta), n. The great charter of English rights, obtained from King John by the English barons in 1215.

MAG-NA-NIM-I-TY, n. Greatness of mind.—**SYN.** Generosity.—In generosity there is more of heart, in *magnanimity* more of soul. The former is the virtue of an individual, the latter of one who is elevated by station or influence. *Magnanimity* is shown not only by giving, but by enduring; by sacrificing one's feelings and interests, or yielding up one's claims for the accomplishment of some noble object. "Strike, but hear me!" has, in like circumstances, been the response of *magnanimity* in every age.

MAG-NAN-I-MOUS, a. Great in mind; brave; disinterested; liberal.

MAG-NAN-I-MOUS-LY, ad. In a noble manner; with a brave spirit.

MAG-NATE, n. A person of rank or distinction.

MAG-NE-SIA (mag-ne-zhea), n. A white, alkaline earth, used as a purgative.

MAG-NE-SIAN, a. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling *magnesia*.

MAG-NET, n. The lodestone; an ore of iron which attracts iron, and imparts to it polarity; steel having magnetic properties.

MAG-NET-IC, a. Having the properties of *MAG-NET-IC-AL*, the magnet.

MAG-NET-IC BATTERY, n. A series of simple magnets so united as to act in concert.

MAG-NET-IC NEEDLE, n. A magnetized needle or small iron rod turning on a pivot for determining the points of the compass.

MAG-NET-ICS, n. pl. Science of magnetism.

MAG-NET-ISM, n. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

MAG-NET-IZE, v. t. To impart the properties of the magnet; v. i. to acquire the properties of the magnet.

MAG-NET-IZE-ER, n. He who or that which magnetizes.

MAG-NETO-E-LEC-TRIC-I-TY, n. Electricity evolved by magnets; the science relating to it.

MAG-NIFIC, a. Great; noble; illustrious.

MAG-NIFIC-AL, a. Great; noble; illustrious.

MAG-NIFIC-ANT, n. [L.] A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary.

MAG-NIFIC-ENCE, n. Grandeur of appearance; splendour of show or state.—**SYN.** Pomp; greatness; nobleness; display.

MAG-NIFIC-ENT, a. Grand in appearance.—**SYN.** Splendid; gorgeous; brilliant; sumptuous; imposing; grand, which see.

MAG-NIFIC-ENT-LY, ad. Pompously; splendidly.

MAG-NIFI-ER, n. One who extols; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.

MAG-NIFY, v. t. To make great; to raise in estimation.—**SYN.** To enlarge; amplify; exaggerate; extol; praise.

MAG-NILO-QUENCE, n. A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style.

MAG-NILO-QUENT, a. Speaking pompously.

MAG-NITUDE, n. Greatness of size or importance.—**SYN.** Largeness; bulk; amplitude; volume; importance.

MAG-NOLI-A, n. A southern tree bearing beautiful flowers.

MAG-PIE, n. A chattering bird.

MAG-UEY, n. A Mexican alow, valuable for paper, cordage, &c.

MAG-YAR, n. One of a race in Hungary.

MA-HO-A-NY, n. A beautiful hard wood used for cabinet-work.

MA-HOM-E-TAN. See *MOHAMMEDAN*.

MAID, n. A young unmarried woman.

MAIDEN (maiden), n. A young unmarried woman; an instrument for beheading criminals.

MAIDEN, a. Belonging to a young unmarried woman; virgin.

Maiden speech, the first speech of a new member before a public assembly. *Maiden Assize*, an assize in which no one is criminally convicted or punished.

MAIDEN-HEAD, (maiden), n. State of being a maiden; virginity.

MAIDEN-HOOD, (maiden), n. Maidenhood; virginity; freshness; uncontaminated state.

MAIDEN-LIKE (maiden), a. Like a maid; modest.

MAIDEN-LY (maiden), a. Being modest; timorous; bashful.

MAID-SERVANT, n. A female servant.

MAIL, n. Primarily, net-work; hence, net-work of steel and other defences for the body; armour.

Also (*Fr. malle, bag*) a bag or case for conveying letters, &c., by post; postal conveyance; a carriage for conveying the mail.

MAIL, v. t. To arm with mail; to sort and put up letters for transmission in the mail.

MAIL-A-BLE, a. Usually admitted or proper to be admitted into the mail.

MAIL-COACH, n. A stage or coach that conveys the mail.

MAIL-STAGE, n. A stage or coach that conveys the mail.

MAIL/D (mailed), a. In zoology, protected by an external coat or covering of scales, &c.; spotted; speckled.

MAIM, v. t. To disable a limb; to deprive of a necessary part.—**SYN.** To cripple; mutilate; mangle.

MAIM, n. [Written in law language, *mayhem*.] The disabling of a limb; crippling; injury.

MAIN, a. First in size, rank, importance; having the most power in producing an effect.—**SYN.** Leading; cardinal; capital; chief; principal; important.

MAIN, n. Strength; force; the gross; the ocean; the continent, as opposed to an isle.

MAIN-DECK, n. The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates, &c.

MAIN-LAND, n. Continent; the principal land.

MAINLY, ad. Chiefly; principally.

MAIN-MAST, n. The principal mast of a ship.

MAIN-PRIZE, n. A writ to two sheriff, directing

DOVE, WOLF, HOOK; RÔLE, RULL; VITIOUS.—GAS E; Ô AS J; SAS E; CH AS SH; WHIS.

deliverance of a prisoner on security; deliverance of a prisoner.
MAIN-SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship.
MAIN-TAIN, *v. t.* *Literally*, to hold up by force of hand, that is with firmness and constancy; hence, to keep up, not suffer to fail, as a watch or guard; to continue, not allow to cease, as a conversation; to support or pay the expense of, as a family; to uphold by assertion or argument, as to maintain one's right or cause.—*Syn.* To keep up; carry on; hold to; preserve; persist in; assert; affirm; vindicate; defend; sustain.
MAIN-TAIN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be maintained.
MAINTÉ-NANCE, *n.* Support; means of support; security from failure or decline.
MAIN'-TOP, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.
MAÏZE (máze), *n.* The native corn of America; Indian corn.
MA-JESTIC, *a.* Marked by grandeur of appearance or thought.—*Syn.* August; imperial; regal; lofty; grand; noble; dignified.
MA-JESTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With majesty.
MA-JES-TY, *n.* The height of grandeur in appearance, thought, &c.; the title of a monarch.—*Syn.* Splendour; nobleness; dignity; loftiness; sublimity; glory.
MAJOR, *a.* Greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity; elder; superior.
MAJOR, *n.* A military officer next above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism.
MAJOR-DOMO, *n.* [L.] A master of a house, or steward.
MAJOR-GEN-ER-AL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division.
MA-JOR-ITY, *n.* The greater number; more than half; full age; rank of a major.—*Syn.* Plurality.—In elections, he has a plurality who has more votes than any other candidate; he has a majority who has more than half the votes given for all the candidates.
MA-JUS-CU-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Capital letters, in which Latin manuscripts were once written.
MAKE, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *MADE*.] Primarily, to cause to be or to do; hence, to create, produce, bring about, arrive at, constitute, compose, &c., as, "let us make man;" to make a machine, war, sport, friendship, &c.; to make a port; to make one a judge; to compel, as to make one submit, &c.; *v. t.* primarily, to act or operate in a given way; as to make for one's advantage; the tide makes fast, &c.
MAKE, *n.* Form, structure, or texture of any thing; constitution of parts in a body.
MAKE-BATE, *n.* One who stirs up contention.
MAKE-PEACE, *n.* One who reconciles parties.
MAKER, *n.* The Creator; he who makes, forms, or creates; a manufacturer.
MAKE-WEIGHT (-wáte), *n.* That which is thrown into the scale to make weight.
MAKING, *n.* Act of forming; workmanship.
MAL-, prefixed to compound words, denotes evil.
MAL'A-CHITE, *n.* Native carbonate of copper, of a beautiful green colour, and susceptible of polish.
MAL-A-COL-O-GY, *n.* The science of the structure and habits of soft animals or mollusca.
MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRATION, *n.* Bad management of affairs.
MAL-A-DROIT, *a.* Wanting in dexterity; awkward.
MAL-A-DY, *n.* *Literally*, an ill state; a settled bodily ailment; applied figuratively to the mind.—*Syn.* Disorder; complaint; disease, which see.
MAL'A-GA, *n.* A kind of wine from Malaga.
MAL'A-PERT, *a.* Saucy or quick with impudence; forward; *n.* a saucy fellow.
MAL-A-PERT-NESS, *n.* Impudent pertness.
MAL-AP-RO-POS (mal-ap-pro-pó'), *ad.* In an unsuitable manner; unseasonably.
MAL'A-RI-A, *n.* Exhalation or state of air tending to produce disease.

MA-LA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or affected by malaria.
MAL-CON-FORM-ATION, *n.* Disproportion of parts.
MAL'CON-TENT, *a.* Discontented with an existing government; dissatisfied.
MAL'CON-TENT', *n.* One who is dissatisfied with the laws or their administration.
MAL'E, *a.* Belonging to the male sex, and applied to animals of all kinds.
MALE, *n.* Among animals, one of the sex that begets young; a he-animal. In botany, a plant which produces stamens only. In mechanics, the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding screw.
MAL-E-DICTION, *n.* Abusive language; denunciation of evil.—*Syn.* Curse; imprecation; execration.—*Malediction* is the most general term, denoting bitter reproach or wishes and predictions of evil. *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil, declared upon oath or in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* (from *imprecor*) is literally the praying-down of evil upon a person. *Execration* (e *sacris excludere*) is literally a putting under the ban of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God. In ordinary usage, the last three words describe profane swearing, execration being the strongest.
MAL-E-FÁC-TOR, *n.* One guilty of a crime; felon; convict.
MA-LEVO-LENCE, *n.* *Literally*, a wishing of evil; pleasure in seeing others unhappy.—*Syn.* Ill-will; animosity; hatred; bitterness; spite; gall; spleen; heart-burning. See **MALICE**.
MA-LEVO-LENT, *a.* Noting pleasure in the sufferings of others.—*Syn.* Evil-minded; spiteful; bitter; rancorous.
MA-LEVO-LENT-LY, *ad.* With ill-will or spite.
MAL-FÉA'R-ANCE (-fé-zance), *n.* Evil doing; an act which one has no right to do, or has contracted not to do.
MAL-FORM-ATION, *n.* Irregular formation.
MÁL'IC, *a.* The mál'ic acid is one obtained from the juice of apples.
MÁL'ICE, *n.* A disposition to injure others without cause; extreme malevolence.—*Syn.* Malevolence; malignity.—There is the same difference between *malevolence* and *malice* as between *wishes* and *intentions*. A *malevolent* man desires to see others unhappy, and rejoices when they are so; a *malicious* man is habitually bent upon injuring others without cause. *Malignity* goes further; it is not only bent on evil, but loves it for its own sake. One who is *malignant* must be both *malevolent* and *malicious*; but a man may be *malicious* without being *malignant*.
MA-LÍ'CIOUS (ma-lísh'us), *a.* Harbouring extreme enmity; proceeding from hatred, dictated by malice.—*Syn.* Ill-disposed; evil-minded; envious; resentful; bitter; malevolent; spiteful.
MA-LÍ'CIOUS-LY (ma-lísh'us-ly), *ad.* With intention to do harm.
MA-LÍGN (ma-líne), *a.* Bitterly hostile; fatal, as by some occult influence.
MA-LÍGN', *v. t.* To injure or defame maliciously.—*Syn.* To traduce; slander; calumniate; asperse; lampoon.
MA-LÍGN'AN-CY, *n.* Bitter hostility; virulence.
MA-LÍGN'ER, *a.* Having extreme malice; exerting a pernicious influence; dangerous to life; heinous; virulent.—*Syn.* Bitter; rancorous; spiteful; malicious, which see.
MA-LÍGN'ANT, *n.* One badly disposed; applied to the Puritans as a term of reproach by their enemies. [bly.
MA-LÍGN'ANT-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; unfavourably.
MA-LÍGN'ER (ma-líner), *n.* One who maliciously defames or injures.
MA-LÍGN'ITY, *n.* Extreme enmity; deep-rooted spite; destructive tendency; virulence.—*Syn.* Rancour; venom; bitterness; rankling; gall; malice.

l, s, &c., long.—i, s, &c., short.—CLA, FIR, LIST, FALL, WEAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, MERE; MOVE.

- MAL-IGN-ANTLY** (-line'), *ad.* Maliciously; destructively.
- MAL-ING-ER** (ma-ling'er), *v. t.* Among soldiers, to feign illness.
- MAL-ISON** (mal'-en), *a.* Malediction.
- MALL**, *a.* A large weevil beetle.
- MALL** (mawl), *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.
- MALL** (mall), *a.* A public walk; a level, shady walk. *Full Mall* is pronounced *Pill Mall*.
- MALLARD**, *a.* A species of wild duck; a drake.
- MAL-LE-A-BILITY**, *a.* Susceptibility of extension by beating.
- MAL-LE-A-BLE**, *a.* That can be drawn out and extended by beating.
- MAL-LE-ATE**, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.
- MAL-LE-ATION**, *a.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf; extension by beating.
- MAL-LET**, *a.* A wooden hammer, or instrument for beating or for driving pins, chisels, &c.
- MALLOW**, *a.* A plant whose fruit is a de-mal-low, } pressed disk; called sometimes a } *cheese*
- MALMSEY** (malm'sey), *a.* A sort of grape, and also a sweet wine.
- MAL-PRACTICE**, *a.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.
- MALT**, *a.* Grain, especially barley, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried; *v. t.* to make into malt; *v. i.* to become malt.
- MALT-LIQUOR** (mawlt'-lik'er), *n.* Liquor made by an infusion of malt.
- MAL-TREAT**, *v. t.* To treat rudely or abusively.
- MAL-TREATMENT**, *n.* Ill treatment; abuse.
- MALTSTER**, *n.* One who makes malt.
- MALUM IN SE**, [*L.*] An evil in itself, as distinguished from *malum prohibitum*.
- MALUM PROHIBITUM**, [*L.*] That which is wrong because forbidden by law.
- MAL-VA-CEOUS** (-shus), *a.* Pertaining to mallows.
- MAL-VER-SATION**, *a.* Evil conduct or fraud, especially in office.
- MAM**, } *a.* A familiar word for mother.
- MAM-MA**, } *a.* A name given to a class of
- MAME-LUKE**, } soldiers in Egypt, now extinct.
- MAMMAL**, *a.* *pl.* *MAMMALS*. In zoology, an animal that suckles its young.
- MAM-MAL-IA**, *n. pl.* The great class of animals which suckle their young.
- MAM-MAL-IA-N**, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.
- MAM-MAL-O-GY**, *a.* Science of mammiferous animals.
- MAM-MA-RY**, *a.* Relating to the breast or paps.
- MAM-MI-FER**, *a.* An animal that has breasts for nourishing her young.
- MAM-MI-FER-OUS**, *a.* Nourishing young by breasts.
- MAM-MI-FORM**, *a.* Having the shape of paps.
- MAM-MIL-LA-RY**, *a.* Belonging to the paps; in mineralogy, studded with pap-like protuberances.
- MAM-MON**, *a.* The god of wealth; riches; money.
- MAM-MON-IST**, *n.* One who dotes on riches.
- MAM-MOTH**, *a.* A huge quadruped, now extinct.
- MAN**, *n.* *pl.* *MEN*. Mankind; the human race; a male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years; a servant; a word of familiar address; one who is master of mental powers; a husband; a movable piece at chess or draughts.
- MAN**, *v. t.* To furnish with men; to fortify.
- MAN-A-CLE**, *v. t.* To shackle the hands.
- MAN-A-CLES** (man'-kiz), *n. pl.* Chains for the hands; shackles.
- MAN-AGE**, *v. t.* To carry on the concerns of; to tame or train; to move or use as desired; to make subservient; to treat or govern with address, &c.—*SYN.* To direct; control; wield; order; contrive; conduct; transact; govern; *v. i.* to conduct affairs.
- MAN-AGE**. *See* **MANAGE**.
- MAN-AGE-A-BLE**, *a.* Easy to be used, directed, or moved; that may be controlled or made sub-
- servient**.—*SYN.* Tamable; controllable; docile; governable; tractable.
- MAN-AGE-A-BLE-NESS**, *a.* Tractableness.
- MAN-AGE-MENT**, *a.* Manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; cunning practice; a course directed by art, design, or prudence.—*SYN.* Government; administration; direction; charge; conduct; treatment; dealing; practice.
- MAN-A-GER**, *n.* One who conducts; a frugal person.
- MAN-AGE-RY**, *a.* Conduct; husbandry.
- MAN-A-TEE**, } *n.* The sea-cow; a cetaceous, her-
- MAN-A-TI**, } bivorous mammal.
- MANCH-I-NEEL**, *a.* A tree of the West Indies, possessing poisonous properties.
- MAN-CI-PATE**, *v. t.* To enslave; to bind.
- MAN-CI-PATION**, *a.* Slavery; servitude.
- MAN-CI-PLE**, *a.* A steward or undertaker.
- MAN-DAMUS**, *n.* In law, a writ from a superior court directing an individual, corporation, or inferior court to perform some specified act.
- MAN-DA-RIN** (-reen), *a.* A Chinese governor or magistrate; court language of China.
- MAN-DAT-ARY**, } *n.* One to whom business is
- MAN-DAT-TO-RY**, } intrusted; one to whom a
- MAN-DATE**, } charge is given.
- MAN-DATE**, *a.* An order; command; commission.
- MAN-DA-TO-RY**, *a.* Commanding; enjoining.
- MAN-DI-BLE**, *a.* The jaw, as of a fowl or insect.
- MAN-DIB-CI-LAR**, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.
- MAN-DRAKE**, *n.* The name of several species of plants.
- MANDREL**, *a.* The revolving shank for holding the work in the lathe.
- MANDRILL**, *a.* A large and fierce variety of baboon.
- MAN-DU-CATE**, *v. t.* To chew; to eat.
- MAN-DU-CATION**, *a.* Act of chewing or eating.
- MANE**, *a.* The long hair on the neck of a beast.
- MANED** (mand), *a.* Having a mane.
- MAN-EGE** (ma-nash' or man'e), *n.* [*Fr.*] The art of horsemanship or of training horses; a school for teaching horsemanship.
- MANEH**, *a.* A Hebrew weight in gold, containing 10 shekels; in silver, 60 shekels.
- MANES**, *n. pl.* Departed spirits; ghosts or shades; with pagans, the benevolent infernal deities.
- MA-NEC-VER**, } *a.* Change of position; evolu-
- MA-NEC-VERE**, } tion; dexterous management.
- MA-NEC-VERE**, } *v. t.* To change position; to
- MA-NEC-VERE**, } manage with address.
- MA-NEC-VER-ER**, } *n.* One who manages with
- MA-NEC-VERER**, } stratagem or address.
- MA-NEC-VER-ING**, } *a.* Change of position;
- MA-NEC-VER-ING**, } management.
- MAN-FUL**, *a.* Having the spirit and bearing of a man; resolute.—*SYN.* Bold; brave; stout; courageous; daring. *See* **MANLY**.
- MAN-FUL-LY**, *ad.* Boldly; courageously; honourably.
- MAN-GA-NESE**, *a.* A hard, brittle metal, of a grayish-white colour and granular texture, with great affinity for oxygen, and not easily fused.
- MANGE**, *a.* The scab or itch in cattle.
- MAN-GEL-WUR-ZEL** (mang'-gl-wür'-el), *a.* A plant or root of the beet kind.
- MANGER**, *a.* A trough or box in which cattle are fed; in ships, an inclosure across the decks within the hawse-holes to exclude water.
- MANGI-NE-S**, *n.* Scabbiness of beasts.
- MANG-LE** (mang'-gl), *v. t.* To cut or tear in pieces; to smooth linen; to take by piecemeal.
- MANG-LE**, *a.* A calender to smooth cloth.
- MANG-GLER** (mang'-gl-er), *n.* One who tears in cutting or mangles; one who uses a mangle.
- MANG-GO** (mang'-go), *a.* A fruit of the East pickled; a pickled musk-melon.
- MANG-GO-STAN**, } *n.* An East Indian tree and
- MANG-GO-STEN**, } its fruit, which is very juicy
- and delicious.**

DÖVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÖLE, BULL; VÍ'CIOUS.—G AS K; Ó AS J; S AS X; CH AS SH; THIS.

MANO GROVE, *n.* A West and East Indian tree, lining the shores with dense groves to the water's edge; the name of a fish.

MANOY, *a.* Scabby; infected with the mange.

MAN-HÁDEN. See **MEMHADEN**.

MAN-HAT-EE, *n.* A misanthrope.

MAN-HOLE, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, &c., to clean it.

MANHOOD, *n.* State of adult years in men; virility; human nature; the qualities of a man, as courage; bravery; resolution.

MANI-A, *n.* Madness; raving inclination.

MANI-A PUTU, *n.* [L.] Madness from drinking; the delirium tremens.

MANI-AC.

MANI-AC, *a.* Mad; raving with madness.

MANI-AC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness or with disordered intellect.

MAN-I-CHEAN (k'han), *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees or to their peculiar doctrines.

MANI-CHEE, *n.* One who believed in two supreme eternal principles, good and evil.

MANI-CHE-ISM, *n.* Doctrines of the Manichees.

MANI-CHORD, *n.* An instrument like a spinnet.

MANI-CORDON, *n.* net, whose strings are covered with pieces of cloth to soften the sound.

MANI-FEST, *a.* Clearly visible; presented strongly to the eye or the understanding.—**SYN.** Clear; plain; obvious; evident.—What is clear can be seen in all its bearings; what is plain can be seen by any man without study or reflection; what is obvious lies directly in our way, and must be seen by every one; what is evident is seen forcibly, and leaves no hesitation on the mind; what is manifest is evident in a very high degree, striking upon the mind at once with overpowering conviction.

MANI-FEST, *v. t.* To make to appear; to make public or show plainly; to exhibit more clearly to view; to put into a manifest, as to manifest goods.—**SYN.** To reveal; declare; evince; disclose; discover; display.

MANI-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, to be exhibited at the custom-house.

MAN-I-FES-TATION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; making known to the eye or mind; exhibition of a thing by clear evidence, &c.—**SYN.** Revelation; publication; display; disclosure; discovery.

MAN-I-FESTI-BLE, *a.* That may be manifested.

MANI-FEST-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evidently.

MANI-FESTO, *n.* A public declaration of the manifest.

MANI-FOLD, *a.* head of a government.

MANI-FOLD, *a.* Of diverse kinds; many in number; repeated; complicated; exhibited in various ways or at divers times.

MANI-FOLD-LY, *ad.* In diverse ways.

MANI-KIN, *n.* A little man; a male child; an artificial anatomical preparation of pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the body.

MA-NIL-Á HEMP, *n.* The fibre of the wild plantain.

MANI-OC, *n.* Name of a tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

MANI-PLE, *n.* A handful; band of soldiers; a fanon or scarf worn by Roman Catholic priests.

MA-NIPU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a hand.

MA-NIPU-LATE, *v. t.* To treat, work, or labour with the hands; to handle.

MA-NIPU-LATION, *n.* Manual operation; in chemistry, the preparing substances for experiments; in pharmacy, the preparation of drugs; motions used to produce the mesmeric state.

MAN-KIND, *n.* The race or species of human beings; a resembling man, not woman.

MAN-LESS, *a.* Having no men; unmanned.

MAN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a man.

MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of bravery; boldness; dignity.

MAN-LY, *a.* Becoming a man; relating to the character, dignity, or age of a man.—**SYN.** Manful. Manly refers to valor and resolution as attributes of our race, and is opposed to weak or cow-

ardly; manly has reference to maturity of years or elevation of spirit, and is opposed to puerile or mean. Hence we speak of a manful endurance of evil, and of manly conduct or deportment.

MAN'NA, *n.* The food of the Israelites in the wilderness; the juice of a tree, used as a mild laxative medicine.

MAN'NA-CROUP, *n.* A granular preparation of husked wheat.

MAN'NER, *n.* Way of performing or executing; habitual practice; kind, as of fruits; certain degree or measure; mien or cast of look; way of worship; distinct mode in painting, peculiar way of managing colours, lights, and shadows, &c.—**SYN.** Form; custom; habit; fashion; air; method, which see.

MAN'NER-ISM, *n.* Uniformity of manner.

MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who works in one unvaried manner.

MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; complaisant; well-behaved.

MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* deportment; course of life; ceremonious behaviour; decent and respectful conduct.

MAN'NI-H, *a.* Like a man; bold; masculine.

MA-NCEU'VE. See **MANOEUVRE**.

MAN-OF-WAR, *n.* A government vessel employed for war.

MAN'OR, *n.* A lord's estate in lands.

MAN'OR-HOUSE, *n.* The house belonging to the manor.

MA-NORI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

MANSE, *n.* A parsonage house; a farm.

MAN'SION (mán'shun), *n.* The house of a lord of the manor; a large dwelling-house; place of abode.

MAN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Being resident.

MAN-SLAUGH-TER (-slaw-), *n.* The unlawful killing of a person, usually from sudden heat or excitement, but without malice express or implied.

MAN-STEAL-ER, *n.* A kidnapper; one who steals and sells men.

MAN'SUE-TUDE (mán'swe-túde), *n.* The quality of mildness; gentleness.

MANTEL, *n.* The piece of timber or stone over

MAN'TLE, *n.* the fire-place, resting on the jambs. This is also called mantel-tree, mantel-shelf, mantel-piece.

MANTEL-ET, *n.* A woman's short cloak; a kind

MAN'TLET, *n.* of movable parapet; a pent-house.

MANTIS, *n.* An insect called the praying mantis or prophet, from the position assumed by the forelegs.

MANTLE, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover.

MANTLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise, to form a cover; to crimson the face, as a blush; v. i. to expand; to diffuse; to spread.

MANTU-A (mán'tu-a or mán'tu), *n.* [Fr.] A lady's gown or dress.

MANTUA-MAK-ER (mán'tu-mák-er), *n.* A dress-maker for ladies.

MAN-U-AL (mán'yú-al), *a.* Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MAN'U-AL, *n.* A small book, as a manual of laws; service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

MAN'U-AL EXER-CISE, *n.* The exercise of soldiers with their arms.

MAN-U-DUCTION, *n.* Guidance by the hand.

MAN-U-FAC-TORY, *n.* A building or place where goods are made.

MAN-U-FAC-TORY, *a.* Employed in manufacturing.

MAN-U-FAC-TOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to manufactures.

MAN-U-FAC-TURE (mán-yú-fákt'yúr), *n.* The reducing of raw material into form for use; anything made by the hand or art.

MAN-U-FAC-TURE, *v. t.* To make by the hand or by art; to work up raw materials into forms for use; v. i. to be occupied in manufactures.

1, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CURE, FIVE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TURN; MARINE, STAD; M3VE,

MAN-FACTUR-ER, *n.* A maker; an artificer; one who employs workmen for manufacturing.

MAN-CMISSION (man-yu-mish'un), *n.* The act of freeing slaves.

MAN-G-MIT, *v. t.* To release from slavery; to liberate from bondage.

MA-NCRE-ABLE, *a.* That may be cultivated or enriched by manure.

MA-NCRE, *n.* That which fertilises land; compost.

MA-NCRE, *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to land; to enrich with manure.

MA-NURING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land.

MAN-T-S-CRIPT, *n.* A paper or book written by hand; a. written with the hand; not printed.

MAN-WOR-SHIP (-war-ship), *n.* The worship of man; undue respect paid to a man.

MANX, *n.* The language of the Isle of Man; *a.* relating to the Isle of Man.

MA'NY (mā'nŷ), *a.* Comprising a great number of individuals; preceded by *too*, powerful or much.—*Syn.* Numerous; multiplied; frequent.

MA'NY (mā'nŷ), *n.* A great number.

MAP, *n.* A delineation of the earth or a part of it.

MAPLE, *n.* The name of a tree of several species.

MAPLE-SUGAR (-shug'ar), *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

MAPPING, *n.* The act or art of drawing maps.

MAR, *v. t.* To hurt; to impair; to injure; to dis-

face.

MAR, *a.* A blot; an injury.

MAR-A-NATHA, *n.* A Syriac word, our Lord cometh, used in Jewish forms of mathematizing.

MAR-AS-CHINO (-kə'no), *n.* A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

MA-BASMUS, *n.* A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease.

MA-RAUD, *v. t.* To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

MA-RAUDER, *n.* A roving plunderer.

MAR-A-VE'DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to one sixth of a penny.

MAR'BLE, *n.* Calcareous stone, used for busts, pillars, monuments, &c., and for lime; a little ball of marble or other hard substance used by boys at play; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.

MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To vein or stain like marble.

MAR'BLE, *a.* Made of marble; stained or veined to resemble clouded marble; hard; insensible.

MAR-BLE-EDGED (-ējd), *a.* Having the edges marbled, *a.* the leaves of a book.

MAR'BLE-IZE, *v. t.* To make an artificial stone like marble. Marbleized iron is iron covered over with a composition coloured and veined like marble.

MARBLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in colour in imitation of marble; mixture of fat and lean meat, giving it a marbled appearance.

MAR-CESCENT, *a.* Withering; decaying.

MAR-CES-SI-BLE, *a.* Liable to wither or fade.

MARCH, *n.* A movement of troops; a procession; a deliberate walk; advance; progression; *a.* signal to move; a piece of music to march by.

MARCH, *n.* The third month of the year.

MARCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army, or in regular progression; *v. i.* to move in military order and manner; to walk in a grave, stately manner.

MAR-HEM, *n. pl.* Borders; confines.

MARCHING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MAR-CHION-ESS (mar'shun-ess), *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis.

MAR-CID, *a.* Lean; poor; withered.

MAR-CID-I-TY, *n.* Leanness; a wasting away.

MARE, *n.* The female of the horse kind.

MARE-SCHAL (mar'shal), *n.* [Fr.] A chief commander of an army. See **MARSHAL**.

MARE'S NEST, *n.* To find a mare's nest is to chuckle over some absurd or ridiculous discovery.

MAR-GA-RITE, *n.* A pearl; a mineral.

MAR'GIN, *n.* That which bounds or borders any thing; the edge of a leaf of a book or of a wound; in botany, the edge of a leaf.—*Syn.* Edge; border; brim; side; verge; brink; rim.

MAR'GIN, *v. t.* To form a border; to border; to enter in a margin.

MAR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a margin; inserted in the margin.

MAR'GIN-ATE, *a.* Having a prominent mar-

MAR'GIN-ATED, *a.* rim.

MAR'GRAVE, *n.* A title of nobility in Germany.

MAR-GRAVI-ATE, *n.* The territory of a mar-

MAR-GR-VINE (-veen), *n.* The wife of a mar-

MAR-RIGE-NOUS, *a.* Produced in the sea.

MAR-T-GOLD, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower.

MAR-RINE (-reen), *a.* Pertaining to the sea; done on the sea; doing duty on the sea. See **MARITIME**.

MAR-RINE, *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; naval affairs.

MAR-I-NEB, *n.* One who pursues a seafaring life; a seaman; a sailor.

MAR-I-NH, *n.* A moor; fen; swamp; watery ground; now written *mark*.

MAR-I-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

MAR-I-TIME, *a.* Near or adjoining to the sea; connected in interest with the sea.—*Syn.* Marine.—

Maritime (from *maritimus*) denotes, primarily, "bordering on the sea," as a maritime town,

coast, nation, &c.; and secondarily, "belonging to those who border on the sea," as maritime laws, rights, pursuits, &c. *Marine* (from *marinus*) denotes, primarily, "of or pertaining to the sea,"

as a marine shell, marine productions, &c.; and secondarily, "transacted at sea," as marine service; or "doing duty on the sea," as marine forces, &c. Hence, also, *marines* are soldiers who do service in ships; the *marine* of a nation is its shipping taken collectively, and also the entire economy of its naval affairs.

MAR-IO-BAM, *n.* An aromatic plant.

MARK, *n.* The leading idea is that of some trace or impression made, as a *mark* on paper, in the sand, &c.; hence, something which shows forth or distinguishes, as a *mark* on goods, a *mark* of civility, a man of *mark*; something which directs or guides, as to shoot a *mark*, a *mark* for seamen, &c.; a coin or money of account [*fr.* *marc*], worth 13s 4d.—*Syn.* Impress; stamp; print; vestige; indication; badge.

MARK, *v. t.* To draw a visible line or character; to make a visible impression, &c.; to make an incision or a sign of distinction; to form a name as a sign; to take notice of or have regard to.—

Syn. To imprint; brand; stamp; impress; remark; point out; observe; heed; denote; indicate; characterize; show.

MARK, *v. t.* To observe critically; to take particular notice; to note.

MARK'ER, *n.* One who marks anything; one who notes; a counter used in card-playing.

MARK'ET, *n.* A place or time of sale; sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money.

MARK'ET, *v. t.* To deal in market; to buy or sell.

MARK'ET-A-BLE, *a.* Saleable; fit for market; current in market.

MARK'ET-DAY, *n.* A day for public market.

MARK'ET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed for sale.

MARK'ET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has a stated public market.

MAR'KING, *n.* The making of marks; indication, as the *markings* of the thermometer, barometer, &c.

MAR'KS-MAN, *n.* One who shoots with skill; one who, not able to write, makes his mark.

MAR'L, *n.* A species of calcareous clay used as manure; *v. t.* to spread over with a marl; to wind or twist a small line or rope round another.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VINCIOUS.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS E; ÔH AS SH; YHS.

- MAR-L'ACEOUS** (-shus), *a*. Marly; partaking of marl.
- MAR'LINE** (mâr'lin), *n*. A small line of two strands, used for winding round cables.
- MAR'LINE**, *v. t*. To wind a marline round a rope.
- MAR'LINE-SPIKE**, *n*. An iron tool tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing, &c.
- MAR'LING**, *n*. The act of manuring with marl; the act of winding a small line about a rope to prevent its being galled.
- MARLPIT**, *n*. A pit where marl is dug.
- MAR'LY**, *a*. Consisting of, like, or abounding with marl.
- MAR'MA-LÂDE**, *n*. Pulp of oranges, originally quinces, boiled with sugar.
- MAR-MO-RA'CEOUS** (-shus), *n*. Like marble.
- MAR-MO'RE-AN**, *a*. Pertaining to marble.
- MAR-MOSET**, *n*. A small variety of monkey.
- MAR'ON-ITES**, *n. pl.* A body of Syrian Christians belonging to the Greek Church.
- MA-ROON'**, *n*. A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West Indies.
- MA-ROON'**, *v. t*. To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle for some crime.
- MA-ROON'**, *a*. Brownish crimson; of a claret colour.
- MAR'PLOT**, *n*. One who officiously defeats a design.
- MARQUE** (mârk), *n*. [Fr.] A letter of *marque* is a licence to make reprisals on an enemy for goods seized; the ship commissioned to make reprisals.
- MAR-QUEE'** (mâr-kee'), *n*. [Fr.] A field-tent for an officer.
- MAR'QUESS**, *n*. A title of nobility.
- MAR'QUIS**, *n*. Next under a duke.
- MAR'QUET-RY** (mâr'ket-ry), *n*. Inlaid work of wood, shells, &c.
- MAR'QUIS-ATE**, *n*. The seigniority of a marquess.
- MAR'RIAGE** (mâr'rij), *n*. The uniting or legal union of man and woman for life.—*SYN.* Matrimony.—Marriage is properly the act which unites the two parties, and matrimony the state into which they enter. Marriage is, however, often used for the state as well as the act. *Wedlock* is the old Saxon term for matrimony.
- MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE**, *a*. Of a fit age to be married.
- MAR'RIED** (mâr'rid), *pp*. United in wedlock; wedded; *a*. conjugal; connubial.
- MAR'ROW** (mâr'ro), *n*. A soft substance in bones; the essence; best part. In Scotch, a companion.
- MAR'ROW-BONE**, *n*. A bone containing marrow; the bone of the knee. [Colloquial.]
- MAR'ROW-FAT**, *n*. A large, delicious pea.
- MAR'ROW-ISH**, *a*. Of the nature of marrow.
- MAR'ROW-LESS**, *a*. Destitute of marrow.
- MAR'ROW-Y**, *a*. Full of marrow; pithy.
- MAR'RY**, *v. t*. To join in wedlock; to dispose of in wedlock; to take for husband or wife; in Scripture, to enter into covenant.
- MAR'RY**, *v. i*. To enter into wedlock; to be joined in wedlock; to take a husband or wife.
- MARS**, *n*. In mythology, the god of war; a planet of a deep red colour.
- MARSH**, *n*. Low ground, wet or overflowed.
- MAR'SHAL**, *n*. An officer of arms; chief military commander; a civil officer answering to sheriff; one who directs the order of a procession, and the like.
- MAR'SHAL**, *v. t*. To arrange in order; to dispose in order the parts of an escutcheon or coat of arms of families.
- MAR'SHALLED** (mâr'shald), *a*. Arranged in order.
- MAR'SHALL-ER**, *n*. One who arranges in order.
- MAR'SHALL-ING**, *n*. The act of arranging in order; an arrangement of coats-of-arms to exhibit the family alliances.
- MAR'SHAL-SEA**, *n*. A prison in Southwark, London, under the charge of the marshal of King's Bench.
- MAR'SHAL-SHIP**, *n*. The office of marshal. 18
- MARSH-MÂ'LOW**, *n*. A plant of the genus *Athysa*.
- MARSHY**, *a*. Wet; boggy; covered with water; produced in marshes.
- MAR-SU'PI-AL**, *a*. Pertaining to a bag or pouch.
- MAR-SU'PI-ATE**, *a*. or to animals so furnished, as the opossum.
- MAR-SU-PI-A'LI-A**, *n. pl.* Animals having a pouch or bag for carrying their young.
- MART**, *n*. A place of public sale; a market.
- MART-A-GON**, *n*. A kind of lily; turk's cap.
- MAR-TEL'LO TOWER**, *n*. A round tower or circular building of masonry.
- MARTEN**, *n*. An animal of the weasel kind.
- MARTIAL** (-shal), *a*. Pertaining or suited to war; belonging to an army or navy.—*SYN.* Warlike.—*Martial* (from Mars, the god of war) refers more to war in action, its array, its attendants, &c., as *martial music*, a *martial appearance*, *martial array*, *courts-martial*, &c. *Warlike* describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts connected with it, as a *warlike nation*, *warlike preparation*, *warlike attitude of things*, &c. The two words thus approach each other very nearly, and are often interchanged.
- MARTIAL LAW**, *n*. A code of law for the army or navy.
- MARTIN**, *n*. A species of birds of the swallow kind.
- MARTI-NET**, *n*. A strict disciplinarian.
- MARTI-NETS**, *n. pl.* Lines fastened to a sail.
- MARTIN-GAL**, *n*. A strap from the nose-band.
- MARTIN-GALE**, *n*. To the girth, intended to keep a horse from throwing up his head. In a ship, a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays.
- MARTIN-MAS**, *n*. The festival of St. Martin, on the 11th of November.
- MARTLET**, *n*. A little bird in heraldry.
- MARTY**, *n*. One who is put to death for the truth, or in defence of any cause.
- MARTYRE**, *v. t*. To put to death for adhering to the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession.
- MARTYR-DOM** (-dum), *n*. The death of a martyr.
- MAR-TYR-O-LOG'IC-AL**, *a*. Pertaining to martyr-ology.
- MAR-TYR-O'LO-GIST**, *n*. One who writes an account of martyrs.
- MAR-TYR-O'LO-GY**, *n*. History or register of martyrs.
- MAR-VEL**, *n*. That which arrests attention; any thing wonderful or astonishing.—*SYN.* Wonder; admiration; astonishment; miracle; prodigy.
- MAR'VEL**, *v. i*. To wonder to be surprised. It expresses less than *astonish* or *amaze*.
- MAR'VEL-LOUS**, *a*. Exciting the utmost wonder; verging toward the impossible.—*SYN.* Wonderful.—We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as *marvellous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible. The victories of Napoleon were *wonderful*; the sleight-of-hand tricks which are sometimes exhibited are so *marvellous* that they would appear incredible if not publicly performed.
- MAR'VEL-LOUS-LY**, *ad*. In a wonderful manner.
- MAR'SLE** (mâ's'le or mâr's'al), *n*. In heraldry, a lozenge perforated.
- MAR'SU-LINE**, *a*. Male; like a man; bold. In grammar, the masculine is the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing it.
- MASH**, *n*. A mixture of things; bran and water.
- MASH**, *v. t*. To bruise into a soft mass; to mix malt and water in brewing.
- MASH'ING**, *n*. A beating it into a mass; the process of steeping ground malt in warm water and extracting the *sweetwort*.
- MASHY**, *a*. Produced by bruising.
- MASK** (6), *n*. A cover for the face; a disguise; a pretence; a festive entertainment; a masquerade; a kind of dramatic performance.
- MASK**, *v. t*. To cover the face; to disguise.

i, s, &c., long.—I, s, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVE,

MASK, *v. t.* To reveal; to be disguised.
MASKER, *n.* One who wears a mask or plays the fool in a masquerade.
MASLIN. See **MASLIN**.
MASON (*mā-sŭn*), *n.* An artificer who lays bricks and stones for walls; a freemason.
MASONIC, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.
MASONRY (*mā-sŭn-ry*), *n.* The art or occupation of a mason; work done by a mason; the craft or mysteries of freemasonry.
MASORAH, *n.* A Rabbinic work on the text of the Hebrew Scripture.
MASO-RETI-CA, *a.* Belonging to the Masora.
MASO-RETI-CAL, *a.* or to its authors.
MASO-RITE, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.
MASQUE. See **MAZE**.
MASQUER-ADÉ (*mask-er*), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks; disguise.
MASQUER-ADÉ, *v. t.* To assemble in masks; to go in disguise.
MASQUER-ADER, *n.* One who wears a mask.
MASS (*ġ*), *n.* A body of matter collected into a lump; a heap; an assemblage; the body; the bulk; the quantity of matter in a body; a large quantity of matter; of light and shade.
MAS, *n.* The communion service of the Roman Catholic Church; the consecration of the bread and wine.
MASSA-CRE (*mās-sa-ker*), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter.—*Syn.* Butchery; carnage.—*Massacre* denoted originally the killing of victims for sacrifice, and now denotes the promiscuous slaughter of many without restraint or remorse. *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in slaughtering, as of brute beasts. *Carnage* (from *caro*, flesh) refers to the heaped up bodies of the slain.
MASSA-CRE, *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with uncommon cruelty.
MASSE-COT, *a.* Protoxide or yellow oxide of.
MASTI-COT, *a.* lead.
MASSINESS (*ġ*), *n.* The state of being massy;
MASSIVENESS, *a.* great weight or weight with bulk; ponderousness.
MASSIVE, *a.* Bulky; ponderous; heavy; being **MASSY**, *a.* in a lump.
MASSIVE, *a.* In mineralogy, in mass; with crystalline structure, but not a regular form.
MASS-MEET-ING, *n.* A large assembly of people to be addressed on some public occasion.
MAST, *n.* The timber of a ship elevated on the keel, to which sails, &c., are attached; masts; masts; in the last sense it has no plural.
MASTED (*ġ*), *a.* Furnished with a mast.
MASTER, *n.* A man who rules or directs; the owner or proprietor; a chief or principal; the commander of a vessel; one uncontrolled; a title of boys or quite young men; one eminently skilled in any science, art, &c.; a teacher or instructor. In colleges, a title of respect, as *Master of Arts*.
MASTER, *v. t.* To conquer; to tame; to rule; to make one's self master of.
MASTER-KEY (*-kē*), *n.* A key that opens many locks; hence, figuratively, a clue to difficulties.
MASTER-LY, *a.* Becoming a master; very excellent; skilled.
MASTER-PIECE (*-peece*), *n.* A capital or chief performance.
MASTER-SHIP, *n.* Headship; superiority.
MASTER-STROKE, *n.* A capital performance.
MASTER-Y, *n.* Power of governing or commanding; superiority over; eminent skill; victory in war.—*Syn.* Rule; dominion.
MASTHEAD, *n.* The top of the mast.
MASTIC, *n.* A yellowish-white semi-transparent resin exuding from the mastic tree, used in varnishes; a kind of cement for plastering walls, &c.
MASTICABLE, *n.* That can be masticated.
MASTI-CATE, *v. t.* To chew; to grind with the teeth; to prepare for digestion.
MAS-TI-CATION, *n.* The act of chewing.

MASTI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.
MASTI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
MASTI-COT. See **MASSE-COT**.
MASTIFF, *n.* A large species of dog, remarkable for strength, courage, and faithfulness.
MASTITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the breast.
MASTI-LESS, *a.* Having no mast, as a vessel; bearing no mast, as an oak.
MASTO-DON, *n.* An animal like the elephant, now extinct from the tertiary system.
MASTOID, *a.* Resembling the nipple.
MASTY, *a.* Full of mast or scorn, &c.
MAT, *n.* A texture of rushes, sedge, straw, &c., for various purposes of cleanliness, &c.; web of rope-yarn to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards.
MAT, *v. t.* To weave or form into a mat; to cover or lay with mats; to press together or lay flat.
MATA-DORE, *n.* One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre; the man employed to kill the bull in bull-fights.
MATCH, *n.* One who is equal to another in strength, dexterity, &c.; that which suits or tallies with another; union by marriage; competition for victory, as in games; some very combustible substance used for lighting a fire, firing artillery, &c.
MATCH, *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry; to equal.
MATCH, *v. t.* To be united in marriage; to be of equal size, figure, &c.
MATCH-LESS, *a.* Having no equal.
MATCH-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner or degree not to be equalled.
MATCH-LOCK, *n.* The lock of a musket fired by a match; the musket itself.
MATCH-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes matches for burning; one who contrives or effects marriages.
MATCH-MAK-ING, *n.* The act of making matches.
MATE, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel; one who sits at the same table or attends the same school; husband or wife; in chess, the situation of a king so that he cannot escape.
MATE, *v. t.* To match; to equal; to marry.
MATE-LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.
MATE-RIAL, *a.* Consisting of matter; more or less necessary; not of mere form; furnishing materials.—*Syn.* Corporeal; bodily; essential; important; weighty; momentous.
MATE-RIAL, *n.* The substance of which any thing is made.
MATE-RIAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.
MATE-RIAL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
MATE-RIAL-I-TY, *n.* Material existence; importance.
MATE-RIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to matter; to regard as matter.
MATE-RIA-MEDI-CA, *n.* [*L.*] A general name for all articles used in curing diseases; the science which treats of such articles.
MATE-RIEL, *n.* [*Fr.*] A term denoting those material objects which are used in any design.
MATE-RNAL, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a mother. See **MOTHERLY**.
MATE-RNITY, *n.* The relation or character of a mother.
MATH, *n.* A mowing.
MATH-E-MAT-IC, *a.* Pertaining to mathematics.
MATHE-MATIC-AL, *a.* matics, or according to its principles.
MATH-E-MATIC-ALLY, *ad.* By mathematics.
MATH-E-MAT-I-CIAN (*-tsh-an*), *n.* One versed in mathematics.
MATH-E-MATICS, *n. pl.* The science of quantity, or which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered.
MATHE-SIS, *n.* The doctrine of mathematics.

LOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'ICIOUS.—*s* as *x*; *ô* as *j*; *e* as *z*; *ch* as *sh*; *this*.

MÄTIN, *a*. Used in the morning; pertaining to the morning.
MÄTINS, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service; time of morning worship.
MÄTRICE (*mät'ris*), *n.* A mould in which any thing is formed; the place where any thing is formed or produced; in *dyeing*, the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.
MÄTRICE, } *n.* The womb; the cavity in which
MÄTRIX, } the fetus of an animal or mineral is formed.
MÄTRI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the murder of a mother.
MÄTRI-CIDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.
MÄTRI-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To enter or admit to membership, as in a college.
MÄTRI-CU-LATE, *a.* One entered in a college or admitted into membership.
MÄTRI-CU-LÄTED, *a.* Entered or admitted to membership in a society or college.
MÄTRI-CU-LÄTION, *n.* The act of admitting to membership by enrolling the name in a register.
MÄTRI-MONI-ÄI, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; derived from marriage.—*SYN.* Connubial; conjugal; spousal; nuptial; hymeneal.
MÄTRI-MONI-ÄLY, *ad.* By the laws or according to the manner of marriage.
MÄTRI-MO-NY, *n.* Union of man and woman for life.—*SYN.* Wedlock; espousal; nuptials; marriage, which see.
MÄTRON, *n.* A grave, elderly woman; a female superintendent, as the matron of the House of Refuge.
MÄTRON-ÄGE, *a.* State of a matron.
MÄTRON-ÄI, *a.* Pertaining to a matron.
MÄTRON-IZÄ, *v. t.* To render matron-like; to oversee as a matron.
MÄTRON-LY, *a.* Elderly; like a matron.
MÄTTA-MORE, *n.* A subterranean repository for wheat.
MÄTTER, *n.* In a general sense, the substance of which all bodies are constituted; hence, extended substance or body, visible or tangible; the substance thrown out from living animal bodies, or pus, as from a tumour or boil; the subject of discourse; course of things; cause of an event.
MÄTTER, *v. t.* To be of importance; to signify; to produce matter; to form pus.
MÄTTER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter.
MÄTTING, *n.* A texture of rushes, flags, or straw, &c., for packing articles, covering floors, &c.; materials for mats.
MÄTTOCK, *n.* A pick-axe; a tool for grubbing.
MÄTTRE-S, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other material, and quilted.
MÄTU-RANT, *n.* A medicine, &c., applied to a tumour to promote suppuration.
MÄTU-RÄTE, *v. t.* To become ripe; to suppurate, as a tumour. [*tion*].
MÄTU-RÄTE, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.
MÄTU-RÄTION, *n.* A ripening; process of suppuration, as of an abscess.
MÄTU-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Promoting suppuration; ripening.
MÄ-TURE, *a.* Perfected by time or growth; full-grown.—*SYN.* Ripe.—Both words describe fullness of growth. *Mature* brings to view the process; *ripe* indicates the result. We speak of a thing as *mature* when thinking of the successive stages through which it has passed; as *ripe* when our attention is directed to its ends or uses. A *mature* judgment; *mature* consideration; *ripe* fruit; a *ripe* scholar. A character is *matured* by experience or by time; it is *ripened* for great usefulness or for the enjoyments of heaven.
MÄ-TURE, *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to resolve in the mind; *v. i.* to become ripe or perfect; to reach maturity, as a note *matures*, i.e., becomes payable.

MÄ-TURELY, *ad.* With ripeness; with deliberation.
MÄTU-RÄSCENT, *a.* Approaching to maturity.
MÄ-TU'RI-TY, } *n.* Ripeness; state of being
MÄ-TURENESS, } brought to perfection; in commerce, as to a note or bill of exchange, the time when it is due.
MÄTU-TI-NÄL, *a.* Relating to morning.
MÄUDLIN, *a.* Approaching to or in a state of intoxication; drunk; fuddled; *n.* a plant.
MÄUGER, } *ad.* In spite of or in opposition to.
MÄUGRE, }
MÄUL, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer. See **MÄLL**.
MÄUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise.
MÄULSTICK, *n.* The stick by which painters of pictures steady their hand.
MÄUND, *n.* In Scotland, a hand basket; a weight of about 80 lbs. in the East Indies.
MÄUNDER, *v. t.* To mutter, murmur, or grumble.
MÄUNDY-THURSDAY, *n.* The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good-Friday.
MÄU-SO-LEÄN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.
MÄU-SO-LEUM, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.
MÄUVE, *n.* A purplish dye or colour.
MÄVIS, *n.* The throats or song-thrush.
MÄW, *n.* The stomach of a beast; the craw.
MÄWKISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.
MÄW-WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach.
MÄXIL-LÄR, } *a.* Pertaining to the jaw-
MÄXIL-LÄ-RY, } bone.
MÄX-IL-LI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.
MÄXIM, *n.* An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true.—*SYN.* Axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb; saying. See **ÄXION**.
MÄXIMUM, *n. pl.* **MÄX-ÄMA**. [*L.*] In mathematics, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case; the extreme or highest sum, amount, or degree, as of price, &c.
MÄY (mä), *n.* The fifth month of the year; the early part of life; a young woman; the hawthorn blossom.
MÄY (mä), *v. awz.* [*pret.* **MÄYGT**]. To be possible; to be able; to have liberty or licence.
MÄY (mä), *v. t.* To gather flowers on May-day.
MÄY-DÄY (mä'dä), *n.* The first day of May.
MÄY-DUKE, *n.* A variety of the cherry.
MÄYHEM (mä'hem), *n.* In law, the act of maiming.
MÄYING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on Mayday.
MÄY'OR (mä'ur), *n.* The chief magistrate of a city.
MÄY'OR-ÄL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor.
MÄY'OR-ESS, *n.* The consort of a mayor.
MÄY'POLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May.
MÄY-QUEEN, *n.* A young female crowned with flowers on the first of May.
MÄZARD, *n.* A variety of cherry; the jaw.
MÄZ-A-RINE ('reen'), *n.* A deep blue colour.
MÄZE, *n.* A winding or turning; a confused and perplexed state of thought. See **LÄBYRINTH**.
MÄZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy.
MÄ-ZÖL'O-GY, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals.
MÄZY, *a.* Made intricate by turns and windings; perplexed; confused.
ME, *pron.* Objective case of *I*.
MEAD, *n.* An old English liquor composed of honey and water; a sweet drink; a meadow.
MEADOW (mä'dö), *n.* A tract of low land; land appropriated to the production of hay; also, low ground on the banks of rivers.
MEADOW-LÄRK, *n.* A well-known beautiful bird, with a clear but melancholy note.
MEADOW-TY, *a.* Containing meadow.
MEÄ'GEE, } (*mä'ger*), { *a.* Destitute of or having
MEÄ'GEE, } little flesh; wanting strength and fullness; destitute of richness in any thing.—*SYN.* Thin; lean; gaunt; scanty; barren. [The latter spelling is preferable.]

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, PAR, LAST,

MEAGER-LY, } *ad.* Poorly; thinly
MEAGRE-LY, }
MEAGRE-NESS, } *n.* Want of fertility or richness;
MEAGRE-NESS, } thinness; poorness.
MEAL (meal), *n.* The substance of grain ground to powder; the food taken at one eating.
MEALY-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.
MEALY, *a.* Having the qualities of meal; like meal; dusted with meal; soft; smooth.
MEALY-MOUTHED (-mouth'd), *a.* Inclined to disguise the truth; using soft language.
MEAN (mean), *n.* The middle point or place; intervening time; instrument; mediocrity; medium.
MEAN, *a.* Wanting dignity in rank or mind; worthy of contempt; of little regard or value; at equal distance from extremes; coming between.
 —*Syn.* Ignoble; subject; base; degraded; vile.
MEAN, *v. t.* [*prst.* and *pp.* MEANT (mént).] To have in view; to have in mind for future act; to have for its meaning; to have thought or ideas; to have meaning.—*Syn.* To intend; purpose; design; indicate; denote; imply.
MEANDEE, *n.* A winding course; a maze.
MEANDEE, *v. t.* To wind in running.
MEANDEE, *v. t.* To wind or flow round.
MEANDEERING, *n.* A winding course.
MEANDROUS, } *a.* Winding; flexuous.
MEANDRIAN, }
MEANING (meaning), *n.* Intention; purpose; signification.
MEANINGLESS, *a.* Having no meaning.
MEANING-LY, *ad.* With meaning; purposely.
MEANLY, *ad.* Basely; without dignity; poorly; moderately; disrespectfully.
MEANNESS, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.
MEANS (means), *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.
MEANTIME, } *ad.* In the intervening time.
MEANWHILE, }
MEASLES (méals), *n.* A contagious disease, characterized by red spots on the skin.
MEASLY, *a.* Infected or spotted with measles.
MEASURE-A-BLE (mézh'ur-a-bl), *a.* That may be measured; moderate; of small quantity.
MEASURE-ABLY (mézh'ur-), *ad.* Moderately; in a limited degree.
MEASURE (mézh'ur), *n.* Whole extent; that which ascertains extent or quantity; rule of adjustment; extent of power or ability; cadence in verse; time in music; degree; portion; transaction, or means to an end; a slow country dance.
MEASURE (mézh'ur), *v. t.* To ascertain extent or quantity; to judge, adjust, proportion, or allot.
MEASURE, *v. t.* To have a certain or limited extent.
MEASURED (mézh'urd), *a.* Equal; uniform; limited; restricted.
MEASURELESS, *a.* Without measure.—*Syn.* Boundless; endless; unlimited; vast; infinite; immeasurable.
MEASUREMENT (mézh'ur-ment), *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.
MEASUREE (mézh'ur-er), *n.* One who measures.
MEASURING, *a.* Used in measuring, as a rod.
MEAT, *n.* Food; flesh for food; provisions; spiritual comfort; ceremonial ordinances.
MEAT-OFFERING, *n.* An offering of meat or food in distinction from a drink-offering.
MECHANIC, *n.* One who constructs machines, &c.; one skilled in or employed in mechanical operation or art.—*Syn.* Operative; artisan; artificer.
MECHANIC, } *a.* Pertaining to machines;
MECHANICAL, } constructed according to the laws of mechanics; skilled in making machines; acting by physical power, without design or intelligence; pertaining to artisans.
MECHANICAL-LY, *ad.* By mechanism; by physical laws or force; by the force of habit.

FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

MECH-AN-ICIAN (mek-a-nish'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker.
MECHANICS (mek-an'iks), *n. pl.* The science that treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion.
MECHANISM (mek'-), *n.* Structure and adaptation of the parts of a machine or instrument so as to produce uniform action and impelling power on the principles of mechanics; action of a machine.
MECHANIST (mek'an-ist), *n.* The maker of, or one skilled in machines.
MECHANIZE, *v. t.* To form by mechanical skill or contrivance.
MECH-AN-OGRA-PHY, *n.* The art of multiplying copies of a work of art by a machine.
MECHLIN (mek'hin), *n.* A kind of lace first made at Mechlin. [*Opium.*]
MECONIUM, *n.* The juice of the white poppy.
MEDAL, *n.* A coin with a device to preserve the memory of some great person or event.
MEDALIST, *n.* One who is skilled in medals, or has gained a medal.
MEDALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to medals.
MEDALLION (med'al-yun), *n.* A large medal or its form.
MEDAL-UR-GY, *n.* Art of striking coins.
MEDDLE, *v. t.* To interpose; to take part officiously; to handle.
MEDDLER, *n.* A busybody in another's affairs.
MEDDLE-SOME (med'dl-sum), *a.* Apt to meddle; officious.
MEDDLE-SOME-NESS, } *n.* Officious interposi-
MEDDLING, } tion.
MEDIAEVAL, *a.* Belonging to the middle ages.
MEDIAL, *a.* Noting a mean or average.
MEDIANT, *n.* In music, the third above the keynote.
MEDIATE, *v. t.* To interpose for reconciling.
MEDIATE, *v. t.* To effect by interposition.
MEDIATE, *a.* Middle; acting as a mean; acting by an intervening cause or instrument.
MEDIATE-LY, *ad.* By a secondary cause.
MEDIATION, *n.* Agency between parties for reconciliation; intervention power; entreaty for another.—*Syn.* Interposition; intercession; intervention; agency.
MEDIATOR, *n.* One who interposes to reconcile parties at variance; Christ the Redeemer.—*Syn.* Intercessor; advocate; propitiator; interceder; arbitrator; umpire.
MEDIA-TORY-AL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator.
MEDIATORSHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.
MEDIA-TRIX, *n.* A female mediator.
MEDI-CABLE, *a.* That may be cured.
MEDICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal; healing; designed to promote the study of medicine, as a college. *Medical Jurisprudence* is the science of the principles and practice of medicine applied to questions in courts of justice.
MEDICAMENT, *n.* A medicine; healing application.
MEDICATE, *v. t.* To tincture or heal with medicine.
MEDICATION, *n.* Act of medicating.
MEDICATIVE, *a.* Tending to cure; curing.
MEDICINAL (me-dic'e-nal), *a.* Tending to cure; healing.
MEDICINAL-LY, *ad.* By means of medicine with a view to healing.
MEDICINE (med'e-sin), *n.* Any substance that heals or mitigates disease, or is used for that purpose; the art of healing; usually pronounced med'sin.
MEDICINE, *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine.
MEDIAEVAL, *a.* Relating to the middle ages.
MEDIOCRE (-ok'er), *a.* Middling; middle rate.
MEDIOCRITY, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
MEDITATE, *v. t.* To plan by revolving in the mind; to revolve in the mind; *v. t.* to dwell on

DÔVE, WOLF, BQXK RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUR.—EAS K; Ô AS J; SAS Z; CH AS SX; WHIS.

or turn over in the mind; to have in contemplation.—*SYN.* To contrive; design; scheme; intend; purpose; muse; contemplate; think; study. *See CONTEMPLATE.*
MED-I-TATION, *n.* Contemplation; close or continued thought.
MEDI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Given to meditation; expressing meditation.
MED-I-TER-BA'NE-AN, *a.* Inclosed by land.
MEDUI-UM, *n.*; pl. *ME'DI-UMS* or *ME'DI-A*. A middle state; in philosophy, the space through which a body moves to any point; in logic, the middle term of a syllogism, &c.; the means or instrument by which any thing is done, &c.; a kind of printing paper.
MEDLEY (méd'ly), *n.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled or confused mass of ingredients.
ME-DUL-LAR, *u.* Consisting of marrow or *ME-DUL-LA-RY*, *u.* resembling it.
ME-DUSA, *n.* The fabled chief of the Gorgons, whose head in the shield of Minerva had power to turn all who looked on it into stone; a genus of gelatinous radiate animals called sea-nettles.
MEED, *n.* A reward; that which is bestowed in consideration of merit.
MEEK, *a.* Not easily provoked; given to forbearance; submissive to the divine will.—*SYN.* Mild; soft; gentle; lowly; humble; yielding; unassuming; pacific. *See GENTLE.*
MEEK'EN (mē'kn), *v. t.* To make meek; to humble.
MEEKLY, *ad.* Not proudly or roughly; with forbearance, &c.—*SYN.* Mildly; softly; gently; humbly; submissively.
ME'K'NESS, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness; humility; submission.
MEER'SCHAUM, *n.* Literally, sea-foam; a silicated magnesian clay; bowl of a pipe made of it.
MEET, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *MET.*] To come together; to join; to find; to light on; to receive; to encounter.
MEET, *v. t.* To assemble; to come in contact; to join.
MEET, *a.* Fit; suitable; becoming.
MEETING, *n.* A coming together or gathering of people; a conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines; a place of worship, &c.—*SYN.* Interview; conference; union; junction; confluence; assembly; congregation; convention; company.
MEETING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship.
MEETLY, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; duly.
MEETNESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.
MEG-A-LONYX, *n.* A large extinct tertiary quadruped allied to the sloth.
MEG-A-LO-SAURUS, *n.* A huge extinct lizard found as a fossil.
MEG-A-THE'RI-UM, *n.* A gigantic extinct tertiary quadruped allied to the sloth.
MEGRIM, *n.* A neuralgic pain in the head.
MEI-OSIS, *n.* A rhetorical figure by which a thing is represented less than it is.
MELAN-CHOL-IC, *a.* Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; produced by or expressing melancholy; causing sorrow.—*SYN.* Gloomy; dejected; hypochondriac; mournful; unhappy; unfortunate; sorrowful, &c.
MELAN-CHOL-Y, *n.* Gloom of mind; dejection of spirits.
MELAN-CHOL-Y, *a.* Depressed in spirits; habitually dejected; that may or does produce great evil and grief, &c.—*SYN.* Gloomy; sad; dispirited; unhappy; disconsolate; doleful.
ME-LANGE (mā-lanz'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A mixture.
ME-LEE (mā-lā'), *n.* A confused fight or scuffle.
MEL-LLOT, *n.* A plant allied to the long-rooted clover.
MEL-IOR-ATE (mē'yor-āte), *v. t.* To make better; to improve; *v. i.* to grow better.
MEL-IOR-ATION, *n.* The act or operation of growing better; improvement.
MEL-LIFEROUS, *a.* Producing honey.
MEL-LI-FICATION, *n.* Act of making, or production of, honey.

MEL-LIFEROUS, *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.
MEL-LIFU-ENT, *a.* Flowing with honey;
MEL-LIFU-OUS, *a.* sweetly flowing; smooth.
MEL/LOW (mē'lō), *a.* Soft with ripeness; soft or smooth to the ear or the taste; easy to the eye.
MEL/LOW, *v. t.* To make soft; to ripen to softness.
MEL/LOW, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened.
MEL/LOW-NESS, *n.* The quality of yielding easily to pressure; softness; ripeness; smoothness from age, as wine.
MEL-O-CO-TON (-ko-toon'), *n.* A quince; a large kind of peach.
ME-LO'DI-OUS, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.
ME-LO'DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Musically.
ME-LO'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness of sounds.
MEL/O-DIST, *n.* A composer and singer of sweet melodies.
MEL/O-DIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.
MEL-O-DRA-MATIC, *a.* Belating to melodrame.
MEL-O-DRAM-A-TIST, *n.* One skilled in melodramas or who prepares them.
MEL/O-DRAME, *n.* A dramatic performance in which songs are intermingled.
MEL/O-DY, *n.* An agreeable succession of sounds by a single voice, and thus differing from harmony, which consists in the accordance of different sounds; the particular air or tune of a musical piece. *See HARMONY.*
MEL/ON, *n.* The name of certain plants and fruits.
MEL-POM'E-NE, *n.* The tragic muse.
MELT, *v. t.* To make liquid; to overpower with tender emotion; to waste away; *v. i.* to become liquid; to be softened; to love, &c.; to be dissolved; to sink into weakness; to be disheartened.—*SYN.* To liquefy; dissolve; fuse; thaw; mollify; soften; subdue.
MELTER, *n.* One who melts metals, &c.
MELTING, *n.* The act of softening or rendering tender.
MELTING-LY, *ad.* So as to soften the heart.
MEMBER, *n.* A limb of the body; a clause; a part of a discourse, &c.; an individual of a community or society; a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze, &c. *See LIMB.*
MEMBER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a member; community; society.
MEM'BRANE, *n.* A thin, white, flexible skin.
MEM-BRA'NE-OUS,
MEM-BRA-NOUS,
MEM-BRA-NA'CEOUS,
MEM-BRA-NIFEROUS,
MEM-BRA-NOL/O-GY, *n.* That part of anatomy which treats of membranes.
ME-MENTO, *n.*; pl. *ME-MEN'TO-RS*. A hint to awaken the memory; that which reminds.
MEM'OIR (mēm'wor), *n.* A species of familiar history; a biography; a written account.
MEM-O-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* pl. [*L.*] Things remarkable and worthy to be remembered.
MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.—*SYN.* Illustrious; celebrated; distinguished; remarkable; famous.
MEM'O-RA-BLY, *ad.* So as to be remembered.
MEM-O-RANDUM, *n.*; pl. *MEM-O-RAN'DUMS*, *MEM-O-RAN'DA*. A note to help the memory.
MEM'O-RATIVE, *a.* Adapted to preserve the memory of any thing.
ME-MO'R-I-AL, *a.* Preserving remembrance; contained in memory.
ME-MO'R-I-AL, *n.* That which preserves remembrance; a note or hint to assist the memory; a written representation of facts, as the ground of a petition; a species of informal state paper in negotiations.—*SYN.* Monument; memento; remembrancer; petition; statement.
ME-MO'R-I-A-L-IST, *n.* One who writes or who presents a memorial.
ME-MO'R-I-A-L-IZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.
ME-MO'R-I-TER, *ad.* [*L.*] By memory.

MEMOIR, *n.* To record; to hand down to posterity by writing; to cause to be remembered.
MEMORANDUM, *n.* The locality by which a case is retained in the mind; the time within which a case should be remembered.—**STR.** Remembrance; remembrance; remembrance.—**Memory** is generally, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an expression of that power when things occur spontaneously to the mind. In *recollection* we make a distinct effort to collect again, or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind. *Remembrance* is intermediate between remembrance and recollection, being a conscious process of recalling past experiences, but without that distinct reference to particular things which characterizes recollection.
MEMORIAL, *n.* A monument.
MEMORIAL, *v.* To threaten; to show the probability of appearance of any future evil or danger to.
MEMORIAL, *n.* A threat; the show of probable evil to come.
MEMORIAL, *n.* One that threatens.
MEMORIAL, *n.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of evil to come.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* A collection of brute animals.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial) or **MEMORIAL** (men-mor-ial), *n.* A collection of wild animals, or the place where they are kept.
MEMORIAL, *v.* To repair or supply a broken part; to make right; to restore to a sound state; to make better, to quicken, as to mend one's pace.—**STR.** To improve; help; better; amend; correct; reform, &c.
MEMORIAL, *v.* To grow better; to advance.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Lying; false.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Habitual falsehood; want of veracity.
MEMORIAL, *v.* One who repairs.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* State of beggary.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Poor to beggary; beggary; *n.* One who makes it his business to beg; a beggar.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* The life of a beggar; beggary; indigence.
MEMORIAL, *n.* The act of repairing, especially garments.
MEMORIAL, *n.* A small salt-water fish used for manure.
MEMORIAL, *n.* Low; mean; belonging to domestic animals.
MEMORIAL, *n.* A servant of the lowest order; one who is servile.
MEMORIAL, *n.* A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* A phrase applied to a kind of divorce between husband and wife without dissolving the marriage relation.
MEMORIAL, *n.* Monthly discharges.
MEMORIAL, *n.* Monthly; once a month; lasting a month.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Subject to monthly flow.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Ingu; pertaining to the monthly flow.
MEMORIAL, *n.* *pl.* **MEMORIAL**. A substance which dissolves solvent.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Capacity or state of being measured.
MEMORIAL (men-mor-ial), *n.* Measurable; having limits.
MEMORIAL, *n.* Act, process, art, or result of measuring.
MEMORIAL, *n.* Belonging to the mind.
MEMORIAL, *n.* In mind, intellectually.
MENTION, *n.* An expression in words; a hint or suggestion.
MENTION, *v.* To name; to utter a brief remark or to express it in writing; to state a fact.
MENTIONABLE, *n.* That may be mentioned.
MENTOR, *n.* A wise and faithful counsellor.
MENCA, *n.* In *Hindu mythology*, the son of Brahma, whose in-

stitutes are the great code of Indian civil and religious law.
MENPHITIC, *n.* Offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious.
MENPHITIC, *n.* Foul, noxious exhalations.
MENPHITIC, *n.* Pertaining to merchandise or the sale of goods and commodities, belonging to a merchant; trader.—**STR.** Commercial.—**Commercial** is the wider term, being sometimes used to embrace mercantile. In their stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the commerce of a country, whether external or internal, that is, "the exchange of commodities," while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market.
MERCENARY (13), *ad.* For hire or reward.
MERCENARY, *n.* That is or may be hired; purchased by money; greedy of gain.—**STR.** Vexatious; hired; sold; bought; selfish; mean; contracted; a hired soldier; a hireling.
MERCENARY, *n.* One who deals in silks and cloths.
MERCENARY, *n.* The goods or trade of mercenary.
MERCENARY (13) or **MERCENARY**, *n.* The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities usually bought and sold; trade; commerce.
MERCENARY, *v.* To carry on commerce; to trade by buying and selling.
MERCENARY, *n.* An exporter or importer of goods; a wholesale trader. In popular language, any trader or dealer in goods.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* Fit to be bought or sold.—**STR.** Marketable; vendible; saleable.
MERCENARY, *n.* *pl.* **MERCENARY**. A ship employed in trade.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* A tailor who keeps for sale articles used in his trade.
MERCENARY, *n.* Having or exercising mercy; tender to offenders; unwilling to give pain.—**STR.** Compassionate; tender; gracious; clement; kind; humane; benignant.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* With compassion; tender.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* Willingness to forgive; punishment; readiness to forgive.—**STR.** Mercy; compassion; tenderness; pity.
MERCENARY, *n.* A void of mercy; not sparing.—**STR.** Cruel; unfeeling; unmerciful; pitiless; hard-hearted.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* As void of mercy; cruelly.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* Composed of or pertaining to quicksilver; relating to Mercury as god of trade; active; full of vigour or fire.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* To affect with mercury.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* Quicksilver; a planet; sprightly qualities; name of a newspaper or periodical messenger or news-carrier.
MERCENARY, *n.* Disposition to treat with tenderness; forgiveness of offences; compassion to one in distress; act of sparing or forbearing; eternal life the fruit of mercy.—**STR.** Tenderness; pity; compassion; clemency; grace, which see.
MERCENARY (13), *n.* The covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews; the propitiatory.
MERE, *n.* This or that only; distinct from any thing else.—**STR.** Sole; alone; absolute; entire; unmingled.
MERE, *n.* A lake; a boundary.
MERE (13), *n.* Thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.—**STR.** Simply; solely; purely; barely; scarcely; hardly.
MERE (13), *n.* Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; false; gaudy.
MERE (13), *n.* Deceitful enticements.
MERE, *v.* To sink; to immerse.
MERE (13), *n.* To be sunk or swallowed up.
MERE (13), *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; mid-day; noon; the highest point; the particular or distinguishing places.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—e as i; ô as j; s as x; ch as sh; this.

MERIDIAN, *a.* Pertaining to mid-day or the highest point; being on the meridian; extended from north to south.

MERIDIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONAL-LY, *ad.* In a line with the meridian.

MERINO (*mê'no*), *n.* A variety of fine-woolled Spanish sheep or their wool; a thin fabric made of such wool.

MERT, *n.* Goodness which entitles to reward; any performance or worth which claims regard; excellence, as of a book; that which is earned or merited.—*Syn.* Desert; worth; value; excellence; reward.

MERTT, *v. t.* To earn by services; to have a just title to; to deserve.

MERTT-ED, *a.* Earned; deserved.

MERITORIOUS, *a.* Deserving of reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving reward.

MERLE, *n.* The blackbird.

MERLIN (13), *n.* A species of hawk.

MERLON, *n.* A part of a parapet in fortification.

MERMAID, *n.* A supposed marine animal, said to resemble a woman above and a fish below.

MERRILY, *ad.* With mirth, gayety, and laughter.

MERRIMENT, *n.* Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.—*Syn.* Mirth; festivity; frolic; glee; joyousness; hilarity; jovialness; jollity.

MERRY, *a.* Noisy with mirth; causing laughter; brisk or vigorous, as a breeze; causing pleasure.

—*Syn.* Gay; cheerful; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; gleeful, joyous; mirthful; sportive.

MERRY-ANDREW, *n.* A buffoon; one who makes sport for others; a zany.

MERRY-MAKING, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

MERRY-THOUGHT (*-thawt*), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast.

ME-SEEMS, *r. imp.* It seems to me. [*Obs.*]

MES-ENTERIC, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

MES-ENTERY, *n.* A membrane to which the intestines are attached.

MESH, *n.* A space between threads in a net.

MESH, *v. t.* To catch with a net; to ensnare.

MESHY, *a.* Formed with net-work.

MESLIN (*mêz'lin*), *n.* A mixture of different sorts of grain; wheat and rye mixed.

MES-MERIC (*mez-*), *a.* Relating to or dependent on mesmerism.

MESMERISM (*mêz'mer-izm*), *n.* Animal magnetism; the power of communicating at will certain influences to the mind of the person affected or put to sleep; first brought into notice at Vienna in 1776 by Mesmer.

MESMERIZE (*mêz'-*), *v. t.* To put a person into a mesmeric state or communicate unnatural sleep, called *sleep-waking*.

MESNE (*meen*), *a.* Middle; intervening.

MESO-ZOIC, *a.* The great middle division of the stratified groups.

MESS, *n.* A dish of food; a medley; an eating together; a number of persons who eat together.

MESS, *v. t.* To join in a mess; to eat together.

MESS, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

MESSAGE, *n.* Notice or advice sent; official communication.

MESSENGER, *n.* One who bears a message; **MESSENGER**, *n.* one that foreshows; in nautical language, a small cable.—*Syn.* Carrier; intelligence; courier; forerunner; precursor; harbinger; herald.

MES-SIAH is *Hebrew*, Christ, *Greek*, and both signify Anointed; the Saviour.

MES-SIAH-SHIP, *n.* The office of the Saviour.

MES-SIANIC, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

MESSEURS (*mêsh'yurz*), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen.

MESSEUR, *n.* One who eats at the same table.

MESUAGE (*mê'swaje*), *n.* In law, a dwelling-house and adjoining land.

MES-TIZO (*mes-tê'zo*), *n.* The child of a Spaniard and a native Indian.

METABASIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] In rhetoric, transition.

METACARPAL, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPUS, *n.* The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

METACHRONISM (*-tâk'-*), *n.* Placing an event after its real time.

METAL (*mêt'al* or *mêt'il*), *n.* A simple, fixed, shining, opaque substance, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat, as iron, silver, &c.; spirit; courage, for *mettle*.

MET-AL-LEPSIS, *n.* In rhetoric, the conjunction of two or more different figures in the same word.

MET-AL-LEPTIC, *a.* Pertaining to metalepsis.

MET-AL-LIC, *a.* Partaking of the nature of metals; consisting of metal.

MET-AL-LI-FER-OUS, *a.* Producing metal.

MET-AL-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal.

MET-AL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to metal; consisting of or impregnated with metal.

MET-AL-LIST, *n.* A worker or one skilled in metals.

MET-AL-LI-ZATION, *n.* Act or process of forming into a metal.

MET-AL-LIZE, *v. t.* To give to a substance metallic properties.

MET-AL-LOID, *n.* A name applied at first to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.

MET-AL-LOIDAL, *a.* Having a form or appearance like that of metal.

MET-AL-LUR-GIC, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

MET-AL-LUR-GIST, *n.* One skilled in refining metals.

MET-AL-LUR-GY, *n.* The art of separating metals from their ores, refining, and working them.

MET-A-MORPHIC, *a.* Noting the changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone by the agency of heat since their original deposition.

MET-A-MORPHISM, *n.* In geology, the state or quality of being metamorphic.

MET-A-MORPHOSE, *v. t.* To transform; to change the form of, particularly the form of insects, as from the larva to the winged state.

MET-A-MORPHO-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* *MET-A-MORPHO-SIS*. Change of form, as from a caterpillar to a butterfly.

MET-A-PHOR, *n.* A short similitude; a word expressing similitude; a simile.

MET-A-PHORIC, *a.* Expressing similitude; **MET-A-PHORIC-AL**, *a.* figurative.

MET-A-PHORIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By a figure; not literally.

MET-A-PHRASE, *n.* A verbal translation.

MET-A-PHRASTIC (*-frâst'ik*), *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.

MET-A-PHYIC, *a.* According or relating **MET-A-PHYIC-AL**, *a.* to metaphysics.

MET-A-PHYIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By metaphysics; in the manner of metaphysical science.

MET-A-PHY-SICIAN (*-fê-zîsh'ân*), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

MET-A-PHYICS (*-fiz'iks*), *n.* The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence.

MET-A-PLASM, *n.* A change made in a word by transposing or retrenching a syllable.

MET-ASTASIS, *n.* The translation of a disease from one part to another.

MET-A-TASIS, *n.* The middle of the foot.

MET-TATE-SIS, *n.* A figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed; in medicine, the change or removal of a morbid cause without expulsion.

ME-TAYER, *n.* [*Fr.*] In France and Italy, a farmer holding land for half the produce to the proprietor, who furnishes tools and stock.

METE, *v. t.* To measure length or dimension.

METE, *n.*; *pl.* *METAS* (*meets*). Limits; boundaries.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, HILL; VY'CIUOUS.—e as x; é as j; s as x; ON as SH; THIS.

- MIDNIGHT**, *a.* Being the middle of the night; very dark.
- MIDRIB**, *n.* The principal vein of a leaf.
- MIDRIF**, *n.* The diaphragm which separates the thorax from the abdomen.
- MIDSHIP**, *a.* In the middle of a ship.
- MIDSHIP-MAN**, *n.*; *pl.* **MIDSHIP-MEN**. In ships of war, a kind of naval cadet or young officer.
- MIDSHIPS**, *ad.* Properly, *amidships*. In the middle of the ship.
- MID-T**, *n.* The central point.—**SYN.** Middle.—*Midst* is the superlative of *mid* (middle), denoting the very centre, and hence implies "surrounded by," "involved in," "in the thickest of," as in the *midst* of a forest, of the waves, of darkness, &c. *Middle* has no such intensive sense, and is often applied to extent in only one direction, as the middle of a line, of the street, &c. *Midst* is very frequently used abstractly or figuratively, as in the *midst* of afflictions, cares, &c.; *middle* is never thus used with propriety. We can not say, In the middle of my contemplations on that subject, but in the *midst*.
- MID-T**, *ad.* In the middle.
- MIDSTREAM**, *n.* The middle of the stream.
- MID-SUM-MER**, *n.* The summer solstice.
- MIDWAY** (*-wä*), *n.* The middle.
- MIDWAY**, *ad.* Half-way.
- MIDWIFE**, *n.*; *pl.* **MIDWIVES**. One who assists at childbirth.
- MIDWIFE-RY**, *n.* The art of aiding and facilitating childbirth; assistance at childbirth; help or co-operation in production.
- MID-WIN-TER** *n.* The winter solstice, or rather middle of winter in February.
- MIEN** (*meen*), *n.* The whole external appearance and carriage of the body.—**SYN.** Air; manner; countenance; aspect; demourour; deportment.
- MIFE**, *n.* Slight resentment; peevishness.
- MIGHT** (*mite*), *n.* Power; strength of body or physical power; political power or national strength; strength of purpose; strength of affection.—**SYN.** Power; force; valour; ability; vigour.
- MIGHTILY** (*mit'e-ly*), *ad.* Powerfully; with force.
- MIGHTINESS** (*mit'e-ness*), *n.* Power; greatness of strength; dignity; a title of dignity.
- MIGHTY** (*mit'y*), *a.* Having great bodily strength or physical power; having great command; strong in numbers; rushing with violence; eminent in intellect or acquirements; performed with great power; very great, popular, or important.—**SYN.** Powerful; strong; vigorous.
- MIGNONETTE** (*min-yo-nét*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A plant bearing flowers of an agreeable odour.
- MIGRATE**, *v. t.* To remove for residence to another country or state.
- MIGRATING**, *a.* Removing from one state to another for residence.
- MIGRATION**, *n.* Act of migrating; removal.
- MIGRATORY**, *a.* Passing to a distant place for residence; roving; wandering; passing from one climate to another, as birds.
- MILCH**, *a.* Giving milk.
- MILD**, *a.* Gently affecting the senses; operating gently; having tenderness of disposition; not fierce, rough, or frowning; not sharp or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant; in a state of calmness or moderation.—**SYN.** Gentle; calm; soft; mellow; tender; placid. *See GENTLE.*
- MILDEW** (*mil'dü*), *n.* A thin whitish coating on plants, occasioning disease, &c.; spots on cloth or paper.
- MILDEW**, *v. t. or i.* To affect with mildew.
- MILDLY**, *ad.* Gently; softly; calmly; moderately, &c.
- MILDNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being soft, gentle, tender, moderate, or of pleasantly affecting the senses.—**SYN.** Gentleness; calmness; softness; tenderness; clemency.
- MILE**, *n.* A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains.
- MILEAGE**, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile.
- MILESTONE**, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or the space of a mile.
- MILIA-RY**, *a.* Accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds; very small.
- MILITANT**, *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare.
- MILITARI-LY**, *ad.* In a soldierly manner.
- MILITARY**, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or arms; engaged in the service or derived from the exploits of soldiers; conformed to the customs or rules of armies; performed by soldiers; warlike; suiting a soldier.
- MILITARY**, *n.* Soldiers; troops in general.
- MILITATE**, *v. i.* To oppose or contradict; used with *against*.
- MILITIA** (*me-lish'a*), *n.* Men enrolled for military service in exigencies, but commonly pursuing their ordinary vocations; citizen soldiers in distinction from regular troops.
- MILK**, *n.* A fluid secreted by mammiferous animals for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants.
- MILK**, *v. t.* To draw milk from a cow, &c.
- MILKEN** (*mil'kn*), *a.* Consisting of milk.
- MILK'ER**, *n.* One that draws milk.
- MILK'ING**, *n.* The act of drawing milk from the breast or teats by hand.
- MILK-LIVERED**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. [*gar.*]
- MILKMAN**, *n.* A man that carries or sells milk.
- MILK-PORIDGE**, *n.* A species of food composed of milk, or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.
- MILK-SCORE**, *n.* A scored account of milk.
- MILK-SICKNESS**, *n.* A peculiar malignant disease in some parts of the Western States, affecting farm-stocks and persons who use the meat or products of the dairy of infected cattle.
- MILKSOP**, *n.* A feeble-minded man.
- MILK-TOOTH**, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal.
- MILK-TREE**, *n.* A name of several trees yielding a milky juice fit for food, as the cow-tree.
- MILK-WEED**, *n.* An herb with a milky juice and seeds attached to a long silky down.
- MILK-WHITE**, *a.* White as milk.
- MILKY**, *a.* Made of or like milk; yielding milk; mild; timorous.
- MILKY-WAY** (*mil'ky-wä*), *n.* A broad luminous path or circle in the heavens.
- MILL**, *n.* In the United States, the tenth of a cent.
- MILL**, *n.* An engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles; the building used for grinding.
- MILL**, *v. t.* To grind, as grain, &c.; to stamp coin; to pass through a fulling mill; to beat severely with the fists.
- MILL-DAM**, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.
- MILLENA'RI-AN**, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.
- MILLENA'RI-AN**, *n.* One who believes in Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years.
- MILLENA'RI-AN-ISM**, *n.* The doctrine of the millennium.
- MILLENA-RY**, *n.* The space of a thousand years.
- MILLENNIAL**, *a.* Relating to the millennium.
- MILLENNIAL-IST**, *n.* One who believes Christ will reign on earth a thousand years.
- MILLENNIUM**, *n.* A thousand years; the thousand years of universal holiness on earth.
- MILLEPEDE**, *n.* A creature with many or a thousand feet; slaters, and wood lice.
- MILLEPORES**, *n.* A genus of lithophytes.
- MILLEPORE**, *n.* A kind of coral full of pores.
- MILLEPORITE**, *n.* A fossil millepore.
- MILLER**, *n.* One who attends a mill; an insect having the wings apparently covered with flour.
- MILLESI-MAL**, *n.* Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.
- MILLET**, *n.* A plant or its grain, used for food.
- MILTI-GRAM**, *n.* In French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gramme.

l, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—GRE, FRA, LIT, FALL WHIT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, STRD; MÖVR.

- MIL-LILI-TER, } *n.* A French measure of capacity.
MILLI-LI-TRE, } city, the thousandth part of a litre.
- MIL-LIME-TER, } *n.* A French lineal measure.
MILLI-ME-TRE, } the thousandth part of a metre.
- MILLI-NER, *n.* One who makes ladies' caps and bonnets.
- MILLI-NER-Y, *n.* Head-dresses, bonnets, ribbons, lace, &c.
- MILLING, *n.* The act or employment of passing grain through a mill; the act of making a raised impression on the edges of coin, &c.
- MILLION (mil'yun), *a.* Ten hundred thousand.
- MILLION-AIRE (-aire'), *n.* [Fr.] A man worth a million; one of great wealth.
- MILLIONTH (mil'yunth), *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
- MILL-POND, *a.* A pond of water for driving a mill.
- MILL-RACE, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel, or the stream.
- MILL-REA, } *n.* A coin of Portugal, about 5s.
MILL-REE, }
- MILL-STONE, *a.* A stone for grinding corn.
- MILL-STONE-GRIT, *n.* A hard gritty sand-stone of the carboniferous system, used for mill-stones.
- MILL-WRIGHT, *n.* One who constructs mills.
- MILT, *n.* The spleen; the soft roe of male fishes.
- MILTER, *n.* A male fish.
- MIME, *n.* Among the ancients, a kind of farce; an actor in such representations.
- MIMETIC, } *a.* Given to aping or imitation;
MIMETIC-AL, } imitative; apt to imitate.
- MIMIC, } *a.* Imitative; inclined to ape; com-
MIMIC-AL, } sisting of imitation.
- MIMIC, *n.* One who apes or imitates; a buffoon; a mean or servile imitator.
- MIMIC, *v. t.* To imitate for sport; to ridicule by imitation.—*SYN.* To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.
- MIMICK-ER, *n.* One who mimics.
- MIMICRY, *n.* Imitation for sport.
- MI-MOSA, *n.* A genus of plants; the sensitive plant.
- MINA, *n.* Ancient money; in Greece, worth about 24 sterling.
- MI-NACIOUS (me-ná'shus), *a.* Menacing; threatening.
- MI-NACI-TY (me-ná'se-ty), *n.* Disposition to threaten.
- MINA-RET, *n.* A slender, lofty turret on mosques, with a balcony from which the people are called to prayer.
- MINA-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; menacing.
- MINCE, *v. t.* To cut or chop into small pieces; to cut off for the purpose of suppressing truth; to palliate; to speak with affected softness; to walk with short steps.
- MINCE, *v. i.* To walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner; to speak softly.
- MINCED (minst), *a.* Cut or chopped into small pieces.
- MINCE-MEAT, } *n.* Meat chopped very fine.
MINCED MEAT, }
- MINCE-PIE, } *n.* Pie made of mince-meat and
MINCED-PIE, } fruit baked in paste.
- MIN'G-LY, *ad.* In small parts; with short steps.
- MIND, *n.* The intellectual power of man; the various mental faculties, or their acts and exercises; the power of choice and the determination formed; the heart and affections.—*SYN.* Intellect; understanding; inclination; will, purpose; intention.
- MIND, *v. t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to yield to; to put in mind; to have an intention.
- MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.—*SYN.* To notice; mark; regard; observe; obey.
- MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.
- MINDFUL, *a.* Regardful; observant; attentive.
- MINDFULLY, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.
- MINDFUL-NESS, *n.* Regard; heedfulness.
- MINE, *a.*, called sometimes a pronominal adjective. Belonging to me.
- MINE, *n.* A pit or place where minerals are dug; a source of wealth or good; a subterranean passage.
- MINE, *v. t.* To dig away; to sap; to destroy slowly.
- MINE, *v. i.* To dig a mine; to form a subterranean canal, hole, or burrow; to practice secret means of injury.
- MIN'ER, *n.* One who digs mines, canals, &c.
- MIN'ER-AL, *n.* Name of the solid products of chemical affinity, such as stones, ores, salts, &c., existing on or in the earth.
- MIN'ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or impregnated with mineral substances.
- MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed in minerals.
- MIN'ER-AL-I-ZATION, *n.* Process of mineralizing.
- MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To combine with a metal in forming an ore; to impregnate with a mineral.
- MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals.
- MIN'ER-AL-IZED, *a.* Converted into or impregnated with mineral substances.
- MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* The substance which mineralizes.
- MIN'ER-AL-OGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.
- MIN'ER-AL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of minerals.
- MIN'ER-AL-O-GY, *n.* The science of minerals.
- MI-NERVA, *n.* The goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts.
- MIN'VER, *n.* A kind of ermine.
- MINGGLE (ming'gl), *v. t.* To unite in one body; to blend; to compound; to join in mutual society; to contaminate or confuse; to debase by mixture.
- MINGGLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or united with.
- MINGLED, *a.* Mixed; united promiscuously.
- MINGGLER (ming'gler), *n.* One that mingles.
- MINGGLING, *n.* Mixture; a blending or mixing together.
- MINI-AT-URE (min'e-túr or min'e-a-túr), *n.* A small likeness; a picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.
- MINI-AT-URE, *a.* On a small scale.
- MINI-KIN, *a.* Small; diminutive; *n.* a darling; favourite.
- MIN'IM, *n.* A dwarf; a note in music; half a semibreve; the smallest liquid measure; a drop.
- MINI-MUM, *n.*; pl. MIN'IMA. [L.] The least quantity, opposed to maximum.
- MINGING, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the digging of mines; *n.* the art or employment of digging mines.
- MIN'ION (min'yun), *n.* Primarily, a favourite; one on whom a prince lavishes favour; hence, one who gains favour by obsequiousness and flattery; a small type for printing; a cannon of small bore.
- MIN'ION-LIKE, } min'yun-, } *a.* After the man-
MIN'ION-LY, } ner of a minion;
obsequiously; with mean adulation.
- MIN'IS-TER, *n.* An agent; a chief officer in civil affairs; an ambassador or envoy; one who performs sacerdotal offices; a pastor; messenger.
- MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* To give; to afford; to supply.
- MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To perform service in any office; to afford supplies or relieve distress.—*SYN.* To attend; serve; officiate; administer; relieve.
- MIN-IS-TERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister; acting in subordination; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.—*SYN.* Official; clerical; priestly; ecclesiastical; sacerdotal.
- MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Performing service; attendant; acting at command.
- MIN-IS-TRATION, *n.* Agency; office; function; service.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—e as k; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.

MINIS-TRY, *n.* Office; service; agency; ecclesiastical profession; time of office or administration; the executive council or ministers of state; business.

MINI-UM, *n.* Red lead or vermillion; dioxides of lead.

MINK, *n.* A small animal of the weasel tribe whose fur is valued.

MINNOW, *n.* A very small fresh-water fish.

MINOR, *a.* Less; smaller; inconsiderable. In music, the minor key is that arrangement of tones and semitones used for the mournful or plaintive.

MINOR, *n.* A person of either sex under age; in logic, the second proposition of a regular syllogism.

MINORI-TY, *n.* A state of being under age; smaller number.

MINOTAUR, *n.* A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, *n.* The church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, *n.* A singer or performer on instruments.

MINSTREL-SY, *n.* Arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music; a company of musicians.

MINT, *n.* The place where money is coined; place of fabrication; a plant.

MINT, *v. t.* To coin as money; to invent.

MINTAGE, *n.* Duty for coining; coinage.

MINU-END, *n.* The number from which another is to be subtracted.

MINU-ET, *n.* A graceful and regular dance.

MINUS [*L.*] A term in algebra denoting subtraction; it is sometimes used for decrease or diminution.

MINUTE (min'ute or min'it), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour, or a degree; note in writing.

MINUTE (min'it), *v. t.* To note in few words.

MINUTE, *a.* Very small; of little consequence; attending to small things; critical.—*Syn.* Circumstantial; particular.—A circumstantial account embraces all the leading events; a particular account goes further, and includes each event and movement, though of but little importance; a minute account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, &c.

MINUTE-BOOK (min'it-book), *n.* A book for short notes; a book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS (min'it-glass), *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MINUTE-GUN, *n.* A gun fired every minute.

MINUTE-HAND (min'it hand), *n.* The hand that points to the minute on a clock.

MINUTELY (min'it-ly), *ad.* Every minute; *a.* happening every minute.

MINUTELY, *ad.* To a small point; exactly.

MINUTE-MÉN (min'it-men), *n. pl.* Men ready for service at a minute's notice.

MINUTE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of smallness; exactness.

MINUTI-E (me-nú'she-á), *n. pl.* [*L.*] The least particulars.

MINX, *n.* A pert, wanton girl; a she puppy.

MIO-CENE, *a.* Less recent; a term applied in geology to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

MIRABILE DICTU. [*L.*] Wonderful to be told.

MIRACLE (mir'a-k'l), *n.* An act or event beyond the ordinary laws of nature; a wonder; a prodigy. In theology, an event contrary to the established course of things; a supernatural event; *anciently*, a spectacle or dramatic representation of the lives of saints.

MIRACULOUS, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.

MIRACULOUS-LY, *ad.* By miracle; wonderfully.

MIR-A-DÖR, *n.* A balcony or gallery.

MIRAGE (me-rizh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An optical illusion from an unequal refraction on a desert or sandy

plain, presenting the appearance of water or elevated objects; a looming.

MIRE, *n.* Deep mud; soft, wet earth.

MIRE, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to fix in mud.

MIRE, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or sink so deep as to be unable to move on.

MIRIFI-CENT, *a.* Causing wonder.

MIRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being miry.

MIRRORE, *n.* A looking-glass; a pattern.

MIRRORE, *v. t.* To reflect or exhibit, as in a mirror.

MIRTH (17), *n.* High excitement of feelings in company; noisy gaiety.—*Syn.* Festivity; glee; hilarity; joyousness; frolic; fun; merriment; jollity.

MIRTHFUL, *a.* Merry; gay; jolly; festive.

MIRTHFUL-LY, *ad.* With joviality; gaily.

MIRTHFUL-NESS, *n.* State of mirth; tendency to mirth.

MIRTHLESS, *a.* Having no gaiety.

MIRTHLESS-NESS, *n.* Absence of mirth.

MIRY, *a.* Full of mire or mud.

MIRZA, *n.* A title of honour in Persia; a prince.

MIS, *a* prefix, denotes error, mistake, wrong, from the verb *mis*, to go wrong.

MIS-AC-CEP-TATION, *n.* A taking in a wrong sense.

MIS-AD-VENTURE (ven'tyur), *n.* An unlucky accident.—*Syn.* Mischance; mishap; misfortune; infelicity; disaster; calamity.

MIS-AD-VENT'OROUS, *a.* Pertaining to misadventure. [*From*]

MIS-AP-FIRM, *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly. See

MIS-AIMED (mis-änd'), *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed.

MIS-AL-LEGEY (al-lëj), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

MIS-AL-LIANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MIS-AL-LIED (mis-al-lide'), *a.* Ill-associated.

MIS-ANTHROPE, *n.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-ANTHRO-PIST, *n.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-ANTHROPIC, *a.* Having an aversion

MIS-ANTHROPIC-AL, *a.* to mankind.

MIS-ANTHROPY, *n.* Hatred of mankind.

MIS-AP-PLI-CATION, *n.* Wrong application.

MIS-AP-PLY, *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND, *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

MIS-AP-PRE-HENSION (hën'shun), *n.* A wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.—*Syn.* Misconception; misunderstanding; mistaking; mistake.

MIS-AP-PRO-PRI-ATION, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

MIS-BE-COME (küm'), *v. t.* To suit ill; not to become.

MIS-BE-HAVE, *v. i.* To behave improperly.

MIS-BE-HAVIOUR (häv'yur), *n.* Ill conduct; bad practice.

MIS-BE-LIEF (be-leef), *n.* False belief; false religion.

MIS-BE-STOW (be-stö'), *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

MIS-CAL-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To calculate wrong.

MIS-CAL-CU-LATION, *n.* Wrong calculation.

MIS-CALL (kaw'l), *v. t.* To name improperly.

MIS-CARETAGE (kär'tij), *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure; improper behaviour; act of bringing forth within six months of conception.

MIS-CARRY, *v. i.* To fail of success or of a proper birth; to fail of the intended object; to suffer a defeat.

MIS-CAST, *v. t.* To cast erroneously; *n.* an erroneous reckoning.

MIS-CEL-LA-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to miscellany; *n.* a writer of miscellanies.

MIS-CEL-LA'NE-OUS, *a.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds.

MIS-CEL-LA'NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With mixture or variety.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CHIEF, *PIR*, LIST,

MISCEI-LA-NY, *a.* A mixture of various kinds; a collection of various kinds of composition.

MIS-CHANCE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck.—*SYN.* Misfortune; mishap; misadventure; infelicity; disaster; calamity.

MIS-CHARGE, *n.* A mistake in charging.

MIS-CHARGE, *v. t.* To make a mistake in entry in a book, as an account.

MISCHIEF (*mis'chif*), *n.* Something ill that disturbs; injury that annoys.—*SYN.* Damage; harm. *Damage* (*la damaum*) is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing; harm is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience; mischief is an injury which disturbs the order and consistency of things. We often suffer damage or harm from accident, or from the course of Providence, but mischief always springs from the perversity or folly of man. No one can tell the mischiefs which result to a community from a tattling disposition.

MISCHIEF, *v. t.* To harm; to injure.

MISCHIEF-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes mischief.

MISCHIEF-MAK-ING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.

MISCHIEVOUS (*mis'che-vus*), *a.* Making mischief; causing harm; inclined to do harm.—*SYN.* Hurtful; injurious; harmful; detrimental.

MISCHIEVOUS-LY, *ad.* Hurtfully; with evil design.

MISCHIEVOUS-NESS, *n.* The disposition to do harm; hurtfulness.

MISCHNA. See *MISHNA*.

MIS-CHOOSE, *v. t.* To make a wrong choice.

MIS-CIT-ATION, *n.* A false quotation; a wrong citation.

MIS-CITE, *v. t.* To quote erroneously or falsely.

MIS-CLAIM, *n.* A wrong claim.

MIS-COM-PU-TATION, *n.* False reckoning.

MIS-COM-PUTE, *v. t.* To compute erroneously.

MIS-CON-CEIT (*-seet*), *n.* } *Eroneous concep-*
MIS-CON-CEPTION, *n.* } *tion; wrong notion or*
understanding of a thing.—*SYN.* Misapprehension; misunderstanding; mistake.

MIS-CON-CEIVE (*-kon-sev'*), *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.—*SYN.* To misapprehend; misunderstand; misjudge; mistake.

MIS-CON-DUCT, *n.* Ill conduct; bad behaviour; wrong management.—*SYN.* Misbehaviour; misde-meanour; mismanagement.

MIS-CON-JECTURE (*-jekt'yur*), *n.* A wrong conjecture.

MIS-CON-JECTURE, *v. t.* To make a wrong conjecture.

MIS-CON-JECTURE, *v. t.* To guess wrong.

MIS-CON-STRUCTION, *n.* Wrong interpretation; mistake of the true meaning.

MIS-CON-STRUE (*31*), *v. t.* To interpret wrong, either words or things.

MIS-COUNT, *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting; *v. i.* to make wrong reckoning.

MIS-COUNT, *n.* An erroneous count.

MIS-CRE-ANT, *n.* An infidel; a vile wretch.

MIS-DATE, *v. t.* To date erroneously.

MIS-DATE, *n.* A wrong date.

MIS-DEED, *n.* An evil action.—*SYN.* Misconduct; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression.

MIS-DEED, *v. t.* To judge erroneously.

MIS-DE-MEAN, *v. t.* To behave ill—with a reciprocal pronoun.

MIS-DE-MEAN-OUR, *n.* Ill behaviour; offence less atrocious than a crime.—*SYN.* Misconduct; misbehaviour; fault; trespass.

MIS-DI-RECT, *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-RECT-ED, *a.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-REC-TION, *n.* The act of directing wrongly; in law, error of a judge in charging a jury.

MIS-DY (*-doo'*), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To do badly.

MIS-DYER (*-doo'er*), *n.* One who does wrong; an offender.

WALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, MIND; MOVE,

MIS-DOING, *n.* A wrong done; an offence.

MIS-DOUBT, *v. t.* To suspect of deceit.

MIS-DOUBT, *n.* Suspicion of crime or danger.

MIS-EM-PLOY, *v. t.* To use to no purpose or to a bad purpose.

MIS-EM-PLOY-ED, *a.* Used to a bad or to no purpose.

MIS-EM-PLOY-MENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-ENTRY, *n.* A wrong entry in a book.

MIS-ER, *n.* An extremely covetous person; a mean fellow; a sordid wretch.

MIS-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Very unhappy from any cause; poor and worthless; causing misery; barren of good; deserving contempt.—*SYN.* Forlorn; pitiable; wretched; unhappy; mean.

MIS-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Wretchedly; very meanly.

MIS-E-RE-RE, *n.* [*L.*] In the Roman Catholic Church, the 51st psalm, appointed for acts of penitence.

MIS-ER-LY, *a.* Very covetous.—*SYN.* Niggardly; parsimonious; penurious.

MIS-ER-Y, *n.* Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; natural evils which are causes of wretchedness.—*SYN.* Wretchedness; anguish; distress; calamity; misfortune; covetousness.

MIS-FEAT-ANCE (*-fe'ance*), *n.* Trespass; wrong done.

MIS-FORM, *v. t.* To put in an ill shape.

MIS-FORTUNE (*-fort'yun*), *n.* Mischance; disaster. See *AFFLICTION*.

MIS-GIVE, *v. t.* To fail in confidence; to give way; usually applied to the heart. See *GRV*.

MIS-GIVING, *n.* Failure of confidence; distrust.

MIS-GOTTEN (*-got'ten*), *a.* Ill gotten; unjustly obtained.

MIS-GOVERN (*-gü'vern*), *v. t.* To govern amiss; to administer unfaithfully.

MIS-GOVERN-ANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity.

MIS-GOVERN-ED (*-gü'verned*), *a.* Ill governed; badly administered; rude.

MIS-GOVERN-MENT, *n.* A bad administration of public affairs; ill management of private affairs; irregularity; disorder.

MIS-GUID-ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction.

MIS-GUIDE, *v. t.* To direct ill; to mislead.

MIS-GUIDED, *a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction.

MIS-GUIDING, *n.* The act of misleading.

MIS-HAP, *n.* Ill chance or cross event.—*SYN.* Misfortune; mischance; accident; disaster.

MISH-MASH, *n.* A muddle or hotch-potch.

MISH'NA, *n.* A collection of Jewish traditions.

MIS-IM-PROVE (*-im-proov'*), *v. t.* To use to no purpose or to a bad one.

MIS-IM-PROV-ED (*-proov'd*), *a.* Used to a bad purpose.

MIS-IM-PROVEMENT, *n.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MIS-IN-FORM, *v. t.* To give a wrong account to; to furnish with an incorrect statement of facts.

MIS-IN-FOR-MATION, *n.* Wrong information.

MIS-IN-FORM-ED, *a.* Wrongly informed.

MIS-IN-ST-RUC-TION, *n.* Wrong instruction.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET, *v. t.* To explain erroneously; to understand in a wrong sense; to misconstrue.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ATION, *n.* Wrong explanation.

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-ED, *a.* Wrongly understood or explained.

MIS-JOIN, *v. t.* To join improperly.

MIS-JOIN-ER, *n.* In law, the illegal joining of several distinct demands in a declaration.

MIS-JUDGE, *v. t.* To judge amiss; *v. i.* to form false opinions or notions; to err in judgment.

MIS-JUD-ED (*-jüdjd*), *a.* Erroneously judged.

MIS-JUD-EMENT, *n.* Erroneous judgment; a wrong or unjust determination.

MIS-LAID, *pp.* Laid in a wrong place; lost.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; MULE, BULL; VINCIOUS.—S as K; S as J; CH as SH; THIS.

MIS-LAY' (-lā'), v. t. To lay in a wrong place; to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

MIS'LE (mī'z'l), v. t. To rain in very fine drops like thick mist.

MIS'LE, n. A small rain like mist.

MIS-LEAD', v. t. To lead into error; to deceive; to cause to mistake.—**SYN.** To delude.—To mislead is to lead astray in any manner; to delude is to do it by exciting the imagination. The former does not of necessity imply any bad design; a man may mislead us through false information or erroneous judgment. The latter always supposes more or less of conscious intention; an impostor deludes his dupes by false pretences and hypocrisy.

MIS-LEADER, n. One who misguides.

MIS-LEADING, n. A misguiding.

MIS'LE-TOE. See **MISLETOE**.

MIS-LIKE', v. t. To dislike; to disapprove; n. dislike; distaste; aversion.

MIS'LY, a. Raining in very small drops.

MIS-MAN'AGE, v. t. To manage ill; to administer improperly.

MIS-MAN'AGE, v. i. To behave ill; to conduct amiss.

MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, n. Bad management or conduct.

MIS-MAN'A-GER, n. One who manages ill.

MIS-MARK', v. t. To mark erroneously or with the wrong token.

MIS-MATCH', v. t. To match unsuitably.

MIS-NAME', v. t. To call by a wrong name.

MIS-NOMER', n. A misnaming; in law, the mis-taking of the true name of a person.

MIS-OB-SERVE', v. t. To observe inaccurately.

MIS-SOG'A-MY, n. Hatred of marriage.

MIS-O-PIN'ION, n. An erroneous opinion.

MIS-PEL. See **MISPEL**.

MIS-PER-SUADE' (-per-swāde'), v. t. To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong opinion.

MIS-PER-SUA'SION (-per-swā'zhun), n. False persuasion; a wrong notion or opinion.

MIS-PICK'EL (-pik'el), n. An ore of arsenic.

MIS-PLACE', v. t. To put in a wrong place; to place on an improper object.

MIS-PLACED, a. Placed wrong or on an improper object.

MIS-PLEAD', v. i. To err in pleading.

MIS-POINT', v. t. To point erroneously.

MIS-PRINT', v. t. To print erroneously.

MIS-PRINT', n. An error in printing; a deviation from the copy.

MIS-PRINT'ED, a. Erroneously printed.

MIS-PRISION (mīs-prīzh'un), n. Neglect; contempt; in law, the knowledge and concealment of crime without assenting to it, as of treason or felony.

MIS-PRIZE, v. t. To value amiss; to undervalue.

MIS-PRO-FESS', v. t. To make a false profession of; to make pretensions to skill not possessed.

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE, v. t. To pronounce wrong.

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE, v. i. To pronounce incorrectly.

MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-ATION (-pro-nun-she-ā'shun), n. Wrong pronunciation.

MIS-PRO-PORTION, v. t. To proportion wrong; to join without due proportion.

MIS-QUO-TATION, n. Act of quoting wrong; erroneous quotation.

MIS-QUOTE', v. t. To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.

MIS-RECK'ON, v. t. To reckon or compute falsely.

MIS-RECK'ON-ING, n. An erroneous computation.

MIS-RE-LATE', v. t. To relate inaccurately.

MIS-RE-MEM'BER, v. t. To remember amiss.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT', v. t. To represent falsely.

MIS-REP-RE-SEN-TATION, n. False representation; incorrect account given.

MIS-RULE' (31), n. Confusion; disorder; tumult; tumult from insubordination; unjust domination.

MISS, n. The title of a young woman.

MISS, n. A failure to hit; a loss, mistake, or want.

MISS, v. t. Not to hit; to escape; to fail; to omit or pass by.

MISS, v. i. To fail to hit; not to succeed; to mis-carry; to mistake.

MIS'SAL, n. The Romish mass-book.

MIS-SEND', v. t. [*pret.* and *pp.* **MISSENT**.] To send amiss or incorrectly.

MIS-SERVE', v. t. To serve unfaithfully.

MIS-SHAPE', v. t. To give an ill form to.

MIS-SHAP'ED, a. Shaped ill; deformed.

MIS-SHAP'EN (-shā'p'n), a. Ill formed; deformed; ugly.

MIS'SILE (mīs'sil), n. A weapon intended to be thrown, as an arrow or bullet; a. thrown; that may be thrown.

MIS'SING, a. Lost; absent from where it was to have been found; wanting.

MIS'SION (mīsh'un), n. A sending or being sent; legation; persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; a station of missionaries.—**SYN.** Message; errand; commission; delegation; deputation.

MIS'SION-A-RY (mīsh'un-ā-rī), n. One sent to spread religion; a. pertaining to missions.

MIS'SIVE, a. Sent, or that may be sent; n. a messenger or letter sent.

MIS-SPEAK', v. t. or v. i. To err in speaking; to utter amiss.

MIS-SPEL', v. t. To spell erroneously; to write or utter with wrong letters.

MIS-SPEND', v. t. To waste; to lavish away.

MIS-SPENT, a. Ill spent; wasted.

MIS-STATE', v. t. To state inaccurately.

MIS-STATEMENT, n. An erroneous statement.

MIS-STAY'ED (-stāde'), a. Having missed stays, as a ship.

MIST, n. Rain in very fine and almost imperceptible drops; that which dims and darkens.

MIST, v. t. To cloud or cover with vapour; v. i. to rain in very fine drops.

MIS-TAK'A-BLE, a. That may be mistaken.

MIS-TAKE', n. Error in opinion or judgment; unintentional error.—**SYN.** Misconception; misapprehension; blunder; slip; fault; miss; oversight.

MIS-TAKE', v. t. To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misapprehend.

MIS-TAK'EN (-tā'kn), a. Being in an error; erroneous; incorrect.

MIS-TAK'ER, n. One who mistakes or misunderstands.

MIS-TAUGHT' (-taut'), *pret.* and *pp.* of **MISTRACH**. Wrongly taught.

MIS-TEACH', v. t. To instruct erroneously.

MISTER, n. A title of address used for master abbreviated in writing, Mr.

MIS-THINK', v. t. To think erroneously.

MIS-THOUGHT' (mīs-thaut'), *pp.* of **MISTHINK**. Thought amiss.

MIS-TIME', v. t. To time wrongly; to err as to the time of doing any thing.

MIS-TIME', v. i. To neglect the proper time.

MISTY-NESS, n. State of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.

MIS'TLE (mīz'l), v. i. To rain in fine drops. See **MISLE**.

MIS'TLE-TOE, { (mīz'l-tō), { n. A plant that grows on trees, venerated by the Druids.

MIST-LIKE, a. Resembling mist.

MIS-TRAIN', v. t. To educate amiss.

MIS-TRANS-LATE, v. t. To translate wrong.

MIS-TRANS-LATION, n. An erroneous translation.

MISTRESS, n. A woman who governs or teaches; the female head of a family; a female well skilled in any thing; a woman beloved and courted; a concubine; a term of address, abbreviated in writing, Mrs. (mīs'ses).

MIX, *v. tr.*, *imp. p.* To mix;—*class.* *mix, viii. last, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 8*

DÖVE, WOLF, DOVE; RÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS—SAS K; SAS J; SAS Z; CHASSE; THIS.

MOD'EL, *n.* A pattern of something to be made or imitated; a form in miniature; something to give shape to castings; that by which a thing is to be measured, to be copied or imitated.—*SYN.* Copy; pattern; mould; example; standard.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* To fashion; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

MOD'EL-ER, *n.* One who shapes; a contriver.

MOD'EL-LING, *n.* The making of a model from which works of art are executed; the foundation of a work of art from some plastic material.

MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* Observing reasonable bounds; not excessive or extreme in opinion, temperament, or action; of a middle rate; not violent.—*SYN.* Temperate; sober; limited; frugal; restrained; midding.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To keep within bounds; to restrain from excess; to reduce from a state of violence; to make temperate.—*SYN.* To regulate; mitigate; temper; qualify; repress; abate; lessen; allay; still; appease; pacify; quiet.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To become less violent; to preside, as in a meeting.

MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Temperately; mildly.

MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; mildness; a middle state between extremes.

MOD'ER-ATES, *n.* A party in the Church of Scotland who professed moderation in doctrine and discipline.

MOD'ER-ATION, *n.* The state of being moderate; restraint of violent passions; calmness of mind; frugality in expenses.—*SYN.* Temperance; forbearance; sobriety; equanimity.

MOD'ER-ATO, [*It.*] In music, denoting movement between *candante* and *allegro*.

MOD'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who presides at a meeting.

MOD'ERN, *a.* Not ancient; belonging to the present time.—*SYN.* Recent; fresh.—*Modern* is opposed to ancient; recent to what has been past for any considerable length of time. *Modern* civilization, improvements, &c.; recent advices, intelligence, &c.

MOD'ERN-ISM, *n.* Something of modern origin; modern practice.

MOD'ERN-IZE, *v. t.* To make modern; to adapt ancient things to modern style.

MOD'ERN-IZED, *a.* Rendered conformable to modern usage or style.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* One that renders modern.

MOD'ERN-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of recentness; novelty.

MOD'ERNS, *n. pl.* People of modern times.

MOD'EST, *a.* Restrained by a sense of propriety; not bold or forward; not presumptuous, arrogant, or boastful; not loose; not excessive or extravagant.—*SYN.* Reserved; bashful; coy; shy; decent; diffident; unobtrusive; chaste; virtuous.

MOD'EST-LY, *ad.* With diffidence; not boldly, loosely, or excessively.

MOD'EST-Y, *n.* A lowly, unassuming temper; unobtrusive deportment; chastity.

MOD'I-CUM, *n. [L.]* A small quantity; a pittance.

MOD'I-FL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be modified.

MOD-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of modifying; particular form or manner.

MOD-I-FIED (*-fide*), *a.* Changed in form or external qualities; qualified in exceptional parts.—*SYN.* Varied; diversified; moderated; tempered.

MOD-I-FY, *v. t.* To change the form or external properties of a thing; to vary; to moderate.

MOD'ISH, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable.

MOD'ISH-LY, *ad.* According to the fashion.

MOD'U-LATE (*mod'yū-lāte*), *v. t.* To inflect or vary, as sounds; to form sounds of a certain key, &c.

MOD'U-LA-TED, *a.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD-U-LATION, *n.* Act of modulating; inflection, as of the voice in speaking or reading;

diversified and proper change of the key in conducting a melody; transition of one key to another; sound modulated.

MOD'ULE (*mod'yūl*), *n.* Representation; measure; size.

MO-GUL, *n.* The prince or emperor of the Moguls in Asia.

MO-HAIRE, *n.* A soft and fine stuff of goat's hair.

MO-HAM'MED-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed; *n.* a follower of Mohammed.

MO-HAM'MED-ISM, *n.* The religion of Mo-

MO-HAM'MED-AN-ISM, } hammed, the impostor.

MO'HUR, *n.* A British Indian gold coin, value 15 rupees.

MOI'DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, value 27s.

MOI'E-TY, *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.

MOIL, *v. t.* To work with painful effort; to toil; to labour; *v. t.* to weary; to daub.

MOIRE-AN-TIQUE (*mwoir-ān-tēk'*), *n. [Fr.]* A kind of watered silk.

MOI'REE-METAL-LIQUE (*mwoir-ā-métāl-lēk*), *n. [Fr.]* Crystallized tin-plate.

MOIST, *a.* Moderately wet; humid; damp.

MOIST'EN (*moi'sen*), *v. t.* To make damp or humid; to wet in a small degree.

MOIST'NESS, *n.* Moderate wetness; dampness.

MOIST'URE (*moi'stūr*), *n.* Dampness; slight wetness; a small quantity of any liquid.

MO'LAIE, *n.* A double tooth or grinder.

MO'LAIE, } *a.* Grinding or having power to

MO'LA-IE, } grind.

MO-LAS'SEE (*6*), *n. sing.* The syrup which drains

ME-LAS'SEE, } from sugar when cooling; treacle.

MOLE, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a mound; a pier; the port or haven formed by a mound to defend it from the force of the waves; a little animal with very small eyes, that burrows in the ground; a morbid product of conception.

MO-LÉ-CU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.

MO-LÉ-CULE, *n.* A very minute particle; an ultimate constituent of matter.

MOLE-EYED (*-ide*), *a.* Having small eyes.

MOLE-HILL, *n.* A hillock raised by a mole.

MO-LÉST, *v. t.* To render uneasy or cause trouble to.—*SYN.* To disturb; annoy; disquiet; incommode; inconvenience; vex; tease.

MO-LÉ-STATION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.

MOL'LAH, *n.* The title of a high order of spiritual and judicial officers in Turkey.

MOL'LI-ENT (or *mol'yent*), *a.* Softening; assuaging. Emollient is more generally used.

MOL'LI-FL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be softened.

MOL'LI-FL-ER, *n.* He or that which softens.

MOL'LI-FY, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify.

MOL'LI-FY-ING, *a.* Softening; assuaging; adapted to soften or qualify.

MOL-LUS'CA, *n. pl.* Animals whose bodies are soft and not articulated.

MOL-LUS'CAN, } *n.* One of the mollusca; *a. per-*

MOL-LUS'K, } taining to the mollusca or par-

taking of their properties.

MOL'TEN, *a.* Melted; made of melted metal.

MOL'Y, *n.* Wild garlic.

MO-LYB'DATE, *n.* A compound of molybdis acid with a base.

MO-LYB'DENA, *n.* An ore of dark lead colour somewhat resembling plumbago.

MO-LYB'DE-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybdenum.

MO-LYB'DENUM, *n.* A brittle and very infusible metal, allied to white tungsten.

MO-LYB'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena; noting an acid obtained from molybdate of lead.

MOME, *a.* A stupid fellow; a stock.

MO'MENT, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance in influence or effect; weight; value.—*SYN.* Instant.—A *moment* (*L. momentum*, a very small particle) allows of a beginning and end; an *instant* (*L. instans*, standing over us) is indivisible. The latter, therefore, expresses more brevity and

*l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—*CLIM, *FIN, LIST,*
urgency than the former. "Do it this instant"
requires the utmost haste; "Do it this moment"
admits of no hesitation or delay.
MOMENT-A-BE-LY, *ad.* Every moment.
MOMENT-A-RY, *a.* Done in a moment; lasting a
moment only.
MO-MENTOUS, *a.* Important; weighty.
MO-MENTOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being of great
importance.
MO-MENTUM, *n.*; *pl.* MO-MEN-TA. Quantity of
motion; force in a moving body.
MOMUS, *n.* The god of ridicule.
MON-MONO. A Greek prefix denoting unity.
MON'A-CAL (môn'a-kal), *a.* Pertaining to monks
or to a monastic life.
MON'A-CHISM (môn'a-kizm), *n.* A monastic life;
the state of monks.
MON'AD, *n.* An atom; a simple unextended
point; a name given to the simplest kind of mi-
nute animalcules.
MO-NADIC, } *a.* Having the nature of a mo-
MO-NADIC-AL, } *nad.*
MONARCH, *n.* An absolute sovereign; sole ruler;
he that is superior to others of the same kind.—
—*SYN.* Emperor; potentate; sovereign; king;
prince.
MO-NARCH'AL (mo-nárk'al), *a.* Pertaining to a
monarch; supreme; sovereign; regal.
MO-NARCH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a monarch;
MO-NARCH'IC-AL, } *vested in a single ruler.*
MONARCH-ISM, *n.* The principles of monarchy;
preference of monarchy.
MONARCH-IST, *a.* A friend to monarchy.
MONARCH-IZE, *v. t.* To play the king; *v. t. to*
rule as a monarch; to convert to a monarchy.
MONARCH-Y, *n.* A state or government in which
the supreme power is in the hands of a single
person; a kingdom; an empire.
MON-AS-TER-I-AL, *a.* Relating to a monastery.
MON-AS-TER-Y, *n.* A house of religious retire-
ment for monks; a convent. *See* CLOISTER.
MO-NASTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to monks and
MO-NASTIC-AL, } *nuns; secluded from tempo-*
rary concerns.
MO-NASTIC, *n.* One of the monkish order; a
monk.
MO-NASTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Reclusely; in retire-
ment; in the manner of monks.
MO-NASTI-CISM, *n.* Monastic life.
MON'DAY (mún'dy), *n.* The second day of the
week.
MONIE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The world.
MON'E-TA-RY (mún'e-te-ry), *a.* Pertaining to
money or moneyed concerns.
MONEY (mún'y), *n.*; *pl.* MÓN'YS. Literally, cur-
rent coin, and hence any circulating medium, as
bank-notes, &c.; wealth; affluence.—*SYN.* Cash.
—Money (*moneta*) was originally stamped coin,
and afterwards any thing that generally takes its
place in buying and selling. Cash, from the
French *caisse*, a chest, was originally coin kept
on hand for immediate use; and hence cash pay-
ments are strictly payments in coin, though cur-
rent notes are ordinarily received in such cases,
because they can always be cashed at the bank.
MONEY-BROK-ER (mún'y-f), *n.* A broker who
deals in money or in exchanges.
MONEYED (mún'id), *a.* Affluent in money; hav-
ing money at command.
MONEY-ER, *n.* One employed at the mint, &c.,
in coining money.
MONEY-LESS, *a.* Having no money; penni-
less.
MONEY'S-WORTH (mún'ex-wurth), *n.* Full
value; the worth of a thing in money.
MÓN'GER (mún'ger), *n.* A trader; a dealer.
Now used only or chiefly in composition.
MÓN'GREL (mún'grel), *a.* Of a mixed breed.
MÓN'GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.
MO-NI'TION (-nîsh'un), *n.* Instruction given by
way of caution; warning; information.
MON-TIVE, *a.* Conveying admonition.

FALL, WHAT; THIRN, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MÓN,
MON-TOR, *n.* One who warns of faults or in
forms of duty; in schools, a person authorised to
look to the scholars or to notice absences, &c.; in
zoology, a genus of lizards, so called because sup-
posed to warn of the vicinity of crocodiles.
MON-TORI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed
by a monitor; containing admonition; conducted
or given by monitors.
MON-TI-TOR-Y, *a.* Instructing by warning; *a.* ad-
monition; caution.
MÓNK (múnk), *n.* A man who retires from the
ordinary temporal concerns of the world and de-
votes himself to the services of religion.
MÓNK'ER-Y, *n.* A monastic life.
MÓNK'EY (múnk'y), *n.*; *pl.* MÓNK'YS. An animal
like the ape and baboon, but with a long tail; a
name of contempt or slight kindness; the weight
of a pile-driver, a heavy mass of iron which de-
scends with great force on the head of the pile.
MÓNK'HOOD (múnk'), *n.* The state of a monk.
MÓNK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to monks.
MÓN-O-CHORD, *n.* Originally, an instrument of
music with one string.
MÓN-O-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* Consisting of one col-
our, or presenting rays of light of only one colour.
MÓN-O-CHROME, *n.* A painting with a single
colour.
MÓN-O-COT-Y-LE'DON, *n.* A plant having only
one seed lobe, as palms, grasses, &c.; an endogen.
MO-NOC'U-LAR, } *a.* Having one eye.
MO-NOC'U-LOUS, }
MÓN-O-CULE, *n.* An insect with one eye only.
MÓN-O-DAC-TYL-IOUS, *a.* Having one toe only.
MÓN-O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a monody.
MÓN-O-DY, *n.* A mournful song by one person.
MO-NÓ-GA-MIST, *n.* One who disallows second
marriages.
MO-NÓ-GA-MY, *n.* Restraint to a single wife.
MÓN-O-GRAM, *n.* A character used on seals, &c.
MÓN-O-GRAPH, *n.* A written account of a single
thing.
MÓN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a mono-
MÓN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *graph; drawn in lines*
without colours.
MO-NÓ-GRÁ-PHY, *n.* A description drawn in lines
without colours; a monograph.
MÓN-O-LITH, *n.* A pillar, column, &c., consisting
of a single stone.
MÓN-O-LOGUE (món'o-log), *n.* A soliloquy; speech
aside.
MÓN-O-MÁ-NI-A, *n.* Derangement of a single fa-
culty of the mind, or with respect to a particular
subject.
MÓN-O-MÁ-NI-AC, *n.* A person affected by mono-
mania; *a.* affected with monomania.
MÓN'OME, *n.* In algebra, a quantity that has one
term or one name only.
MO-NÓ-P'A-THY, *n.* Solitary suffering.
MÓN-O-PETAL-IOUS, *a.* Having only one petal.
MÓN'OPH-THONG, *n.* A simple vowel sound.
MÓN-OPH-THONG'GAL (món-of-thóng'gal), *a.*
consisting of a single sound.
MO-NÓPH-Y-SITE, *n.* One of a sect in the Church
who held that the two natures of Christ were
blended so as to be but one.
MO-NÓPO-LIST, } *n.* One who monopolizes.
MO-NÓPO-LI-ZER, }
MO-NÓPO-LIZE, *v. t.* To obtain possession of all
the goods of one kind in market for speculation;
to obtain the exclusive right of buying and selling,
&c.; to engross the whole.
MO-NÓPO-LY, *n.* The sole power of vending
goods either by engrossing by a licence from
government or purchase; engrossment.
MÓN'OP'TOTE, *n.* A noun having one case only.
MÓN-O-SPHERM-IOUS, *a.* Having one seed only.
MÓN-O-SPHER'IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of one sphere
only.
MÓN-O-STICH (-stîk), *n.* A composition of one
verse only.
MÓN-O-SYLLA-BLE, *n.* A word of but one
syllable.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK.—KÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—SAS K; SÄS J; SAS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

- MÓN'O-THE-ISM**, *n.* The belief of one God only.
MÓN'O-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in only one God.
MO-NÔTHE-LITE, *n.* One who held that the union of two natures in Christ produced but one will.
MÓN'O-TONE, *n.* Sameness of sound or key.
MO-NÔTO-NOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone or with dull uniformity.
MO-NÔTO-NY, *n.* Uniformity of tone, or want of inflections of voice or sound; uniformity; irksomeness or want of variety.
MON-SIEUR (*mô-siur*), *n.*; *pl.* **Mxs-sieurs**. [*Fv.*] Sir; Mr.; a Frenchman.
MON-SOON, *n.* A periodical wind blowing six months from the same quarter, accompanied with rain.
MÓN'STER, *n.* An unnatural production, animal or vegetable; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous; something horrible.
MON-STROSI-TY, *n.* State of being monstrous.
MÓN'STROUS, *a.* Deviating from the natural form or common course of nature; shocking to the sight, &c.—*SYN.* Unnatural; huge; strange; enormous; extraordinary; horrible; frightful; wicked; hateful, &c.
MÓN'STROUS-LY, *ad.* So as to shock or inspire terror or disgust.—*SYN.* Shockingly; hideously; terribly; horribly; enormously; extravagantly.
MON-TANTE, *a.* Pertaining to mountains; containing mountains.
MONTAN-IST, *n.* A follower of Montanus, a heretic who claimed that the Holy Spirit dwelt in and employed him.
MONTH (*mûnth*), *n.* One revolution of the moon; also, the twelfth part of the year; four weeks.
MONTHLY (*mûnthly*), *a.* Happening every month; continued or performed in a month; *n.* monthly publication; *ad.* once in every month.
MÓN'U-MENT, *n.* Any thing by which the memory of a person or event is preserved; something to mark bounds of states, &c.; a thing that reminds or gives notice.—*SYN.* Remembrance; memorial; tombstone; cenotaph.
MON-U-MENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monument or tomb; preserving memory.
MOOD, *n.* Temper of mind; the form of an argument; style of music; variation of a verb.—*SYN.* Humour; frame; disposition; inclination; style; mode; manner.
MOODI-LY, *ad.* In a sad or peevish manner.
MOODY, *a.* Governed by moods of feeling; sad; ill-humoured; exasperated.—*SYN.* Gloomy.—*Moody* agrees with gloomy in being an unhappy state, but differs from it in expressing a wide range of fitful emotions, such as discontent, ill humour, peevishness, anger, &c.
MOOLLAH. See **MOLLAH**.
MOON, *n.* A secondary planet; a satellite of this earth, and revolving round it; a month.
MOON-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.
MOON'-CALF (*-kaf*), *n.* A monster; false conception; dolt.
MOONED (*moond*), *a.* Like the new moon; taken for the moon.
MOON'ETED (*-ide*), *a.* Having eyes affected by the moon; dim-eyed; purblind.
MOON'ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable.
MOONLIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon's shine; moon; *figuratively*, show without substance.
MOON'SHEE, *n.* Name in India of a Mohammedan teacher of languages.
MOON'-STUCK, *a.* Affected by the moon.
MOON'Y, *a.* Having a crescent for a standard; lunated.
MOOR, *n.* A marsh; a fen; a tract of low land, or covered with heath; a native of the northern coast of Africa.
MOOR, *v. t.* To secure by cables and anchors; *v. i.* to be confined by cables or chains.
MOOR'AGE, *n.* A place for mooring.
- MOOR'-COCK**,
MOOR'-FOWL,
MOOR'-GAME,
MOOR'-HEN,
MOORINGS, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, and bridles to keep a ship fast.
MOOR'ISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; pertaining to the Moors in Africa.
MOOR'LAND, *n.* A marsh; a cold, hilly land.
MOOSE, *n.* A quadruped, the largest of the cervine kind; the elk of Europe.
MOOT, *v. t.* To debate; to discuss; *v. i.* to argue or plead on a supposed cause; applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law by way of exercise.
MOOT,
MOOT'-CASE,
MOOT'-POINT,
MOOT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mooted or debated.
MOOT-COURT, *n.* A meeting or court for discussing points of law.
MOOTED, *a.* Debated; disputed; controverted.
MOOTER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.
MOOTING, *n.* The exercise of disputing or debating.
MOP, *n.* A cloth or collection of thrums fixed to a handle for cleaning a floor; *v. t.* to wipe with a mop; *v. i.* to make wry faces.
MOPE, *v. t.* To be dull or spiritless; to be gloomy; to drowse; *v. i.* to make stupid or spiritless.
MOPE, *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.
MOPING, *a.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.
MOPISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid.
MOPISH-NESS, *n.* State of dejection; dulness; stupidity.
MOPPET, *n.* A rag baby; a puppet; a little girl.
MO-RAINE, *n.* A name for longitudinal deposits of debris at the bases and edges of glaciers, &c.
MOR'AL, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right or wrong; conformed to rules of right; virtuous; subject to the moral law; supported by the evidence of reason or probability.
MOR'AL, *n.* The meaning or doctrine inculcated by a fable.
MOR'AL-IST, *n.* One who teaches morality; a mere moral person.
MO-RALI-TY, *n.* System or practice of moral duties; a kind of allegorical play.
MOR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make moral reflections on; to render moral; to apply to moral purposes.
MOR'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.
MOR'AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One that moralizes.
MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose; the making of moral reflections.
MOR'AL-LY, *ad.* In an ethical sense; honestly; according to moral rules in external deportment.
MOR'ALS, *n. pl.* Practice of the duties of life; course of life as to good or evil.
MO-RASS, *n.* A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh.
MO-RASSY, *a.* Consisting of morasses.
MO-RÁ-VI-AN, *n.* One of the United Brethren.
MOR'BID, *a.* Not sound or healthy.—*SYN.* Diseased.—*Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with diseased, but is commonly applied, in a somewhat technical sense, to cases of a prolonged nature, as a morbid condition of the nervous system, a morbid sensibility, &c.
MOR-BIFIC,
MOR-BIFIC-AL,
MOR-BOSE, *a.* Unsound; unhealthy.
MOR-CEAU (*mor-sô*), *n.*; *pl.* **MOR-CEAUX**, [*Fv.*] A bit; a morsel.
MOR-DÁ'CIOUS (*-dâ'shus*), *a.* Biting; given to biting; sarcastic.
MOR-DÁCT-ITY (*-dâ's-tj*), *n.* The quality of biting.

MA/IN EA (mother), a. Received by birth; Ex-
treme; natural; vernacular.

DÔVE, WOLF, ДУК; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—G AS K; G AS J; S AS X; CH AS SH; THIS.

MÔTHER (mûth'er), v. i. To concreate, as thick matter of liquors.
MÔTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN, n. A name given by sailors to the stormy petrel.
MÔTHER-HQUD (mûth'er-), n. The state of a mother.
MÔTHER-IN-LAW (mûth'er-), n. The mother of a husband or wife.
MÔTHER-LESS (mûth'er-), a. Having no mother.
MÔTHER-LY (mûth'er-), u. Pertaining to or becoming a mother; like a mother; parental.—**SYN.** Maternal.—*Motherly*, being Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two when both have the same meaning. Besides this, *maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her own children, whereas *motherly* (mother-like) has a secondary sense, as in the expression *motherly care*, &c., denoting a care like that of a mother for her offspring. There is, perhaps, a growing tendency thus to separate the two, confining *motherly* to the latter signification.
MÔTHER-OF-PEARL (mûth'er-of-pêrl), n. The hard, silvery, brilliant layer of several kinds of shells, especially of the oyster, in which pearls are generated.
MÔTHER-WIT, n. Native wit; common sense.
MÔTHER-WORT, n. A bitter herb used in medicine.
MÔTHY, a. Full of moths.
MOTION, n. Act of changing place; animal life and action; manner of moving the body; gait; military movement; excitement; direction; tendency; effect of impulse; proposition offered. See **MOVEMENT**.
MOTION, v. t. or v. i. To point; to point out, as he motioned to me to be seated.—**SYN.** To move.—*Motion* was formerly used to a limited extent for making a motion in a deliberative assembly, but is now superseded by *move*.
MOTION-LESS, a. Having no motion; quiescent.
MOTIVE, a. Causing to move; having power to move.
MÔTIVE, n. That which moves the will or determines the choice; that which incites or tends to incite us to action.—**SYN.** Inducement; reason.—*Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature, leading us forward by an appeal to our natural desires for good; we call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.
MO-TIV-I-TY, n. Power of producing motion; the quality of being influenced by motives.
MÔTLEY (môt'ly), a. Variegated in colour; composed of different or various parts, colours, characters, or kinds; spotted.
MÔTOR, n. [L.] A mover or moving power.
MÔTTLED (môt'tld), a. Marked with spots of different colours or shades of colours.
MÔTTO, n.; pl. **MÔTTOS**. An inscription; a phrase prefixed to an essay, or added to a device.
MOULD, n. Soft earth; a downy concretion arising from microscopic fungi; matter of which anything is formed; a form or matrix; a thin, flexible piece of timber used in shipbuilding or architecture as a pattern; a number of pieces of vellum, between two of which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating.
MOULD, v. t. To model; to shape; to cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil.
MOULD, v. i. To contract mould; to become mouldy.
MOULDA-BLE, a. That may be moulded or shaped.
MOULDER, n. One who gives shape.
MOULDER, v. i. To decay; to perish; to turn to dust; to waste away gradually; v. t. to turn to dust; to waste.
MOULDING, n. Any thing cast; a projection.
MOULD-WARP, n. A mole.
MOULDY, a. Covered with mould.
MOULT, v. i. To cast or shed feathers, hair, &c.

MOULTING, n. The act of shedding hair, feathers, horns, &c.
MOUND, n. A bank to fortify or defend.
MOUND, v. t. To fortify with a mound.
MOUNT, n. A mass of earth or rock rising above the surrounding surface; a hill; mountain; heap.
MOUNT, v. i. To rise on high; to tower; to be built up to a great height; to leap on an animal; to get on horseback; to rise in value.
MOUNT, v. t. To raise or lift on high; to ascend, climb, or scale; to place one's self on horseback; to furnish with horses; to prepare for use or embellish; to be furnished with guns, as a vessel; to place on a carriage, as cannon.
MOUNTAIN (mount'in), n. A high or large eminence rising above the common level of the earth, but of no definite altitude.
MOUNTAIN, a. Pertaining to a mountain; found or growing on a mountain; *mountain-blue*, malachite; *mountain-cork*, the elastic kind of asbestos.
MOUNTAIN-ASH, n. An ornamental tree with beautiful bunches of red berries; rowan.
MOUNTAIN-EER, n. A dweller on a mountain.
MOUNTAIN-OUS, a. Abounding with mountains.
MOUNTE-BANK, n. A stage-doctor; a false pretender.
MOUNTE-BANK, v. t. To cheat; to impose on.
MOUNTING, n. The act of mounting; an ascent; the act of preparing for use or embellishing; an ornament.
MOURN, v. i. To express grief or sorrow; to wear the customary habit of sorrow.
MOURN, v. t. To grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful manner.—**SYN.** To grieve; sorrow; lament; deplore, which see.
MOURNER, n. One who mourns or laments.
MOURNFUL, a. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting appearance of grief; causing sorrow; feeling grief.—**SYN.** Sad; lugubrious; doleful; sorrowful; lamentable; afflictive; grievous; calamitous. [sorrow.]
MOURNFUL-LY, ad. So as to bring or express **MOURNFULNESS**, n. Sorrow; grief; expression of grief.
MOURNING, n. A act of sorrowing; dress or customary habit worn by mourners.
MOURNING, a. Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.
MOURNING-DOVE, n. A species of dove, so called from its plaintive note.
MOUSE, n.; pl. **MICE**. A small well-known animal; among seamen, a knob formed on a rope by spun yarn, to prevent the noose from slipping.
MOUSE (mous), v. i. To catch mice; to be aly.
MOUSE-HOLE, n. A hole where mice may enter and pass; a very small hole.
MOUSER, n. A cat that catches mice.
MOUSE-TRAP, n. A trap for catching mice.
MOUS-TACHE. See **MUSTACHE**.
MOUTH, n. The aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an entrance or opening, as of a jar, cave, &c.; the part of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or a lake; words uttered; voice, &c.; the principal speaker.
MOUPE, v. t. To utter with a full affected voice; to reproach or insult; v. i. to vociferate; to rant.
MOUTED, a. Furnished with a mouth. Used in composition.
MOUTHER, n. An affected speaker or declaimer.
MOUTHFUL, n. As much as the mouth holds.
MOUTHING, n. A full affected utterance.
MOUTHLESS, a. Having no mouth.
MOUTH-PIECE (-peece), n. Piece of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for another.
MOVABLE (moov'a-bl), a. That can be moved or in any way made to change place or posture; that may or does change from one time to another, as a *movable* feast.
MOVABLES (moov'a-blz), n. pl. Goods; furniture, &c.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEAR; MARINE, MERE; MOVE.

MÓVA-BLY, ad. So that it can be moved.

MÓVE (moov), v. t. To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to excite to action; to excite from a state of rest; to excite tenderness or feeling in; to cause anger, tumult or trembling; to bring forward for consideration or acceptance; to recommend or give an impulse to; v. i. to change place; to walk; to propose.—**SYN.** To stir; trouble; affect; prompt; induce; incline.

MOVE (moov), n. The act of moving, as in chess.

MOVEMENT (moov'-), n. The act of moving; excited action; in music, a strain or part of a strain; the entire wheel-work of a watch or clock; the party of progress.—**SYN.** Motion.—**NOTES** expresses the general idea of "not being at rest;" movement points more especially to the agent or thing that moves, or the commencement of motion, as the movements of an army, a movement in society, &c.

MÓVER, n. One that moves or makes a proposal.

MOVING, a. Changing place; causing to move; exciting or adapted to excite the passions or affections; pathetic; affecting.

MOVING-LY, ad. Feelingly; so as to excite passion; pathetically.

MOW (mow), n. A pile of hay in a barn.

MOW (mow), v. t. To pile hay or sheaves of grain in a heap or mass in a barn.

MÓW (mow), v. t. [pret. **MOWED**; pp. **MOWN**, **MOWN**.] To cut with a scythe; to level; to destroy; v. i. to cut grass; to practise or perform the business of mowing; to gather in a crop of hay.

MÓW'-BERN (mow'-), n. i. To heat and ferment in a barn.

MÓWED (móde), a. Cut with a scythe; cleared of grass with a scythe.

MÓWER (mó'er), n. One who mows or cuts grass.

MÓWING (mó'ing), n. The act of cutting with a scythe.

MÓWN (móne), a., from **Mów**. Cut with a scythe.

MÓXA, n. Primarily, the down of a Chinese plant used for curing certain disorders by burning it on the skin; hence any remedy used in the same manner.

MCCH, a. Great in quantity; long in duration.

MCCH, n. A great quantity; more than enough; heavy service; something strange.

MCCH, ad. In a great degree; often or long.

MC'CID, a. Musty; mouldy; slimy.

MC'CI-LAGE, n. A slimy substance of vegetables; the liquor which lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the animal body.

MC'CI-LAG'I-NOUS, a. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; partaking of the nature of mucilage.

SYN. Lubricous; slimy; ropy; viscons.

MUCK, n. Moist vegetable matter; dung in a moist state.—The phrase to run a muck has no connection with this word. It is borrowed from the Malay word amok, slaughter, and denotes to rush out attacking all that comes in the way, as is done by certain fanatics in the East under furious excitement.

MUCK, v. t. To manure with muck.

MUCK-HEAP, } n. A dung-hill.

MUCK-HILL, } n. A dung-hill.

MUCKLE (muk'l), a. Much; large. [*Scotch.*]

MUCK-WORM (wurm), a. A worm in muck; a miser.

MUCKY, a. Full of muck; filthy.

MUCOUS (mú'kus), a. Pertaining to mucus; slimy; viscons.

MUCO-NÁ-TED, a. Narrowed to a point.

MUCU-LENT, a. Moist and moderately viscons.

MUCUS, n. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, as of the nostrils.

MUD, n. Wet earth; slime; mire.

MUD, v. t. To make foul with mud; to bury in mud; to stir the sediment in liquors.

MUDDIED (múddid), a. Soiled with mud; made turbid; confused in mind.

MUDDI-LY, ad. With foul mixture.

MU'DI-NESS, n. State of being muddy; foulness caused by mud, &c.; intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

MUDDLE, v. t. To make foul or turbid, as water; to make half drunk; to stupefy; v. i. to contract

fish; to be in a confused or dirty state.

MUDDLE, n. A confused or turbid state.

MUDDY, a. Having the state or quality of foulness; dirty; turbid; impure; heavy; dark.

MUDDY, v. t. To soil with mud; to make foul.

MUDDY-ING, n. State of being soiled or clouded with mud.

MU'SILL, n. In bridges, the sill that lies on the bottom of a river or lake.

MU'ZZIN, n. A Mohammedan crier of the hour.

MUFF, n. A cover of skin and fur for the hands.

MUFFIN, n. A delicate, light, spongy cake, baked on a griddle.

MUFFLE (múff), n. A chemical vessel used for the purification of gold and silver.

MUFFLE, v. t. To cover closely; to blindfold; to put muzzing or a soft substance round an ear to prevent noise; to wind something round the strings of a drum to render the sound grave or solemn.

MUFFLED (múff'd), a. Covered closely, as the face, &c.; deadened in sound, as a drum.

MC'FLEE, n. A kind of cover for the face.

MC'FTI (múfti), n. A Mohammedan high-priest.

MCG, n. An earthen or metal cup for drink.

MCGISH, n. i. Moist; damp; close.

MCGWORT, n. The common name of the artemisia vulgaris, which is closely allied to wormwood.

MU-LÁTTO, n.; pl. **MC-LI'ROSA**. The offspring of a negro by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro; a pertaining to a mulatto; of the colour of a mulatto.

MULBERRY, n. A tree and its fruit.

MULCH, n. Loose matter, like decayed leaves, straw, &c., placed around the roots of plants to protect them in drought or extreme cold.

MULCH, v. t. To cover with half-rotten straw, litter, &c.

MULCHING, n. The application of mulch to the roots of plants.

MULCT, n. A fine; penalty for an offence; v. t. to fine; to punish by a fine.

MULCT-A-BY, a. Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

MULE, n. An animal or plant of a mongrel kind, the produce of different species; an instrument for cotton-spinning, called also a mule jenny.

MULE-SPIN-NEE, n. One who spins on a mule.

MULET-EER, n. A driver or keeper of mules.

MULISH, a. Like a mule; stubborn; sullen.

MULL, v. t. To spice and sweeten wine; to dull, deaden, or dispirit.

MULL, n. A thin, soft kind of muslin, called also mull-mull.

MULLED (múld), a. Softened, sweetened, and enriched with spices, as wine.

MULLEN, } n. A well-known plant growing be-

MULLEIN, } side roads, &c.

MULLEB, n. A stone for grinding colours.

MULLET, n. A fish highly esteemed for food.

MULLION (mú'yun), n. A perpendicular division in a window-frame.

MULT-ÁNGU-LAR (áng'gu-lar), a. Having many angles.

MUL-TI-DENTATE, a. Furnished with many teeth.

MUL-TI-FÁR-I-OUS, a. Having great variety.

MUL-TI-FÁR-I-OUS-LY, ad. In various ways.

MUL-TI-FÁR-I-OUS-NESS, n. Great diversity.

MUL-TI-FOLD, a. Many times doubled.

MUL-TI-FORM, a. Having many shapes.

MUL-TI-FORM-TY, n. Diversity of forms, shapes, or appearances.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—e as x; ô as j; s as x; ch as sh; this.

MUL-TI-LATER-AL, a. Having many sides.
 MUL-TI-LINE-AL, a. Having many lines.
 MUL-TI-LOCU-LAR, a. Having many cells.
 MUL-TI-LO-QUENCE, n. Use of many words.
 MUL-TI-PAR-ROUS, a. Bearing many at a birth.
 MUL-TI-PAR-TITE, a. Divided into many parts.
 MUL-TI-PEID, n. An insect with many feet.
 MUL-TI-PLE, n. A number which contains another a certain number of times; in arithmetic, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly.
 MUL-TI-PLEX, a. Many-fold.
 MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE, } a. That may be multi-
 MUL-TI-PLI-CABLE, } plied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CAND, n. A number to be multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATE, a. Consisting of many.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATION, n. Act of multiplying; a rule or operation for finding the sum of any given number repeated any proposed number of times.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATOR, n. The number by which another is multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLICI-TY (-plis'e-ty), n. State of being many; many of the same kind.
 MUL-TI-PLI-ER, n. He or the number that multiplies or that increases numbers.
 MUL-TI-PLY, v. t. To make more by addition or natural generation; in arithmetic, to increase any given number as often as there are units in any other given number.
 MUL-TI-PLY, v. i. To grow in number or extent.—*SYN.* To increase; extend; spread; add; accumulate; enlarge.
 MUL-TIS'ONOUS, a. Having many sounds.
 MUL-TITUDE, n. A great number; the sum of many; lower class of society.—*SYN.* Assembly; assemblage; collection; swarm; throng; mass; crowd; populace.
 MUL-TI-TUDIN-ARY, } a. Consisting of a great
 MUL-TI-TUDINOUS, } number; manifold.
 MUL-TI-VALVE, } a. Having many valves.
 MUL-TI-VALVU-LAR, }
 MULTURE (mult'yur), n. A grinding; toll paid for grinding.
 MCM, n. A species of ale made from wheat malt; a. silent; as an exclamation, be silent! hush!
 MCM-BLE, v. i. or t. To eat with the lips close; to chew one's words; to mutter or speak indistinctly.
 MCM-BLER, n. One that mutters or speaks low.
 MUMM, v. i. To mask; to sport in disguise.
 MCM-MER, n. One who makes sport in a mask.
 MCM-MER-Y, n. Sport in masks; farcical show.
 MUM-MI-FI-CATION, n. The act of making or being made into a mummy.
 MCM-MI-FORM, a. In form like a mummy.
 MUM-MI-FY, v. t. To embalm, as a mummy.
 MUMMY, n. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians.
 MUMP, v. i. or t. To move the lips with the mouth almost closed; to use beggarly tricks; to nibble.
 MUMPER, n. A beggar.
 MUM-PISH, a. Being or appearing dull; sullen; cross.
 MUMPS, n. pl. An inflammation or swelling of the glands of the neck; silliness.
 MUNCH, v. i. or t. To eat fast and much.
 MUNCHER, n. One that eats eagerly.
 MUNDANE, a. Belonging to this world.
 MUN-DIFI-CATION, n. The act of cleansing.
 MUNICI-PAL (nisi'pal), a. Belonging to a corporation, city, state, or nation.—*SYN.* Corporate; civic; civil; national.
 MU-NIC-I-PALI-TY, n. A district, its people or government.
 MU-NIFI-CENCE, n. The art of giving liberally from generous motives.—*SYN.* Liberality; beneficence; generosity; bounteousness; bountifulness; bounty.

MU-NIFI-CENT, a. Giving liberally and generously.—*SYN.* Liberal; generous; beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; benevolent, which see.
 MU-NI-MENT, n. Fortification for defence; a writing by which claims or rights are defended.
 MU-NITION (nisi'b'un), n. A fortress or defence; materials used in war; ammunition; provisions or stores for army or navy, &c.
 MUN-JEET, n. A species of madder, produced in various districts of India.
 MUR-AL, a. Pertaining or attached to a wall; resembling a wall.
 MUR-DER, n. The killing of a human being with premeditated malice; an outcry when life is in danger.
 MUR-DER, v. t. To kill a human being with premeditated malice; to put an end to.—*SYN.* To kill; assassinate; slay; massacre; destroy. *See* KILL.
 MUR-DER-ER, n. One guilty of murder.
 MUR-DER-OUS, a. Guilty of murder; consisting in or done with murder; addicted to blood; premeditating or committing murder.—*SYN.* Bloody; sanguinary; cruel; savage.
 MUR-DER-OUS-LY, ad. With murderous or bloody spirit; like murder.
 MURI-ATE, n. A kind of salt formed of muriatic acid and a base; if with an excess of acid, oxy-muriate; if not enough, sub-muriate; in a state of dryness, chlorid.
 MURI-ATED, a. Combined with muriatic acid; brined.
 MU-RI-ATIC, a. Muriatic acid (more properly hydrochloric) is composed of equal parts of hydrogen and chlorine.
 MUR-K'LY, ad. Obscurely; gloomily.
 MUR-KY, a. Dark; gloomy; cloudy.
 MUR-MUR, v. i. To make a low continued noise, as a hum of bees, or as a stream, waves, or flame; to utter complaints or sullen discontent in a low, half articulate voice.—*SYN.* To mutter; grumble; purr; complain; repine.
 MUR-MUR, n. A purring sound, as of a stream; a low, repeated sound; a half-suppressed complaint, &c.
 MUR-MUR-ER, n. One who mutters or complains.
 MUR-MUR-ING, n. The utterance of a low sound; a confused noise; complaint.
 MUR-RAIN (murr'in), n. An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.
 MUS-CA-DEL, } n. A rich wine; a grape.
 MUS-CA-DINE, }
 MUS-CAT, } n. A pear.
 MUS-CA-TEL, }
 MUS-CLE (mus'al), n. A fleshy part of the body, consisting of fibres inclosed in their cellular membrane, admitting of contraction and relaxation, and thus serving as the organs of motion in animals; a bivalvular shell-fish.
 MUS-CO-VÁ'DO, n. Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are obtained by refining.
 MUS-CO-VY-GLASS, n. Mica, the large plates of which are brought from Eastern Russia.
 MUS-CU-LAR, a. Pertaining to or performed by a muscle; strong; vigorous.
 MUS-CU-LARI-TY, n. State of being muscular.
 MUSE (múze), n. Deity of poetry; deep thought.
 MUSE (múze), v. i. To think closely or in silence; to be so absorbed in contemplation as not to notice passing scenes, &c.—*SYN.* To meditate; think. *See* Ponder.
 MUSE, v. t. To ponder; to study in silence.
 MUSE-FUL, a. Silently thoughtful; being absent in mind.
 MUSE-LESS, a. Disregarding poetry.
 MUSER, n. One that thinks closely or is absent in mind.
 MU-SER, n. pl. In mythology, the nine sister goddesses presiding over the liberal arts.
 MU-SÉUM, n. A cabinet of curiosities.

- 1, 2, &c., long.**—**1, 2, &c., short.**—CIRE, FÜR, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, STRID; MÖVE.
- MUSH, n.** Maze-meal and water boiled; hasty pudding.
- MUSHROOM, n.** A name of numerous plants of the natural order of fungi; an upstart.
- MUSIC, n.** Melody or harmony; succession of sounds modulated or combined to please the ear; science of harmonical sounds; art of combining sounds to please the ear; any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony; order; harmony of revolution.
- MUSICAL, a.** Belonging to music; melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear.
- MUSICAL-GLASSES, n.** A musical instrument formed of a number of glass goblets, played on with the fingers damped.
- MUSICAL-LY, ad.** Harmoniously; melodiously; with sweet sounds.
- MUSICALIAN (-ish'ən), n.** One who sings or performs on a musical instrument; one skilled in music.
- MUSIC-MASTER, n.** One who teaches music.
- MUSE, n.** A kind of deer, and a strong-scented substance procured from it.
- MUSK, v. t.** To perfume with musk.
- MUSKET, n.** A species of fire-arms. [ret.]
- MUSKET-EEER, n.** A soldier armed with a musket.
- MUSKET-ON, n.** A short thick musket.
- MUSKET-RY, n.** Muskets in general or their fire.
- MUSKET-SHOT, n.** The shot of a musket; the distance a musket will carry a ball.
- MUSKMELON, n.** A delicate species of melon with a musky fragrance.
- MUSKRAT, n.** A small quadruped that burrows in the banks of streams, having the smell of musk, valued for its fur.
- MUSKY, a.** Having the odour of musk; fragrant.
- MUSLIN, n.** A fine cotton cloth with a downy nap.
- MUSLIN, a.** Made of muslin, as a muslin gown.
- MUSLIN-DE-LAINE, n.** [Fr.] A sort of light, thin woollen cloth, used for ladies' dresses, &c.
- MUSLIN-ET, n.** A coarse cotton cloth.
- MUSQUITO (mus-ké'to), n.; pl. Mus-quí'tos (mus-ké'toz).** A small annoying insect, bred in the water.
- MUSRÓLE, n.** The nose band of a bridle.
- MUSSEL, n.** A shell-fish. See MUSCLE.
- MUSUL-MAN, n.; pl. Mus-ul-máns.** A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed.
- MUSUL-MAN'IC, a.** Belonging to Mussulmans.
- MUSUL-MAN-ISH, a.** mans.
- MUST, v. t.** To be obliged; to be morally fit; used as an auxiliary verb.
- MUST, v. t.** To grow mouldy and fetid.
- MUST, n.** New wine unfermented.
- MUSTACHE (mus-tash'), n. s.** Long hair on the upper lip.
- MUSTACHE, n. pl.** } upper lip.
- MUSTACHIO, n.** } upper lip.
- MUSTACHIOED (-ish'ód), a.** Having mustaches.
- MUSTANG, n.** A small, hardy prairie horse in California, &c.
- MUSTARD, n.** A plant and its pungent seed, which, ground into powder, is a well-known condiment.
- MUSTEE, n.** A child of a white person and a NEG-TEE, } quadrum in the West Indies.
- MUSTER, v. t.** To collect troops for review, parade, &c.; to gather persons or things; v. i. to meet in one place; to assemble. —SYN. To assemble; collect; gather; review, &c.
- MUSTER, n.** A review; collection; register of forces.
- MUSTER-MASTER, n.** One who superintends the muster of troops, and takes account of their equipments, &c.
- MUSTER-ROLL, n.** A list of forces.
- MUSTY, ad.** With a musty smell; sourly.
- MUSTY, n.** The state or quality of being musty; mouldiness; damp foulness.
- MUSTY, a.** Affected with mould; spoiled by damp or age, &c. —SYN. Mouldy; fetid; ill flavoured; stale.
- MUTABILITY, n.** Susceptibility of change; state or habit of frequently changing; disposition of mind for change. —SYN. Changeableness; instability; inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; variability.
- MUTABLE, a.** Subject to, susceptible of, or given to change. —SYN. Changeable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; unsettled; wavering; variable.
- MUTATION, n.** Change or process of changing; alteration either in form or qualities.
- MUTE, a.** Uttering no sound; speechless; not sounded, as a mute letter. —SYN. Silent; dumb. —One is silent who does not speak; one is dumb who can not, or want of the proper organs, as a child is born dumb, a dumb beast, &c.; one is mute who is held back from speaking by some special cause, as he was mute through fear, &c. Such is the case with most of those who never speak from childhood; they are not ordinarily dumb, but mute because they are deaf, and therefore never learn to talk; and hence their more appropriate name is deaf-mutes.
- MUTE, n.** One who is silent; a silent letter; in Turkey, a dumb officer that acts as executioner. In England, one employed to stand before a house previous to a funeral; a brass utensil used to deaden or soften the sounds of the violin.
- MUTE, v. t.** To discharge the contents of the bowels, as a fowl; a. the dung of birds.
- MUTELY, ad.** Silently; without uttering words or sounds.
- MUTELATE, v. t.** To cut off, as a limb; to separate or remove an important part; to render imperfect. —SYN. To maim; mangle; deprive; retrench.
- MUTILATION, n.** Act of depriving of a limb or of some essential part.
- MUTILATOR, n.** One who mutilates.
- MUTINEER, n.** One who resists order in the army or navy.
- MUTINOUS, a.** Disposed to resist authority; resisting authority. —SYN. Seditious; rebellious; disorderly; turbulent; insurgent.
- MUTINY, n.** An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders.
- MUTINY, v. i.** To rise against authority in the military or naval service.
- MUTTER, v. i. or t.** To speak low; to grumble.
- MUTTERER, n.** A grumbler; a murmurer.
- MUTTERING, n.** A grumbling or murmuring; a. low or grumbling.
- MUTTON (mut'n), n.** Flesh of sheep; a sheep.
- MUTTON-CHOP, n.** A rib of mutton for broiling, &c.
- MUTTON-FIST, n.** A large and red hand.
- MUTUAL (-yu-ál), a.** Interchanged; given and received, as mutual affection, mutual vows. —SYN. Common. —Common is applied to that which belongs alike, or is common, to the parties concerned, as our common country, a common friend. Mutual implies an interchange of the thing spoken of between the parties, as mutual friendship. Hence to speak of "a mutual friend" (as if a friend could be interchanged) is a gross error; while it is proper to speak of having a mutual desire to promote the interests of a common friend or of our common country.
- MUTUALITY, n.** State of being mutual.
- MUTUALLY, ad.** In a mutual manner; interchangeably.
- MUTZLE, v. t.** To fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating.
- MUTZLE, n.** The nose or mouth; a fastening for the mouth.
- MUTZLE-BING, n.** The ring round the mouth of a canon.
- MUZZY, a.** Absent; bewildered.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; V'CI0US.—GAS K; Ô AS J; SAS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

MY, *pron.* [Contracted from *Sax. migen*.] Belonging to me.

MYLO-DON, *n.* An extinct edentate animal.

MYN-HEEE', *n.* My Lord; a Dutchman.

MY-OG-RAPH-Y, *n.* A description of the muscles of the body.

MY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to myology.

MY-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One conversant with myology.

MY-OL-O-GY, *n.* An account of, or the doctrine of the muscles.

MY'OPE, *n.*; *pl.* *MY'OPES*. A short-sighted person.

MY'O-PY, *n.* Short-sightedness.

MY'YSIS, *n.* A disease of the eye.

MYRI-AD, *n.* The number of ten thousand; an immense indefinite number.

MYRI-A-GRAM, *n.* A French measure equal to 10,000 grammes, or about 22 pounds.

MYE-I-AL'T-ER, *a.* A French measure of nearly 10,000 litres, or nearly 42 horseheads wine measure.

MYR-I-AN'E-TER, *n.* In French linear measure, 10,000 metres, or nearly 6½ miles.

MYE'I-A-POD, *n.* One of an order or class of insects having many feet or legs.

MYRI-ARE, *n.* A French measure of 10,000 acres, or nearly 247 acres.

MYE'I-O-LOGUE (-lôg), *n.* An extemporaneous funeral song.

MYR-I-O-RA'MA, *n.* Literally, ten thousand views.

MYRMI-DON (17) (mür'me-don), *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.

MYRRH (mür), *n.* A bitter, aromatic gum-resin in the form of drops or globules.

MYR-TACIOUS, *a.* Of or pertaining to the myrtle.

MYRTLE (mürtl), *n.* A shrub of several species.

MY-SELF, a compound pronoun used after *I*, and marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; *I*; not another.

MYSTA-GOGUE (-gôz), *n.* An interpreter of mysteries; an exhibitor of church relics.

MYST-ER-I-0US, *a.* Not easily understood; not revealed or explained.—*Syn.* Obscure; occult; secret.

MYST-ER-I-0US-LY, *ad.* In a secret or obscure manner.

MYST-ER-I-0US-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being obscure; artful perplexity.

MYST-ER-Y, *n.* A profound secret; something beyond human comprehension; a kind of religious drama. The mysteries, among the ancients, were secret religious rites or ceremonies, to which only the initiated were admitted.

MYSTIC, *a.* Obscure; secret; involving

MYSTIC-AL, *a.* some secret meaning; allegorical.

MYSTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With a secret meaning.

MYSTIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mystical.

MYSTIC-ISM, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrine of mystics.

MYSTICS, *n. pl.* Those who profess to receive, in holy contemplation, true religious knowledge, or impressions directly from the Divine Spirit.

MYSTI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing mysterious.

MYSTI-FY, *v. t.* To involve in mystery.

MYTH, *n.* A fictitious story; fable.

MYTHIC, *a.* Fabulous; pertaining to a myth.—*AL*, *a.* myth.

MYTH-O-LOG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to mythology.

MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* logy or fables.

MYTHO-L-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology.

MYTHO-L-O-GY, *n.* A system of fables and fabu-

lous doctrines respecting the deities of heathen nations.

MIXON, *n.* A fish allied to the mullet.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter in English, is an imperfect, mute or semivowel, having a uniform or nasal sound, as in *not*. After *m* it is uniformly silent, as in *hymn*, and often after *l*, as in *kula*.

NAB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.

NABOB, *n.* A deputy or governor of a province in India; a rich man.

NACRE, *a.* A beautiful iridescent substance lining the interior of certain shells.

NACRE-0US, *a.* Having an iridescent lustre, like mother-of-pearl.

NADIR, *n.* The point opposite the zenith and directly under our feet.

NAG, *n.* A small horse, or a horse in general.

NAIAD (nâ'yad), *n.* A water nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs.

NAI-DES (nâ'ya-dêz) *n. pl.* Water nymphs; in conchology, a family of fresh-water shells.

NAIL, *n.* A horny substance on the end of the fingers and toes; a claw; an iron pin; a stud; a boss; two inches and a quarter.

NAIL v. t. To fasten with a nail; to stud.

NAIL-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAIL-ER-Y, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NA'IVE (nâ'ive), *a.* [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous.

NA'IVE-TE (nâ'ive-tê), *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.

NAKED, *a.* Having no covering; bare; open; without disguise, addition, &c.; not concealed; exposed.

NAKED-LY, *ad.* Openly; plainly. [defence.

NAKED-NESS, *n.* Bareness; want of covering or

NAM'BY-NAM'BY, *n.* Something affected or trivial.

NAME, *n.* That by which a person or thing is called; reputation; remembrance; authority, as in the name of; appearance, as in name merely.—

Syn. Appellation; title; denomination.—*Names* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. *Appellation*, though sometimes

put for name simply, denotes, more properly, a descriptive term, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic, as *Charles the Bold*, *Philip the Stammerer*. A *title* is a term, employed to point out one's rank, office, &c., as the *Duke of Bedford*, *Paul the Apostle*, &c. *Denomina-*

tion is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals; thus the Church of Christ is divided into different denominations, as Congrega-

tionalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, &c.

NAME, *v. t.* To mention or call by name; to give a name.—*Syn.* To denominate; style; mention; nominate; specify.

NAMELESS, *a.* Having no name; anonymous.

NAME'LY, *ad.* Particularly; that is to say.

NAMESAKE, *n.* A person of the same name.

NAN-KEEN, *n.* A species of buff-coloured cotton cloth.

NAP, *n.* A short sleep; the pile or projecting woolly fibres on cloth.

NAP, *v. t.* To sleep a short time; to be careless.

Syn. To sleep; doze; slumber; drowse.

NAPE, *n.* The joint of the neck behind.

NAPER-Y, *n.* Linen, especially for the table.

NAPHTHA (nâ'p'tha), *n.* A bituminous and very inflammable liquid, of a strong, peculiar odour, which exudes from the earth, or is distilled from coal-tar.

NAPKIN, *n.* A towel; a cloth to wipe things.

NAPLESS, *a.* Having no nap; threadbare.

NAPPI-NESS, *n.* Abundance of nap; the quality of being inclined to take naps.

NAPPY, *a.* Having a nap; frothy; spumy; heady.

NAR-CIS-SUS, *n.* A genus of plants comprising the daffodils, jonquills, &c.

NAR-COTIC, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporific.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

NAR-COTIC, *n.* A medicine which, in proper doses, relieves pain and induces sleep, but in larger doses causes stupor, convulsions, and even death.

NAR-CO-TINE, *n.* Narcotic principle of opium.

NAR-CO-TISM, *n.* The state of being rendered drowsy; the effect of a narcotic.

NARD, *n.* Spikenard; an odoriferous plant; an unguent prepared from it.

NAR-RATE or **NAR-RATE**, *v. t.* To recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event, &c.; to write the particulars of a history, &c.—*SYN.* To tell; rehearse; relate.

NAR-RATION, *n.* The act of telling the particulars of an event; a statement, oral or written, of any transaction.—*SYN.* Relation; recital; rehearsal; description; account, which see.

NAR-RA-TIVE, *a.* Relating particulars; apt to relate stories, &c.; *n.* a recital of particulars; story.

NAR-RATOR, *n.* A relator; a reciter.

NAR-BOW (nár'ró), *a.* Of little breadth; of little extent; not liberal or bountiful.—*SYN.* Contracted; limited; strait; close; confined.

NAR-BOW, *v. t.* To contract in breadth; to draw into less compass; *v. i.* to become less broad; to contract in size.

NAR-BOW-ING, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed; the act of contracting.

NAR-BOW-LY, *ad.* Closely; nearly; hardly.

NAR-BOW-MINDED, *a.* Iliberal; mean-spirited.

NAR-BOW-NESS, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness; smallness of extent or estate, &c.; want of liberal views.—*SYN.* Contractedness; illiberality.

NAR-BOWS, *n. pl.* A narrow passage through a mountain or between hills or highlands; a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound.

NAR-WAL, } *n.* The sea unicorn.

NAR-WHAL, }

NAR'AL (ná'al), *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose; a medicine operating through the nose.

NAR'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose.

NAS-CENT, *a.* Beginning to exist; growing.

NAS-I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of the nose.

NASTI-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; obscenely.

NASTI-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; filth; obscenity.

NAS-TURTUM, } *n.* An annual plant of strong smell whose fruit is used as a pickle; Indian cress.

NASTY, *a.* Disgustingly filthy.—*SYN.* Wet; filthy; foul; dirty.—Any thing nasty is wet or damp (Ger. *nass*, wet), and disgusts by its stickiness or odour. Not so with *filthy* and *foul*, which imply only that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, as *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapours, &c.

There is a rather peculiar use of this word in calling a rain in fine drops a *nasty* rain, a day of such rain a *nasty* day, a sky which portends it a *nasty* sky, thus retaining the original sense of *wet* as the leading idea. It is the same with the word *dirty*, speaking of a *dirty* rain and a *dirty* day, &c.; and it is not improbable that this word, like the other, had originally the sense of *wet*.

NATAL, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth. See **NATIVE**.

NATANT, *a.* Swimming; floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

NAT-ATION, *n.* A swimming; a floating.

NAT-TO-BIAL, *a.* Swimming or adapted to swimming, as birds, &c.

NAT-TO-BY, *a.* Enabling to swim.

NATION, *n.* A body of people under one government, generally of like origin and language. See **PEOPLE**.

NATION-AL (násh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public; general; common to a nation.

NATION-AL-ISM, } (násh'un-), { *n.* The state

NATION-AL-NESS, } of being national.

NAT-ION-AL-ITY, *n.* The quality of being na-

tional; national character; state of belonging to a nation.

NATION-AL-IZE (násh'un-), *v. t.* To make national.

NATIVE, *a.* Born with the being; not acquired; pertaining to the place of birth; that of which any thing is made.—*SYN.* Natural; natal.—*Natural* refers to the nature (*natura*) of a thing; *native* (from *nascor*, *natus*) to one's birth or origin, as a native country, language, &c.; *natal* (*natalis*) to the circumstances of one's birth, as a natal day or star. *Native* talent is that which is inborn; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is artificial.

NATIVE, *n.* One born in a place.

NATIVE-LY, *ad.* By birth; naturally.

NATIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being native.

NAT-IV-ITY, *n.* Birth; manner of birth; state or place of being produced; the birth-day of the Saviour.

NATU-RAL (nát'yg-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the constitution or essential qualities of things; produced according to or by nature; not artificial or far-fetched; th: which is not revealed, as natural religion; born out of wedlock, as a natural child. See **NATIVE**.

NATU-RAL, *n.* An idiot; a fool; one born without the usual powers of understanding.

NATU-RAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of nature; the doctrine of those who deny supernatural agency in the miracles, revelation, and grace of God, &c.

NATU-RAL-IST, *n.* One who studies or is versed in natural history.

NATU-RAL-I-ZATION, *n.* Admission to the privileges of native citizens or subjects.

NATU-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To confer on an alien the rights of citizenship; to make natural; to accustom; to make vernacular or our own; to accustom.

NATU-RAL-LY, *ad.* According to nature or the usual course of things; spontaneously.

NATU-RAL-NESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature; conformity to nature.

NATCRE (nát'ykr), *n.* The system of created things; figuratively, the agent or Creator of things; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind; sentiments, &c., conformed to nature; birth.

NAUGHT (naut), *n.* Nothing.

NAUGHT, *a.* Worthless.

NAUGHTILY (naw'te-ly), *ad.* In a bad manner; wickedly; vilely.

NAUGHTI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of badness.—*SYN.* Badness; perverseness; mischievousness.

NAUGHTY (naw'ty), *a.* Being bad or perverse; mischievous; perverse; toward.

NAUS-EO-PY, *n.* The art of discovering approaching ships at a distance.

NAUSEA (naw'shea), *n.* Sickness at the stomach.

—*SYN.* Loathing; disgust; qualmsiness.

NAUSE-ATE (naw'she-ate), *v. t.* To affect with disgust; to loathe; *v. i.* to become qualmish; to feel disgust.

NAUSEOUS (naw'shus), *a.* Causing disgust; regarded with abhorrence.—*SYN.* Loathsome; disgusting.

NAUSEOUS-LY, *ad.* With disgust.

NAUSEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust; loathsomeness.

NAUTI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to seamen and navigation.—*SYN.* Marine; maritime; naval, which see.

NAUTI-LUS, *n.* A cephalopodous mollusc, with a spiral chambered shell.

NAVAL, *a.* Consisting of or belonging to ships.—*SYN.* Nautical.—*Naval* (from *navis*) is applied to ships or a navy; *nautical* (from *nauta*) to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of a *naval* as opposed to a *military* engagement; *naval*

NAVY, WOLF, BOOK; BILE, BILL; VICIOUS.—S as K; ð as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

- equipments or stores, a naval triumph, a naval officer, &c., and of nautical pursuits or instruction, nautical calculations, and nautical almanac, &c.
- NAVE, *n.* The middle of a church; the hub or central part of a wheel.
- NAVEL (nâ'vl), *n.* The middle of the abdomen.
- NAVEL-STRING, *n.* The ligament that attaches a fetus to the placenta; the umbilical cord.
- NA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* Relating to ships or boats; like a boat.
- NAVI-GA-BLE, *a.* Passable for ships or boats.
- NAVI-GA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being navi-
NAVI-GA-BIL-ITY, } gable.
- NAVI-GATE, *v. t.* To pass on water with ships; to sail or steam; *v. t.* to pass over in ships; to sail on; to steer, as a vessel.
- NAV-I-GATION, *n.* The act of passing in ships or other vessels, or of managing ships in sailing; ships in general.
- NAVI-GA-TOR, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship; one who navigates or sails.
- NAV'VY, *n.* (contraction for navigator.) An excavator or labourer on a railway, canal, &c.
- NAVY, *n.* A fleet of ships; ships of war; the officers and men belonging to a navy; the naval service.
- NAY (nâ), *n.* Denial; refusal.
- NAY, *ad.* No; a word of denying or refusal; not only so; not this alone.
- NAZA-RENE', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; an epithet of contempt applied to the early Christians.
- NAZA-RITE, *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to great purity of life and devotion, especially to abstinence from intoxicating drinks.
- NAZE, *n.* A cliff or headland.
- NEAP (neep), *n.* The pole or tongue of a cart, &c.
- NEAP, *a.* Low, as neap tides, which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, and are opposed to spring tides.
- NEAPED (neept), *a.* Left aground, as a ship at neap tide.
- NE-A-POLI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Naples.
- NEAR (neer), *a.* Not far distant in place, time, or degree; closely connected with; affecting one's interests; next to, as opposed to off; intimate; close; covetous; *ad.* almost; within a little distance.
- NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer to; *v. i.* to draw near.
- NEAREST, *a.* Shortest; most direct.
- NEARLY, *ad.* At hand; closely; sparingly.
- NEARNESS, *n.* Closeness; close alliance; covetousness.
- NEAR-SIGHTED (neer-sit'ed), *a.* Discerning objects within short distances; short-sighted.
- NEAT (neet), *n.* (attle of the bovine or ox kind.
- NEAT, *a.* Free from uncleanness or impurity; having the quality of neatness; well arranged, as dress; nice; trim. Neat weight, usually *net*, is clear of the cask, box, &c.
- NEATHERD, *n.* One who keeps a herd of cattle.
- NEATLY, *ad.* Cleanly; nicely; handsomely.
- NEATNESS, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness.
- NEB, *n.* Nose; bill; beak of a bird; the point of any thing, as of a pen.
- NEBU-LA, *n.*; pl. NEBU-LÆ [L.] A dark spot; film in the eye; a faint, cloud-like appearance or spot among the stars, shown by the telescope to be clusters of small stars.
- NEBU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.
- NEB-U-LOSI-TY, *n.* State of being cloudy or hazy; a state or appearance like that of a nebula.
- NEBU-LOUS, *a.* Resembling a collection of vapours; pertaining to nebulae.
- NECESSA-RIES (nê'se-sa-ri-ê), *n. pl.* Things needful for life.
- NECESSA-RI-LY, *ad.* From necessity; unavoidably.
- NECESSA-RY, *a.* That must be; indispensable; requisite; inevitable, as a conclusion or result; acting from compulsion.—*SYN.* Needful; essential; unavoidable; *n.* something indispensable; a privy.
- NE-CES-SI-TA-RI-AN, } *n.* One who advocates the
NE-CES-SA-RI-AN, } doctrine of philosophical necessity.
- NE-CES-SI-TATE, *v. t.* To make necessary; to render unavoidable.—*SYN.* To compel; oblige; force; constrain.
- NE-CES-SI-TOUS, *a.* Pressed with poverty; in very great want. See NEED.
- NE-CES-SI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme poverty.
- NE-CES-SI-TY, *n.* That which must be and can not be otherwise; irresistible power; what can not be avoided; pressing want.—*SYN.* Indispensableness; unavoidableness; exigency.
- NECK, *n.* The part which connects the head and trunk of an animal; a narrow tract of land; any part corresponding to a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, &c., as of a gourd, &c.
- NECK-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for men's necks.
- NECKED (nekt), *a.* Having a neck [used in composition], as stiff-necked. [neck.]
- NECKER-CHIEF (nek'er-chif), *n.* A cloth for the NECK-LACE, *n.* A string of beads, &c., worn on the neck.
- NEE-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to an account of the dead.
- NEE-RO-LO-GY, *n.* A register of deaths; an account of the dead or of deaths.
- NEE'RO-MAN-CER, *n.* One who practises necromancy.—*SYN.* Conjuror; enchanter; wizard; sorcerer; magician.
- NEE'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; enchantment; conjuration.
- NEE-RO-MANTIC, *a.* Relating to necromancy.
- NEE-RO-MANTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the black art.
- NEE-RO-POLIS, *n.* A city of the dead; burying-ground.
- NEE-RO-SCOPIE, *a.* Relating to post-mortem examinations.
- NEE-RO'SIS, *n.* Death of bones; disease of plants.
- NEETAR, *n.* The feigned drink of the gods; any sweet and pleasant beverage.
- NEE-TA'RE-AL, } *a.* Consisting of nectar, or
NEE-TA'RE-AN, } resembling it.
NEE-TA'RE-OUS, }
- NEE-TA'RE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.
- NEE-TAR-IFER-OUS, *a.* Producing nectar.
- NEE-TA-RINE, *n.* A fruit of the peach kind; *a.* sweet as nectar.
- NEE-TA'R-I-UM, *n.* The part of a flower that secretes a honey-like substance.
- NEETAR-OUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar.
- NEE-TA-RY, *n.* The melliferous part of a flower; the honey-cup.
- NEED, *n.* Occasion for something; a state that requires supply or relief; want of the means of living.—*SYN.* Necessity.—Necessity is stronger than need; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the necessity of going without that of which we stand very greatly in need. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives; *necessitous* circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering; *needy* circumstances the want of aid or relief.
- NEED, *v. t. or i.* To want; to lack; to require.
- NEEDFUL, *a.* Necessary; required; requisite.
- NEEDFUL-LY, *ad.* Of necessity.
- NEEDILY, *ad.* In want; in poverty.
- NEEDI-NESS, *n.* Want; indigence.
- NEEDLE (nê'dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for sewing, knitting, &c.; the slip of magnetized steel in a compass; something in the form of a needle.
- NEEDLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of needles.
- NEEDLE, *v. t.* To shoot into crystals like needles.
- NEEDLE-FUL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

l, 2, &c., long.—l, 2, &c., short.—CLER, FIE, LIST, PALE, WHITE, THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; NÖVR,

NEEDLESS, *a.* Not requisite; unnecessary.
NEEDLESS-LY, *ad.* Without necessity.
NEEDLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being unnecessary.
NEEDS, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must*.
NEEDY, *a.* Distressed for want of means of living.—*SYN.* Destitute; poor; indigent. See *NED*.
NEER (när), *ad.* A contraction of never.
NE EXE-AT. [*L.*] A writ to prevent a person from going out of the country.
NE-FAR-I-OUS, *a.* Abominably wicked; vile in the highest degree.—*SYN.* Abominable; detestable; horrible; atrocious; infamous; impious; iniquitous, which see.
NE-FAR-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* With extreme wickedness.
NE-GA-TION, *n.* Act of denying; denial; *opposed to affirmation.* In legislation, the right of preventing the enactment of a law.
NE-GA-TIVE, *a.* Implying denial or absence; having the power of denying, &c.
NE-GA-TIVE, *n.* A proposition by which something is denied; a word that denies, as *not*, *no*.
NE-GA-TIVE, *v. t.* To prove the contrary; to reject by vote, as a bill; to deny; to refuse; to reject.
NE-GA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By means of denial.
NEG-LECT, *v. t.* To omit by carelessness or design; to let slip or not notice.—*SYN.* To disregard; disesteem; overlook; slight; contemn.
NEG-LECT, *n.* Forbearance to do a thing that can or ought to be done; omission of attention, &c.; state of being disregarded, &c.; habitual want of regard.—*SYN.* Inattention; disregard; disesteem; omission; negligence, which see.
NEG-LECTER, *n.* One that neglects or omits.
NEG-LECTFUL, *a.* Heedless; disregarding; treating with slight; indicating indifference.
NEG-LECTFUL-LY, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
NEG-LI-GENCE, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.—*SYN.* Neglect.—*Negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act of leaving things undone. The one naturally leads to the other. *Negligent men are neglectful of their duties.*
NEG-LI-GENT, *a.* Apt or wont to omit what ought to be done; not having regard.—*SYN.* Heedless; careless; inattentive; regardless; indifferent; remiss.
NEG-LI-GENT-LY, *ad.* In a heedless manner; remissly.
NE-GO-TIA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable.
NE-GO-TIA-BLE (ne-gō'sha-bl), *a.* That may be negotiated, or transferred by assignment or indorsement.
NE-GO-TI-ATE (ne-gō'shâte), *v. t.* To treat with; to transfer by assignment; *v. i.* to transact business, or treat with another respecting trade or treaty.—*SYN.* To sell; pass; trade; procure.
NE-GO-TI-ATION (-shê-â'shun), *n.* A trading; treaty of business; transaction of business between nations.
NE-GO-TI-ATOR, *n.* One who treats or transacts business.
NEG-RESS, *n.* A female of the black African race.
NEGRO, *n.*; *pl.* *NEGROES*. An African black by birth, or a descendant of one, of full blood.
NEGUS, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice mixed.
NEIGH (nâ), *v. i.* To cry as a horse; to whinny; *n.* the voice of a horse.
NEIGHBOUR (nâ'bur), *n.* One who lives near; in familiarity with another; a fellow-being; a country or nation near.
NEIGHBOUR (nâ'bur), *a.* Near to another; next.
NEIGHBOUR (nâ'bur), *v. t.* To live near; to border on.
NEIGHBOURHOOD (nâ'bur-), *n.* A place near or its inhabitants; state of being near.—*SYN.* Vicinity.—These words differ in degree. *Vicinity*

does not denote so close a connection as *neighbourhood*. A *neighbourhood* is a more immediate vicinity.
NEIGHBOUR-ING (nâ'bur-), *a.* Near; bordering on.
NEIGHBOUR-LI-NESS (nâ'bur-), *n.* State of being neighbourly; civility.
NEIGHBOUR-LY (nâ'bur-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits.—*SYN.* Kind; civil; social; obliging; friendly.
NEITHER (nê'thur or nê'ther), *compound pronoun or substitute.* Not either; no one; *con. nor.*
NEM. CON. [*L.*] That is, *verine contradicte*; no one opposing; unanimously.
NEMO-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a grove.
NE-O-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a *neology*.
NE-O-LOGIST, *n.* One who holds to *rationalistic*
NE-O-LOGI-AN, *n.* views in *theology*.
NE-O-LOGIZE, *v. t.* To introduce *neology*.
NE-O-LOG-Y, *n.* Rationalistic views in *theology*.
The word is applied especially to the philosophical theology of the Germans, which rejects inspiration; rationalism.
NEO-PYTE, *n.* A new convert; a proselyte; a beginner in learning.
NE-O-TERIE, *a.* New; modern; of recent origin.
NE-PENTHE, *n.* A medicine that relieves pain.
NEPH-ALISM, *n.* Abstinence from intoxicating drinks.
NEPHEW (nê'fyu), *n.* The son of a brother or sister.
NE-PHRE-TIC (ne-frî'tik), *n.* A medicine for curing diseases of the kidneys; *a.* pertaining to the kidneys; affected with the gravel.
NE-PHRE-TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the kidneys.
NEPO-TISM, *n.* Fondness or favoritism for nephews or relations.
NEPTUNE, *n.* The god of the sea; the remotest planet of the solar system, discovered in 1846.
NEP-TUNI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
NEP-TUNI-AN, *n.* One who holds that the sub-NEP-TUNIST, } stances of the earth were formed from aqueous solution.
NE-RE-ID, *n.* In mythology, a sea-nymph.
NERVE (13), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; a sinew or tendon; strength; firmness; force; authority.
NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigour to.
NERVELESS, *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.
NERVINE (nêr'vin), *a.* Giving strength to the nerves.
NERVINE, *n.* A medicine which operates upon the nerves.
NERVOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the nerves; being vigorous, as a *nervous style*; being robust, as a *nervous man*; easily agitated, as a *nervous person*.
NERVOUS-LY, *ad.* With strength or vigour.
NERVOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of strength or vigour; weakness or agitation of the nervous system.
NESCIENCE (nêsh'ence), *n.* Want of knowledge.
NES-CIOUS (nê'shus), *a.* Ignorant.
NESS, a termination of appellatives, denoting state, quality; as a termination of names, denoting a promontory.
NEST, *n.* The place or bed formed by a bird for hatching; an abode or place of residence; a number of boxes, or the like, inserted in each other.
NEST-EGG, *n.* An egg left in a nest.
NESTLE (nê'sal), *v. t.* To lie close and snug, as a bird; to move about in one's seat; *v. i.* to house; to cherish.
NESTLING, *n.* A bird just hatched.
NESTLING, *a.* Being newly hatched.
NES-TURI-AN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius, who held that the two natures of Christ were not so blended as to be indistinguishable; a modern Christian of Persia.
NET, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls; a cunning device; a snare; inextricable difficulty.

DOVE, WOLF, BOKE; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—*as* K; *â* as J; *â* as E; *ch* as SH; THIS.

NET, *v. t.* To make net-work; to knot.

NET, *a.* Clear of all charges and all deductions, as net weight; improperly written *net*.

NET, *v. t.* To produce in clear profit.

NETHER, *a.* Lower; belonging to the lower regions, opposed to upper.

NETHER-MOST, *a.* Lowest, as nethermost abyss.

NETTING, *a.* A complication of net-work; net-work of rope or small lines used for stowing away certain rails or hammocks.

NETTLE (nèt'tl), *n.* A plant whose prickles fret the skin.

NETTLE, *v. t.* To excite uneasiness or displeasure not amounting to wrath or violent anger.—*SYN.* To sting; vex; provoke; irritate.

NETTLER, *n.* One who frets or provokes.

NETTLE-RASH, *n.* An eruption on the skin much like that caused by the sting of a nettle.

NET-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* A complication of threads knotted or crossed at certain distances, forming meshes or open spaces.

NEURALGIA (nê-âl'), *n.* [Gr.] A pain in the nerves; **NEURALGY**, } nerve-ache; *tic douloureux* of the French.

NEURALGIC, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEUROLOGIST, *n.* One who treats of the nerves of animals.

NEUROLOGY, *n.* The doctrine of the nerves; a dissertation on the nervous system.

NEUROTIC, *a.* Related to or seated in the nerves; useful for the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, *n.* Dissection of the nerves.

NEUTER (nû'ter), *a.* Not adhering to either party; in grammar, of neither gender; as applied to verbs, expressing an action or state limited to the subject and not extending to an object, as *I go*; the better form is *intransitive*.

NEUTRAL (nû'tral), *a.* Not of either party; indifferent; *n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

NEUTRALITY, *n.* A state of being neutral.

NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* The act of rendering neuter; state of neutrality.

NEUTRALIZE, *v. t.* To render neutral; to destroy or render inert the peculiar properties of a body; to destroy the peculiar opposite dispositions or parties, &c., and reduce them to a state of indifference.

NEUTRALIZED, *a.* Reduced to a neutrality or indifference.

NEUTRALIZER, *n.* That which neutralizes.

NEUTRALIZING, *a.* Destroying or rendering inert the properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEUTRALLY, *ad.* Without taking sides.

NEVER, *ad.* At no time; in no degree.

NEVER-THE-LESS, *ad.* Literally, "not the less," as "he did his duty *nevertheless*," i. e., with no less of activity on account of the thing referred to. It is stronger than *notwithstanding*.

NEW (nû), *a.* The leading idea is recent in origin or production, as a new book—in discovery, as a new metal—in commencement, as the new year—in change, as the new moon, &c.; fresh, as with new life; not ancient or old.—*SYN.* Late; modern; unaccustomed; unfamiliar; novel, which see.

NEWEL (nû'el), *n.* The upright post in a staircase.

NEW-FANGLED (-fâng'gld), *a.* Newly formed; novel.

NEW-FASHIONED (-fash'und), *a.* That has lately come into fashion.

NEWISH, *a.* Somewhat new.

NEWLY (nû'ly), *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently; with a new form; different from the former.

NEW-MODEL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEWNESS (nû'ness), *n.* Lateness of origin; state of being first known or introduced; recent change.—*SYN.* Freshness; recentness; novelty; innovation.

NEWS (nûze), *n. sing. and pl.* Fresh or novel accounts of events; a newspaper.—*SYN.* Intelligence; advice; information; tidings, which see.

NEWS-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries and circulates papers.

NEWS-MONGER (nûze-mûng-ger), *n.* A dealer in news.

NEWS-PAPER, *n.* A paper to circulate news.

NEWSVENDER, *n.* A seller of newspapers.

NEWT (nûte), *n.* A small lizard or eft.

NEWTONIAN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy; *a.* pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or proceeding from him.

NEXT, *a.* superlative of *NEAR*. Nearest in place, time, rank, quality, right, or relation.

NEXT, *ad.* At the time or turn nearest.

NIB, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a bank.

NIB, *v. t.* To make or cut a nib.

NIBBLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIBBLE, *v. t.* To bite by little at a time, as to nibble the grass; *v. i.* to bite at; to carp at or find fault with.

NIBBLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIBBLING, *ppr. or a.* Biting in small bits; carping; *a.* act of nibbling or carping.

NICE, *a.* Delicate; exact; requiring scrupulous care.—*SYN.* Pleading.—*Nice* implies a union of delicacy and exactness. In nice food, cookery, taste, &c., delicacy predominates; in nice discrimination, management, workmanship, a nice point to manage, &c., exactness predominates. Of late, a new sense has been introduced which excludes both, viz., *pleasing*, as a nice girl, a nice party, a nice excursion, &c. We even hear it used for *beautiful*, as a nice morning, a nice day, &c.

NICELY, *ad.* In a delicate manner; accurately; minutely; exactly.

NICENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, where the *Nicene Creed* was formed in A. D. 325.

NICENESS, *n.* Delicacy of perception; excessive scrupulousness; accuracy; exactness.

NICETY, *n.* Exact care; accuracy; exactness; fastidiousness; in the pl., niceties, delicacies for food; dainties.

NICHE (nich), *n.* A hollow for a statue; a small recess in the side of a wall.

NICK, *n.* In Northern mythology, an evil spirit of the waters; hence, *Old Nick*, the devil.

NICK, *n.* A notch; score; exact point of time.

NICK, *v. t.* To cut or make in notches; to perform by trick at a lucky moment; to cut into a horse's tail to make him carry it higher.

NICKEL, *n.* A hard malleable metal of white or reddish-white colour.

NICKING, *n.* An operation performed on the tail of a horse.

NICK-NACKS, *n. pl.* Small wares; baubles; trifles; knick-knacks.

NICK-NAME, *n.* A name given in contempt; *v. t.* to give a name in contempt.

NIE-O-LAIT-TANS, *n. pl.* An early sect charged with licentiousness.

NI-COTIAN (nê-kô'shan), *a.* Denoting tobacco.

NICOTINE, *n.* An alcohol of a highly poisonous nature obtained from tobacco.

NICTATE, *v. i.* To wink.

NICTATION, *n.* The act of winking.

NID-FL-ATE, *v. t.* To make a nest.

NID-IF-ICATION, *n.* The act of forming a nest and hatching and feeding the young.

NID-ULATION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest.

NIDUS, *n.* A nest for eggs, as of insects, &c.

NIECE (neese), *n.* The daughter of a brother or sister.

NI-ELLO, *n.* A kind of fancy ornament resembling damask-work, made by encasing a black composition into hollows of wood or metal.

NIGGARD, *n.* A miser; a stingy person, who saves every half-penny and spends grudgingly.

- NIG**, *v. t.* To seize or close upon, so as to pinch or cut off; to blast, as a flower; to bite; to vex; *n.* a seizing or closing on so as to pinch or cut off; a blasting, as of plants; a small quantity, as of liquor.
- NIPPER**, *n.* A fore tooth; one that nips.
- NIPPER**, *n. pl.* Small pincers.
- NIPPING**, *n.* Noting the act of seizing, pinching, or blasting.
- NIPPING-LY**, *ad.* Bitterly; severely; tartly.
- NIPPLE**, *n.* A teat; a dug; an orifice.
- NISAN**, *n.* A Jewish month, answering to the end of March and beginning of April.
- NISI PRÆS** [*L.*] In law, the name of certain courts for the trial of causes in the several counties.
- NIT**, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect.
- NITRE**, *n.* Saltpetre; nitrate of potash, a mineral salt, of great use in the arts, and the chief ingredient in gunpowder.
- NITRATE**, *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.
- NITRIC**, *a.* Impregnated with nitric acid.
- NITRIFY**, *v. t.* To form into nitre.
- NITRITE**, *a.* A salt formed by the combination of nitrous acid with a base.
- NITRO-GEN**, *n.* An element of nitric acid; a substance which, with oxygen, constitutes the atmosphere; azote.
- NITRO-GENOUS**, *a.* Producing nitre.
- NITRO-MURI-ATIC**, *a.* Noting an acid composed of nitric and muriatic acids.
- NITROUS**, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; like nitre.
- NITROUS OXID**, *n.* A gas formed by equal parts of oxygen and nitrogen, called, from its effects, laughing or exhilarating gas.
- NITREY**, *a.* Like nitre or pertaining to it.
- NITTY**, *a.* Abounding with nits.
- NIVE-OUS**, *a.* Like snow or partaking of its qualities.
- NI-ZAM**, *n.* A Native Sovereign of India.
- NO**, *ad.* A word of denial or refusal. When repeated it expresses negation with emphasis.
- NO**, *a.* Not any; none; not one.
- NO-ACHIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Noah or his time.
- NO-BILT-TATE**, *v. t.* To ennoble.
- NO-BILT-TY**, *n.* Dignity of mind; antiquity or distinction of family or rank; nobles.
- NOBLE**, *a.* Distinguished in mind or in rank; high in excellence or worth; of an ancient family; distinguished for splendour or for liberality; of a disposition ready to receive truth, &c.: of the best kind.—*Syn.* Exalted; elevated; illustrious; honourable; free; generous; ingenious.
- NOBLE**, *n.* A person of elevated rank; an old English gold coin which was worth six shillings and eightpence.
- NOBLE-MAN**, *n.* A man of rank or birth.
- NOBLE-NESS**, *n.* Greatness of mind; high rank; distinction by birth; magnanimity.
- NO-BLESSE**, *n.* The nobility; the body of nobles collectively.
- NOBLY**, *ad.* With dignity; with greatness of soul; splendour or magnificence.—*Syn.* Illustriously; honourably; heroically; worthily; grandly; splendidly.
- NOBODY**, *n.* Not any person; no one.
- NOCENT**, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; doing hurt.
- NOC-TAM-BU-LATION**, *n.* Sleep-walking.
- NOC-TAM-BU-LIST**, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
- NOC-TIL-L-COUS**, *a.* Shining in the night.
- NOC-TIVA-GANT**, *a.* Wandering in the night.
- NOC-TURN**, *n.* An office of devotion by night; part of the matins.
- NOC-TURNAL**, *a.* Nightly; done at night; done or being every night; pertaining to night.
- NOC-UOUS**, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.
- NOD**, *v. t.* To bow the head; bend or incline with a quick motion; to be drowsy; to beckon with a nod. [*By a nod.*]
- NOD**, *v. t.* To incline or bend; to shake; to signify.
- NOD**, *n.* A quick inclination of the head; a slight obeisance; a command.
- NODAL**, *a.* Belonging to a node, as the nodal point.
- NODATED**, *a.* Knotted.
- NODDER**, *n.* One who nods or makes signs with the head; a drowsy person.
- NODDLE**, *n.* The head, in contempt.
- NODDY**, *n.* A simpleton; a fowl easily taken.
- NODE**, *n.* A knot; a swelling in tendons or bones; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUR—CAS K; CAS J; CAS K; CHAS SH; WTS.

NO-DOSE, *a.* Knotty; full of knots; having NOODLES, *n.* knots or swelling joints.

NO-DOS-I-TY, *n.* Knottiness; a calcareous concretion found in joints.

NODU-LAR, *a.* Being in the form of a knot.

NODULE (nôd'yûle), *n.* A small knot or lump of stone, formed round some nucleus.

NÖGGIN, *n.* A small wooden mug or cup.

NÖGGING, *n.* Brickwork between scantlings.

NOISE (noiz), *n.* Sound of any kind; loud, continued, or frequent talk.—*Syn.* Cry; clamour; din; clatter; outcry; tumult; uproar.

NOISE, *v. t.* To sound aloud.

NOISE, *v. t.* To spread by rumour or report.

NOISE/LESS, *a.* Making no noise; silent.

NOIS-I-LY, *ad.* With noise or clamour.

NOIS-I-NESS, *n.* State of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamour.

NOISOME (noisum), *a.* Injurious to health; offensive to the smell or other senses.—*Syn.* Noxious.—A thing which is noxious inflicts evil directly, as a noxious plant, noxious practices, &c.; a thing which is noisome operates with a remoter influence, as noisome vapours, a noisome pestilence, &c., and has the additional sense of disgusting.

NOISOME-LY (noisum-ly), *ad.* Offensively; with ill odour.

NOISOME-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts.

NOISY, *a.* Clamorous; turbulent; loud.

NOLENS VOLENS [L.] Unwilling or willing.

NOLLE PROSE QUI [L.] In law, a formal stoppage of proceedings in a suit by a plaintiff, &c.

NOMAD, *n.* One who leads a wandering life and subsists by tending herds of cattle.

NO-MADIE, *a.* Pastoral; wandering for pasturage.

NOMAD-ISM, *n.* The state of a nomad.

NOMAD-IZE, *v. t.* To wander for pasturage.

NOM/BLES (nôm/blz), *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer.

NOM DE GUERRE (nom de gêr), [Fr.] A fictitious name, assumed for a time.

NOMEN-CLA-TOR, *n.* In modern usage, one who gives names to things.

NOMEN-CLA-TURE, *n.* The names or system of terms appropriated to any art or science; a vocabulary.

NOMI-AL, *n.* A single term in mathematics.

NOMI-NAL, *a.* Existing in name only.

NOMI-NAL-IST, *n.* One of a school of philosophers who maintained that terms used for genera and species are but mere names for the resemblances or evidences of things, not of things themselves.

NOMI-NAL-LY, *ad.* In name only; not in fact.

NOMI-NATE, *v. t.* To name; to propose; to appoint; to name for election.

NOM-I-NATION, *n.* Act or power of naming; the state of being nominated.

NOMI-NA-TIVE, *a.* In grammar, pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or the first case of nouns.

NOMI-NA-TIVE, *n.* The first case in grammar.

NOMI-NA-TOR, *n.* One who names or nominates.

NOM-I-NEE, *n.* One named or designated.

NO-MÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* A treatise on laws.

NON, in composition, signifies not.

NON/AGE, *n.* Minority; the time of life before a person becomes of age.

NON-A-GEN-A'RI-AN, *n.* One ninety years old.

NON-A-GESI-MAL, *a.* Ninetieth; noting the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon.

NON-AT-TENDANCE, *n.* Omission of attendance.

NONCE, *n.* Occasion; this once.

NON-CHA-LANCE (non-sha-lance), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness.

NON-COM-MISSIONED, *a.* Not having a commission; noting officers in the army below ensign or cornet, and in the navy, below lieutenants.

NON-COM-MITTAL, *a.* Not pledged to any course, &c.

NON-COM-MITTAL, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged.

NON-COM-MUNION, *n.* Neglect of communion.

NON-COM-PLIANCE, *n.* Neglect of compliances.

NON COM'POS, or

NON COM'POS MENTIS, [L.] Unsound in mind.

NON-CON-CURRENCE, *n.* A refusal to concur.

NON-CON-DUCTOR, *n.* A substance that does not transmit another substance or fluid, as heat or electricity.

NON-CON-FORMING, *a.* Not joining in the established religion.

NON-CON-FORM-IST, *n.* One who does not conform to the worship of the established church.

NON-CON-FORM-I-TY, *n.* A refusal to conform.

NON-CON-TAGIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CON-TENT, *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote; abridged to non. con.

NON-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* That has not been described;

n. anything which has not been described or difficult to be described.

NONÉ (nün), *a.* It is sometimes used as a substitute, the noun being omitted, as seeking rest and finding none; not one; not any.

NON-E-LECT, *n.* One not elected.

NON-E-LECTRIC, *a.* Conducting electricity.

NON-EN-TI-TY, *n.* Non-existence; a thing not existing.

NONES (nôns), *n. pl.* In Rome, the seventh of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months. The nones were nine days from the idea.

NON-ES-SENTIAL, *a.* That which is not essential.

NON EST IN-VENTUS [L.] He is not found.

NONESUCH, *n.* That which has not its equal.

NON-EX-IST-ENCE, *n.* Absence of existence.

NON-EX-PORT-ATION, *n.* Failure of exportation; a not exporting goods.

NON-FUL-FIL-MENT, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil.

NO-NILLION (nôl'yün), *n.* Nine million millions; a unit followed by 54 ciphers in Britain and by 30 in France.

NON-IM-POB-TATION, *n.* Failure of importation.

NON-JC'ROB, *n.* One who refused to swear allegiance to the crown of England on the abdication of James II.

NON LIQUET [L.] It is not clear; a phrase used when one votes on either side of a question, because undecided.

NON-OB-SERVANCE, *n.* Neglect of observance.

NON-PA-REIL (non-pa-rêl'), *n.* A small printing type; a kind of apple; unequalled excellence; *a.* having no equal; peerless.

NON-PAY-MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.

NON-PLUS, *n.* Puzzle; insuperable difficulty.

NON-PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.

NON-PRO-DUCTION, *n.* Failure to produce.

NON-RES-IDENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside.

NON-RES-IDENT, *a.* Not residing in a place; *n.* one who does not reside on his estate or with his charge.

NON-RE-SISTANCE, *n.* Passive submission.

NON-RE-SIST-ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; *n.* one who maintains that no resistance should be made to injuries inflicted.

NON-SENSE, *n.* Words without meaning; absurdity; trifles of no importance.

NON-SEN'SI-CAL, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.

NON-SEN'SI-CAL-I-Y, *ad.* Without meaning.

NON-SEN'SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity.

NON-SEN'SI-TIVE, *a.* Wanting conception.

NON-SEQUI-TUR (sek'we-tur), [L.] It does not follow; in logic, an inference not following from the premises.

NON-SUIT, *n.* Non-appearance of a plaintiff in court when called.

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TARE; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**
- NON-SCIT, v. t.** To adjudge that a plaintiff drop his suit.
- NON-USER (-yoo/zer), n.** Neglect of use or performance; neglect of official duty.
- NOODLE, n.** A simpleton. [Vulgar.]
- NOOK, n.** A corner; a narrow place.
- NOON, n.** The middle of the day; meridian; twelve o'clock.
- NOONDAY, n.** Midday; the time of noon;
- NOON TIDE, n.** twelve o'clock.
- NOONDAY, {** Pertaining to the noon; meri-
- NOON-TIDE, n.** diurnal.
- NOONING, n.** Ropes in the middle of the day.
- NOOSE (-ooz), n.** A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.
- NOOSE (nooz), v. t.** To catch in a noose; to in-
- snare; to tie in a noose.**
- NOPAL, n.** Indian fig; a plant from which cochineal is collected. [gative.]
- NOB (so), con** A word that denies or renders ne-
- NOB/MAL, a.** Literally, according to a square (norma) or rule; hence, according to rule; according to established principles; regular; perpendicular. A normal school is one where instruction is given in the art of teaching.—**Syn.** Regular; ordinary.—Regular and ordinary are popular terms of well-known signification; normal has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use in science. A thing is normal, or in its normal state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which make it what it is. It is abnormal when it departs from those principles.
- NORMAN, n.** A native of Normandy.
- NORMAN, a.** Pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.
- NORSE, n. pl.** In Scandinavian mythology, the three fates, past, present, and future, whose decrees were irrevocable.
- NORROY, n.** The title of the third of the kings at arms, or provincial heralds.
- NORSE, n.** A name for the language of ancient Scandinavia.
- NORTH, n.** The point opposite the south.
- NORTH, a.** Being in the north.
- NORTH-EAST, n.** The point between the north and east.
- NORTH-EAST, a.** Pertaining to north-east.
- NORTH-EAST-ER-LY, a.** Toward or from the north-east quarter.
- NORTH-EASTERN, a.** Pertaining to the north-east; being in, or in the direction of the north-east.
- NORTHER, n.** A violent tempest from the north.
- NORTHER-LY, a.** Being toward the north; from the north; ad. in a northerly direction.
- NORTHERN, a.** Being in or near the north; in a direction toward the north.
- NORTHERN-EL, n.** A resident in the north.
- NORTHING, n.** Course or distance north, measured on a meridian.
- NORTHMAN, n.; pl. NORTHMEN.** A name of ancient Scandinavians; hence Normans.
- NORTH-STAR, n.** The north polar star.
- NORTHWARD, a.** Being toward the north; ad. in a northern direction.
- NORTH-WEST, n.** The point equidistant between the north and west.
- NORTH-WEST, a.** Being in the north-west; proceeding from the north-west.
- NORTH-WESTER-LY, a.** Toward or from the north-west.
- NORTH-WESTERN, a.** Pertaining to or being in, or in a direction to the north-west.
- NORTH WIND, n.** Wind that blows from the north.
- NOR-WE'GIAN, a.** Properly *Norveyan*; belonging to or produced in Norway; n. a native of Norway; a Norman.
- NOSE (noze), n.** The prominent part of the face, constituting the organ of smell; the end of any thing, as the nose of a bellows; scent; sagacity.
- NOSE, v. t.** To smell; to scent; to oppose to the face; to lead blindly.
- NOSE-BLEED, n.** A bleeding of the nose.
- NOSE-GAY, n.** A bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
- NOSELE (no'zel), n.** A little nose. See NOZZLE.
- NOSE-O-LOGIC-AL, a.** Pertaining to nosology.
- NOSE-O-LOGIST, n.** One that classifies diseases.
- NO-SOLO-GY, n.** A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases, with names and definitions, or the science which treats of it.
- NOS-TAL-GIA, n.** Home-sickness.
- NOS-TAL-GIC, a.** Relating to nostalgia.
- NOSTRIL, n.** A passage through the nose by which the air is inhaled and exhaled.
- NOSTRUM, n.** A medicine the ingredients of which are kept secret.
- NOT, ad.** A word of negation or denial.
- NOTA BE'NE [L.]** Take particular notice.
- NOTA-BLE, a.** Worthy of notice; conspicuous; memorable.
- NOT-A-BLE, a.** Active; industrious; distinguished for good management. [Colloquial.]
- NOTA-BLE-NESS, n.** Remarkableness.
- NOTA-BLE-NESS, n.** The quality of industry or smartness.
- NOTA-BLY, ad.** In a memorable manner.
- NOTA-BLY, ad.** With bustling activity.
- NOTA-RIAL, a.** Belonging to a notary; done or taken by a notary.
- NOTA-RY, n.** An officer who attests contracts, called also notary public.
- NOTATION, n.** The act of noting or recording by marks, figures, or characters.
- NOTCH, n.** A cut or nick; an opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill.
- NOTCH, v. t.** To cut a hollow in.
- NOTE, n.** A mark; token; short writing; sound in music; comment; obligation without seal; minute or memorandum; reputation; abbreviation or notation. **NOTES, pl.,** a written discourse; a writing.
- NOTE, v. t.** To set down; to notice with particular care; to state the fact of a protest or a note refused acceptance.—**Syn.** To mark; remark; regard; heed; observe; attend; record; register.
- NOTE-BOOK, n.** A book in which memorandums or notes are entered.
- NOTED, a.** Much known by reputation or report.—**Syn.** Distinguished; celebrated; remarkable; eminent; illustrious; conspicuous; famous; notorions.
- NOTED-LY, ad.** With observation or notice.
- NOTED-NESS, n.** The quality of conspicuousness; celebrity. [tutor.]
- NOTER, n.** One who takes notes; an anno-
- NOTEWORTHY, a.** Deserving of observation.
- NOTHING (nuth'ing), n.** Not any thing; nonentity; no other thing; no part or portion; no possession of estate; a trifle.
- NOTHING, ad.** In no degree; not at all.
- NOTHING-NESS (nuth'-), n.** Non-existence; no value.
- NOTICE, n.** Observation by the eye or other senses; observation by the mind; knowledge given or received; a paper that communicates information; respectful treatment; something said on a particular subject.—**Syn.** Attention; remark; regard; note; heed; consideration; respect; intelligence; information; advice; news.
- NOTICE, v. t.** To observe by the senses; to pay attention to; to make observations on; to treat with civilities, &c.; to observe intellectually.—**Syn.** To mind; regard; perceive; see; heed.
- NOTICE-A-BLE, a.** That may be observed, or that is worthy of observation.
- NOTI-FI-CATION, n.** Act of giving notice; notice given; the writing which communicates information; advertisement; citation.
- NOTI-FY, v. t.** To inform; to make known to; to publish; to give information of.
- NOTING, n.** The making of a memorandum; the

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

act of a notary in certifying that a note has not been duly paid.
NOTION, *n.* Conception; sentiment; opinion; sense; understanding; inclination in *vulgar use*.
NOTION-AL, *a.* Existing in idea only; dealing in imaginary things.—*Syn.* Imaginary; ideal; visionary; whimsical; fanciful.
NOTION-AL-LY, *ad.* In notion; with fancy.
NO-TO-BIE-TY, *n.* Public knowledge, or exposure to it; publicity.
NO-TÔRI-ÔUS, *a.* Publicly known; manifest to the world; usually, as known to disadvantage.—*Syn.* Distinguished; remarkable; famous; noted; infamous; celebrated, &c.
NO-TÔRI-ÔUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to be known or manifest.—*Syn.* Publicly; openly; notedly; infamously.
NO-TÔRI-ÔUS-NESS, *n.* State of being publicly known; notoriety; beyond denial.
NOT-WITH-STAND-ING, *ppr.* This word is strictly the present participle of withstand, qualified by not, as "not withstanding his opposition, I will do it." Here the participle is in the case absolute with the phrase "his opposition." So in the phrase "I will do it, notwithstanding," the participle agrees with the thing referred to. It may be convenient to consider *notwithstanding* as a preposition in the former case and a conjunction in the latter, but it is truly a participle in both.
NOUGHT. See **NACHT**.
NOUN, *n.* A name; that by which a thing is called.
NOUR-ISH (*nûr'ish*), *v. t.* To support with food; to cause to grow. See **NURTURE**.
NOUR-ISH-ER (*nûr'ish-*), *n.* He or that which nourishes.
NOUR-ISH-MENT (*nûr'ish-*), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which serves to promote growth or repair waste in animals, plants, or in attainments.—*Syn.* Nutrition; food; sustenance; nutriment; aliment; support.
NOVEL (*nôv'el*), *a.* Out of the common course; unexpected; strange.—*Syn.* New.—Every thing at its first occurrence is *new*; a thing is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise. We have daily new inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end. *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound.
NOVEL, *n.* A fictitious tale in prose.
NOVEL-ETTE, *n.* A small or brief novel.
NOVEL-IST, *n.* A writer of novels; an innovator; an assertor of novelty.
NOVEL-TY, *n.* Recentness of origin; something new or strange; newness.
NO-VE-M-BEE, *n.* The eleventh month of the year.
NOVEN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.
NO-VEN'NI-AL, *a.* Occurring every ninth year.
NO-VER'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a step-mother.
NOVICE (*nôv'is*), *n.* A beginner; one unskilled: one who has entered a convent or nunnery, but not taken the vow; one newly converted to Christianity.
NO-VIT'I-ATE (*-vish'iate*), *n.* State of learning rudiments; the time of probation for a novice; one who is going through a period of probation; a novice.
NOW, *ad.* At this time; very lately; now and then, occasionally; *n.* the present time.
NOW-A-DAYS, *ad.* In the present age or time.
NOWAY, } *ad.* In no manner or degree.
NOWAYS, }
NOWHERE (*12*) (*nô'whêre*), *ad.* Not in any place or state.
NÔWISE, *ad.* Not in any manner.
NOXIOUS (*nôk'shus*), *a.* Productive of injury or evil consequences.—*Syn.* Hurtful; injurious; baneful; *noisome*, which see.

NOXIOUS-LY (*nôk'shus-*), *ad.* In a hurtful manner: hurtfully; perniciously.
NOXIOUS-NESS (*nôk'shus-*), *n.* The quality that injures, impairs, corrupts, or destroys.—*Syn.* Banefulness; corruptness; hurtfulness; insalubrity; criminality.
NOYAU (*nô'yô*), *n.* A rich cordial, sometimes flavoured with the nut of the bitter almond.
NOZZLE (*nôz'z'l*), *n.* A nose; snout; point; end.
NOBBIN, *n.* An imperfect ear of maize.
NO-BLE, *a.* Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage.
NOBIL-ÔUS, *a.* Cloudy; overcast; gloomy.
NO-CIE-ER-ÔUS, *a.* Bearing or producing nuts.
NO-CIE-ATE, *v. t.* To gather round a nucleus.
NU-CLE-I-FO-EM, *a.* Formed like a nut.
NU-CLE-US, *n.*; *pl.* **NU-CLE-I**. A body about which any thing is collected; the body or head of a comet; the kernel of a nut.
NU-DATION, *n.* The act of making bare.
NODE, *a.* Made or being bare; naked; of no force.
NODDE, *a.* A gentle touch, as with the elbow; *v. t.* to give such a touch.
NO-DI-TY, *n.* The state of being naked; nakedness; *pl.* naked parts; in the *fine arts*, figures undraped.
NU-GACI-TY (*-gâs'e-tj*), *n.* Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.
NU-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Of no force; futile; insignificant.
NOG'GET, *n.* A lump of metal or ore, as a nugget of gold. [This, according to Trech, is a revival of the old word *nigot*, which was simply an inversion of *ignot*.]
NOY-SANCE (*nô'sance*), *n.* That which annoys or is offensive; something that inconveniences.
NOLL, *a.* Void; of no binding force.
NU-L-LI-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void or of no legal effect.
NU-L-LI-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.
NU-L-LI-FY, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy. See **ABOLISH**.
NU-L-LI-TY, *n.* Nothingness; want of existence; want of force and efficacy.
NCMB (*nûm*), *a.* Destitute of the power of sensation or motion; producing numbness.—*Syn.* Torpid; paralyzed; benumbed; chill; motionless.
NUMB (*nûm*), *v. t.* To deprive of the power of feeling; to make torpid.—*Syn.* To deaden; stupefy; benumb; paralyze; chill.
NUM-BER, *n.* Unit or an assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; more than one; many; multitude; in grammar, the difference of termination.
NUMBER, *v. t.* To ascertain the units of any sum, collection, &c.; to reckon as one of a collection or multitude.—*Syn.* To count; tell; enumerate; calculate.
NUM-BER-ER, *n.* One who enumerates.
NUM-BER-LESS, *a.* That can not be counted.
NUM-BERS, *n. pl.* Fourth book of the Pentateuch.
NUMB'NESS (*nûm'bness*), *n.* Torpidness; torpor.
NUM-BER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered.
NUM-BER-AL, *a.* Relating to number; expressing number; *n.* a figure or character used to express a number, as the Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, &c.
NUM-BER-AL-LY, *ad.* According to number; in number.
NUM-BER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
NUM-BER-ATE, *v. t.* To count or reckon in numbers.
NU-MER-ATION, *n.* Act or art of numbering; in arithmetic, the act or art of dividing off a series of figures, according to their values, and expressing these in words.
NUM-BER-A-TOR, *n.* One who numbers; a number that shows how many parts are taken; the numerator above the line in fractions.

- N**, *2*, &c., *long*.—**N**, *2*, &c., *short*.—**CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; TRARE, TARE; MARINE, STAD; NCVS.**
- NU-MERIC**, } *a.* Consisting of number; de-
NU-MERIC-AL, } noting number.
NU-MERIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In numbers.
NUMER-OUS, *a.* Containing many; musical;
 consisting of poetic numbers.
NUMER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In or with great numbers.
NUMIS-MATIC, *a.* Pertaining to coins, money,
 or medals.
NUMIS-MATICS, *n. pl.* The science of coins or
 medals.
NUMIS-MA-TOL-O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed
 in the knowledge of coins and medals.
NUMIS-MA-TOL-O-GY, *n.* The branch of science
 which treats of coins and medals.
NUMMU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to coin or money.
NUMMU-RY, }
NUMMU-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of a many-
 chambered shell, of a flattened form, resembling
 coin.
NUMSKULL, *n.* A dunce; a blockhead.
NUN, *n.* A female who lives in a cloister, under a
 vow of perpetual chastity.
NUNCIO (nun'ahó), *n.* An ambassador of the pope
 to some prince or state.
NUN-CU-PATION, *n.* A naming.
NUN-CU-PATIVE, } *a.* Nominal; verbal; not
NUN-CU-PA-TO-RY, } written; publicly declara-
 tory.
NUNDI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a fair or market-
 day.
NUNNER-Y, *a.* A cloister for females; a house in
 which nuns reside. See **CLOISTER**.
NUPTIAL (nup'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage;
 constituting marriage; done at a wedding.
NUPTIALS, *n. pl.* Marriage.
NURSE, *n.* One who tends a child or the sick; a
 woman that suckles infants; at nurse, with a
 nurse.
NURSE, *v. t.* To bring up or tend a child; to
 feed; to nourish at the breast; to cherish; to
 encourage; to manage with economy.
NURSER-Y, *n.* A room for children; a plantation
 of young trees; the place where any thing is fos-
 tered and growth promoted; that which forms
 and educates.
NURSLING, *n.* An infant; one that is nursed.
NURTURE (nur'tyur), *v. t.* To bring up with care
 in respect to food, culture, education, &c.—**SYN.**
 To nourish, cherish.—Nurture denotes to supply
 with food or cause to grow, as to nourish a plant,
 to nourish rebellion. To nurture is to train up
 with a fostering care, like that of a mother, as to
 nurture into strength, to nurture in sound prin-
 ciples; to cherish is to hold and treat as dear (*Fr.*
cherir), as to cherish hopes or affections.
NURTURE, *n.* That which nurtures.
NUT, *n.* A fruit consisting of a shell and kernel;
 a projection near the eye of an anchor; a small
 block of metal or wood containing a concave
 screw.
NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts. [ward
NU-TANT, *a.* Nodding; having the top bent down-
NU-TATION, *n.* In astronomy, an apparent vibra-
 tory motion of the earth's axis.
NUT-BROWN, *a.* Brown like a ripe nut.
NUT-CRACK-EE, *n.* An instrument to crack
 nuts; a European bird.
NUT-GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak.
NUT-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end for
 gathering nuts.
NUTMEG, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the East
 Indies, aromatic and much used in cookery.
NUTRIA, *n.* The commercial name of skins of a
 species of water-rat of the size and colour of the
 otter.
NUTRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes
 by promoting the growth or repairing the waste
 of animal bodies.
NUTRI-ENT, *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.
NUTRI-MENT, *n.* That which nourishes or pro-
 motes improvement.—**SYN.** Aliment; diet; nour-
 ishment; food; education; instruction.
- NU-TRI-MENTAL**, *a.* Affording nourishment;
 having the qualities of food.
NU-TRI-TION (-trish'un), *n.* Act or process of
 nourishing and promoting growth; that which
 nourishes.
NU-TRI-TIOUS (-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing; pro-
 moting growth.
NU-TRI-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* So as to nourish.
NU-TRI-TIVE, *a.* Yielding nourishment; al-
 mental.
NU-TRI-TIVE-NESS, } *n.* Quality of nourishing.
NU-TRI-TURE, }
NU-T-SHELL, *n.* The hard cover of a nut.
NU-TTING, *a.* Gathering nuts.
NU-TTING, *n.* Act of gathering nuts.
NU-T-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts, as the
 walnut, &c.
NUX VOMI-CA, *n.* The fruit of a tree in the East
 Indies, a violent poison, used as a medicine;
 strychnine.
NUZZLE, *v. t.* To lie snug; to nestle; *v. i.* to
 work with the nose, like swine in the mud; to
 push with the nose.
NYC-TALOPI-A, *n.* A disease in which the
 vision is painfully acute in a strong light, but
 clear and pleasant in the shade.
NYCT-ANTHEA, *n. pl.* Flowers that only bloom
 for a night.
NYL-GHAU, *n.* A caprid ruminant of northern
 India, about the size of a stag.
NYMPH (nimf), *n.* A goddess of the woods and
 waters; a lady.
NYMPH, } *n.* A pupa; chrysalis or aurelia of an
NYMPH-A, } insect.
NYMPH-EAN (nimf-e'an), *a.* Pertaining to
 nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.
NYMPH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling nymphs.
NYMPH-ULY, *a.* Resembling a nymph.
NYMPH-O-MANIA, *n.* Morbid and immodest
 desire of females; a species of derangement.
- O**.
- O** is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel in
 English, and with *c* and *u*, forms a class called
 the broad vowels. It has a long sound, as in
note, and a short sound, as in *not*, and the sound
 of *oo*, as in *move*, shortened in words of close ar-
 ticulation, as in *book*, *foot*.
O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a
 wish; also surprise, wonder, &c.
O, before the name of a family in Irish, denotes
 progeny or dignity, and is written with an apo-
 rophe, *O'*.
OAF (ófe), *n.* A changeling; a foolish child; a
 dolt.
OAF-ISH, *a.* Being dull; stupid; doltish.
OAK (óke), *n.* A valuable tree or its wood.
OAK-AP-PLE, *n.* An excrescence on oak leaves,
 called also *oak-leaf gail*. [oak]
OAK-EN (ó'kn), *a.* Made of oak; consisting of
OAK-LING, *n.* A young oak.
OAK-OPEN-ING, *n.* A term applied to openings
 or thinly-wooded spaces in oak forests free of un-
 derwood.
OAKUM, *n.* Old rope untwisted and picked.
OAKY, *a.* Possessing firmness; hard; strong.
OAR, *n.* An instrument to row boats.
OAR, *v. t.* To impel by rowing.
OAR, *v. i.* To row.
OWSMAN (ó'r'sman), *n.* One who rows at the
 oar; a rower.
OAKY, *a.* Having the form or use of an ear.
OASIS, *n. pl.* **OAS-SES**. A fertile watered place in
 the sandy desert.
OAST, *n.* A kiln to dry hops or malt.
OAT (óte), *n.* A plant and its seed, usually in the
 plural, oats.
OAT-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of oatmeal.
OATEN (ó'tn), *a.* Pertaining to oats; made of
 oatmeal, or of an oat straw.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÊLE, BÛLL; VÎ'CIOUS.—E AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

OATH, *n.*; pl. *OATHS*. A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth.

OATMÉALT, *n.* Malt made of oats.

OATMÉAL, *n.* Meal of oats, produced by grinding or pounding.

OB—a prefix, usually signifies *before*, *in front*, or *against*.

OB-BLI-GA'TO, *a.* [*It.*] Literally, bound or confined; a term in music signifying composed expressly for the instrument named.

OB-DU'RA-CY or **OB'DU-RA-CY**, *n.* Invincible hardness of heart.

OB-DU'RATE or **OB'DU-RATE**, *a.* Exceedingly hard; cruel.—*Syn.* Callous; hardened.—Callous denotes a deadening of the sensibilities, as a callous conscience; hardened implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy, as hardened in vice; obdurate rises still higher (*L. obdurate*), and implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity.
"There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart."

—*Cocquer.*

OB-DU'RATE-LY or **OB'DU-RATE-LY**, *ad.* With inflexible stubbornness.

OB-DU'RATE-NESS or **OB'DU-RATE-NESS**, *n.* Inflexible hardness of heart; persistent stubbornness; impenitence.

OB-E-AH, *n.* African witchcraft.

O-BE-DI-ENCE, *n.* Compliance with a command or rule of duty.

O-BE-DI-ENT, *a.* Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, &c.—*Syn.* Dutiful; respectful; compliant; regardful; submissive.

O-BE-DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* With submission to commands.

O-BEISANCE (o-be'sance or o-ba'sance), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow or courtesy.

O-BEISANT (-be' or ba'), *a.* Being reverent or submissive.

O-BE-LIS'CAL, *a.* Being in the form of an obelisk.

O'BÉ-LISK, *n.* A four-square pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at top in the form of a flat pyramid; in writing and printing, a mark of reference to the margin, thus †.

O'BÉRON, *n.* The king of the fairies.

O-BESENESS, *n.* Incumbrance of flesh; fat.

O-BESITY, *n.* ness; grossness.

O-BEY (o-bé), *v. t.* To comply with commands; to submit to the government or direction of; to yield to the impulse or operation of.

O-BEYER (-bé'), *n.* One who obeys.

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subjective, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an objective motive is some outward thing awakening desire; a subjective motive is some internal feeling or propensity. Objective views are those which are governed by outward things; subjective views are produced or modified by internal feeling. Walter Scott's poetry is chiefly objective; that of Wordsworth is eminently subjective.

OB-JEC-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of objection, in the manner or state of an object.

OB-JEC-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being ob-

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L. & Sc., long.—I, & Sc., short.—CIRE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIP; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

OB-NOXIOUS (-nok'shu), *a.* Primarily, exposed or subject to injury, as to censure or punishment; hence, liable to, as *obnoxious* to justice; reprehensible, as *obnoxious* writings; odious, as an *obnoxious* ruler.

OB-NOXIOUS-LY (-nok'shu-lî), *ad.* In a state of liability; reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

OB-NOXIOUS-NESS, *n.* Liability to punishment; offensiveness.

OB-O-E, *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed; also written *hautboy*.

OB-O-LE, *n.* In *pharmacy*, the weight of ten grains.

OB-O-LUS, *n.* A small silver coin in Greece, about 1½l.; a weight of 3 carats.

OB-O-VATE, *a.* Having the narrow end downward; inversely ovate.

OB-O-REPT, *a.* A creeping on with secrecy.

OB-O-REPT-TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Done or obtained by surprise.

OB-O-SCENT, *a.* Offensive to chastity and delicacy.—*Syn.* Impure; immodest; indecent; lewd; foul, filthy; disgusting.

OB-O-SCENELY, *ad.* In a manner to offend purity.

OB-O-SCENITY, *n.* Impurity in expression, representation, or action.—*Syn.* Lewdness; ribaldry; impurity; unchastity.

OB-O-SCURATION, *n.* Act of darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured.

OB-O-SCURE, *a.* Destitute of light; not easily understood; not much known; not clear or distinct.—*Syn.* Dark; abstruse; mysterious; unnoticed; unknown; indistinct.

OB-O-SCURE, *v. t.* To darken; to cloud; to make less intelligible, visible, legible, or beautiful; to conceal; to make unknown; to tarnish. [*ner.*]

OB-O-SCURELY, *ad.* In a dark or imperfect manner.

OB-O-SCURENESS, *n.* Want of light; privacy; unintelligibility; illegibility; humble state. See *DARKNESS*.

OB-O-SCURATE, *v. t.* To beseech; to entreat.

OB-O-QUIES (ob'se-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral rites and solemnities.

OB-O-QUIOUS (ob-ak'kwé-us), *a.* Literally, to follow with great closeness; hence, formerly, compliant with great exactness, but now meanly or servilely compliant.—*Syn.* Attentive; yielding.—In many cases a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without any sacrifice of his dignity; but he who is *obsequious* seeks to curry favour by excessive and mean compliances for some selfish end.

OB-O-QUIOUS-LY, *ad.* With prompt obedience; with servile compliance.

OB-O-QUIOUS-NESS, *n.* Ready obedience; mean or excessive compliance.

OB-O-SERVA-BLE (13), *a.* That may be observed or noticed; worthy of observation.—*Syn.* Remarkable; visible; noticeable.

OB-O-SERVA-BLY, *ad.* So as to be noticed.

OB-O-SERVANCE, *n.* Performance; strict regard to; thing to be observed.—*Syn.* Observation.—These words branch out from two distinct senses of *observe*. (1.) To *observe* means to keep strictly; and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping of a rule or law with strictness, as the *observance* of the Sabbath, &c. (2.) To *observe* means to consider attentively, or remark; and hence *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof.

OB-O-SERVANDA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be observed.

OB-O-SERVANT, *a.* Taking notice; attending closely to; adhering or obeying.—*Syn.* Regardful; obedient; attentive; mindful; submissive.

OB-O-SERVATION, *n.* The act of fixing the mind or attention on any thing; the effect or result of such attention; expression of what is observed or thought; view of a heavenly body; angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere. See *OBSERVANCE*.

OB-O-SERVA-TO-RY, *n.* A place or building for making astronomical and physical observations.

OB-O-SERVE (-zêrv), *v. t.* To see or behold with attention; to take notice of; to utter or express; to keep religiously; to adhere to in practice; to comply with.

OB-O-SERVE, *v. t.* To be attentive. See *REMARK*.

OB-O-SERVER, *n.* One who takes notice; a beholder; one who performs, fulfils, or keeps.

OB-O-SERVING, *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice.

OB-O-SERVING-LY, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.

OB-O-SESSION (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of besieging.

OB-O-SIDIAN, *n.* A mineral of a black or dark blue colour; volcanic glass.

OB-O-SIDION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a siege.

OB-O-SOLESCENCE, *n.* A passing into disuse.

OB-O-SOLESCENT, *a.* Going out of use.

OB-O-LETE, *a.* Gone into disuse; out of date; not very distinct.—*Syn.* Antiquated; old-fashioned; old; obscure.

OB-O-LETE-NESS, *n.* State of disuse or desuetude; in *natural history*, indistinctness.

OB-O-STA-CLE, *n.* That which hinders or exposes.

—*Syn.* Hindrance; difficulty; impediment; obstruction, which see.

OB-O-STETRIC, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.

OB-O-STETRICIAN (-rish'an), *n.* One skilled in the art or science of midwifery.

OB-O-STETRICS, *n. pl.* The art of assisting women in parturition; the science of midwifery.

OB-O-STI-NA-CY, *n.* Unyielding fixedness of opinion, purpose, &c.; that which gives way with difficulty, as a disease, &c.—*Syn.* Pertinacity.—Pertinacity (from *per* and *teno*) denotes great firmness in holding a thing, as *pertinacity* of opinion, &c. *Obstinacy* (from *ob* and *teno*) is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, &c. as *obstinacy* of will. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance. *Pertinacity* is often used in a good sense; *obstinacy* is almost always taken in a bad one; but not so the adjective *obstinate*, for we speak with applause of the obstinate defence of a fortress, &c.

OB-O-STI-NATE, *a.* Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, &c.; not easily subdued or removed.—*Syn.* Inflexible; immovable; firm; headstrong.

OB-O-STI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.

OB-O-STI-PATION, *n.* A stopping up; coitiveness.

OB-O-STREP-ER-OUS, *n.* Making a tumultuous and loud noise.—*Syn.* Noisy; loud; clamorous; vociferous.

OB-O-STREP-ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With tumultuous noise; clamorously.

OB-O-STREP-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loud clamour; noisy turbulence.

OB-O-STRICTION (-striks'hun), *n.* Obligation; agreement; bond.

OB-O-STRUCT, *v. t.* To stop up or close, as a way or passage; to hinder by obstacles; to be in the way.—*Syn.* To bar; retard; check; interrupt; impede.

OB-O-STRUCTER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OB-O-STRUCTION (-struks'hun), *n.* That which obstructs; any thing that tends to hinder or stop.—*Syn.* Obstacle.—*Obstacle* is stronger than *obstruction*; the latter (from *obstruo*) serves to impede or hinder; the former (from *obsto*) acts with direct resistance. We remove *obstructions*; we surmount *obstacles*; cold *obstruction*, death.

OB-O-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Hindering; presenting obstacles; causing impediment.

OB-O-STRU-ENT, *a.* Obstructing; hindering.

OB-O-STRU-ENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

OB-O-TAIN, *v. t.* To get or keep and hold possession of a thing; *v. t.* to be received in customary or common use; to be established in practice.—*Syn.* To acquire; win; attain; earn; procure.

OB-O-TAIN-ABLE, *a.* That can be obtained.

OB-O-TAINMENT, *n.* Act of obtaining.

OB-O-TEST, *v. t.* To beseech; to supplicate; to protest; to beseech.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; SILE, FULL; V'CIous.—e as k; é as j; a as z; CH as SH; THIS.

OB-TES-TA-TION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty; solemn injunction.
OB-TRUDE (31), *v. t. or v. i.* To thrust or force upon.—*SYN.* To intrude.—To intrude is to thrust one's self into a place, society, &c., without right, or uninvited; to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, &c., upon persons with whom he has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.
OB-TRU-DER, *n.* One who intrudes.
OB-TRUN-CATE, *v. t.* To diamember; to lop.
OB-TRU-SION (ob-trú'zhun), *n.* A thrusting in or entering without right or invitation.
OB-TRU-SIVE, *a.* Tending to intrude on; disposed to enter uninvited.
OB-TRU-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of intrusion.
OB-TUSE, *a.* Not pointed; not having acute sensibility; not sharp or shrill; applied to an angle larger than a right angle.—*SYN.* Dull; blunt; obscure; stupid; insensible.
OB-TUSE-NESS, *n.* Want of sharpness or readiness; want of quick sensibility; dullness of sound.—*SYN.* Dullness; bluntness; stupidity; insensibility; heaviness.
OB-UM-BRATE, *v. t.* To shade; to darken.
OB-UM-BRA-TION, *n.* Act of shading.
OB-VERSE (13), *a.* Having the base narrower than the top.
OB-VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin opposed to the reverse.
OB-VERSELY, *ad.* In an obverse form.
OB-VERT, *v. t.* To turn toward.
OB-VI-ATE, *v. t.* To meet in the way; to oppose; to remove, as difficulties or obstructions.
OB-VI-ous, *a.* Easily discovered or understood by the eye or intellect.—*SYN.* Plain; clear; evident; open; manifest, which see.
OB-VI-ous-LY, *ad.* In a clear manner; plainly; clearly; evidently.
OB-VI-ous-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind.
OC-CASION (ká'zhun), *n.* Literally, that which falls in our way or presents itself in the course of events; a casual exigency; an accidental cause, &c., giving rise to something else.—*SYN.* Occurrence; incident; opportunity; convenience; exigency; necessity. See **OPPORTUNITY**.
OC-CASION (ká'zhun), *v. t.* To cause incidentally; to produce; to effect; to influence.
OC-CASION-AL, *a.* Occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits, or made on some special event.—*SYN.* Accidental; incidental; irregular.
OC-CASION-AL-LY, *ad.* Upon occasion; incidentally.
OC-CASIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western.
OC-CL-IDENT, *n.* The West; western quarter of the hemisphere.
OC-CL-IDENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to the West; western.
OC-CIPIT-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.
OC-CL-PUT, *n.* The hinder part of the head or of the skull.
OC-CELT, *a.* Concealed from the eye or understanding.—*SYN.* Invisible; secret; hidden; unknown; undiscovered; undetected. The occult sciences are magic, necromancy, &c.
OC-CUL-TATION, *n.* Act of concealment; in astronomy, the hiding of a planet from our sight by passing behind, or by the intervention of, another heavenly body.
OC-CULT-NESS, *n.* State of being concealed.
OC-CU-PAN-CY, *n.* Possession; a seizing; in law, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person.
OC-CU-PANT, *n.* One who takes or holds possession; an occupier.
OC-CU-PATION, *n.* The act of taking possession; a holding, keeping, or using; that which engages the attention; the business which a man

follows for a living.—*SYN.* Employment; engagement; office; trade; profession, &c.
OC-CU-PI-ER, *n.* One who occupies.
OC-CU-PI-Y, *v. t.* To take and keep in possession; to hold for use; to cover; to fill; to employ; to use; to busy one's self; to follow, as business.
OC-CU-PI-Y, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.
OC-CUR, *v. i.* To meet or come to the mind, memory, or eye; to happen.
OC-CUR-RE-NC-E, *n.* Any event that happens incidentally or without being designed or expected; incident; any single event.
OCEAN (ó'shun), *n.* The largest body of water on the earth; the main.
OCEAN (ó'shun), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean or great sea.
O-CE-AN-IA, *n.* One of the five principal divisions of the globe, comprehending most of the islands lying South East from Asia in the Pacific Ocean.
O-CE-AN-I-DES, *n. pl.* Sea-nymphs.
O-CE-AN-TE (o-she-án'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
OCE-LOT, *n.* A kind of tiger-cat or panther found in Mexico and South America.
OCHRE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, of various colours, used as a pigment.
OCHRE-ous,
OCHRE-Y,
OCHRE-ous,
OCHRY,
OCK-RA. See **OKRA**.
OC-TA-GON, *n.* A figure of eight sides and angles.
OC-TAG-ON-AL, *a.* Containing eight angles.
OC-TA-HE-DRON, *n.* A figure of eight equal sides.
OC-TAN-IGU-LAR (táng'gu-lar), *a.* Having eight angles.
OC-TAVE, *n.* The eighth day after a festival; in music, an eighth or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones.
OC-TÁVO, *n.* A book of a size next below a quarto, much taller than it is broad; so called because it had originally eight leaves to a sheet; a. of a size next to a quarto.
OC-TEN-NIAL, *a.* Coming once in eight years; lasting eight years.
OC-TILLION, *n.* By British notation, a number formed by involving a million to the 8th power, and expressed by a unit and 48 ciphers; by the French, a unit with 27 ciphers annexed.
OC-TY-BER, *n.* The tenth month of the year.
OC-TO-DE-CI-mo, *n.* A book of a size next but one less than a duodecimo; so called because it had originally eighteen leaves to a sheet.
OC-TO-GEN-ÁRI-AN, *n.* One who has reached the age of 80 years.
OC-TO-GE-NÁ-RY, *a.* Being eighty years of age.
OC-TO-SYLL-ÁB-ic, *a.* Having eight syllables; a. word of eight syllables.
OC-TROI (ok-traw'), *n.* [Fr.] A tax on articles brought in, levied at the gates of French cities.
OC-TU-PLE (ók'tu-pl), *a.* Eight fold.
OC-U-LAR (ók'yú-lar), *a.* Known by the eye; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.
OC-U-LIST, *n.* One who heals diseases of the eye.
ODA-LIS-QUE, properly **O-DAH-LIC**, *n.* The name of the female slaves in the harem of the Turkish Sultan; also dancers.
ODD, *a.* Uneven in number; not usual; not noted; not taken into the common account; of singular or improper appearance; separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployd.—*SYN.* Unmatched; strange; queer; eccentric; unusual; uncommon; droll; comical.
ODD-FEL-Low, *n. pl.* The name of a secret society for social enjoyment and mutual aid.
ODDI-TY, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; a singular person.
ODDI-Y, *ad.* Unevenly; strangely; uncouthly.
ODDS, *n. sing. and pl.* Inequality; excess; advantage. At odds, in dispute; at variance.
ODE, *n.* A short poem; a poem for music.

l. 9, &c., long.—l. 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

O-DE'ON, n. A kind of theatre in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public.

ODIN, n. The chief of the Scandinavian gods.

ODI-OUS, a. Deserving hatred; offensive to the senses; causing hate; exposed to hatred.—*SYN.* Disgusting; loathsome; offensive; repulsive; unpopular.

ODI-OUS-LY, ad. Hatefully; invidiously.

ODI-OUS-NESS, n. The state of being hated; hatefulness; that which excites hatred.

ODI-UM, n. Unpopularity mingled with great dislike.—*SYN.* Hatred.—*Hatred* is a thing we exercise; odium is a thing we endure: in this sense, the former is active and the latter passive. We speak of having a hatred for a man, but not of having an odium towards him. A tyrant incurs the hatred of all good men, and by his actions, brings upon himself the public odium.

O-DOM'E-TER, n. A contrivance, attached to the wheel of a carriage, for measuring the distance in travelling.

O-DON-TAL/GI-A, n. The tooth-ache.

ODON-TAL/GY, n. The tooth-ache.

ODON-TAL/GIC, a. Pertaining to the tooth-ache; a. a medicine for the tooth-ache. [*tooth.*]

ODONTOID, n. Something having the form of a

O-DON-TOLO-GY, n. The science which treats of the teeth.

O-DOUR-IFER-OUS, a. Fragrant; sweet-smelling.

O-DOUR-IFER-OUS-NESS, n. Sweetness of smell.

ODOUR-LESS, a. Free from scent or odour.

ODOUR-OUS, a. Sweet of scent; fragrant.

ODOUR, n. A sweet or offensive smell.—*SYN.* Perfume; scent; smell; fetor; fragrance; flavour.

ODY'S-SEY (ôd'is-ey), n. An epic poem by Homer.

OE For this diphthong, *E* is substituted, as for *Economics*. See *Economics*, &c.

Æ-SOPH'A-GES, n. The tube by which the food is conveyed to the stomach.

O'ER, contraction of OVER. [*from.*]

OFF (ôv), prep. From; concerning; proceeding

OFF, ad. Noting distance or departure.

OFF, prep. Not on; distant from.

OFF, int. As an exclamation, a command to depart, in contempt or abhorrence; away!

OF-TAL, n. Waste meat; meat; refuse; entrails; any thing of no value; rubbish.

OF-FENCE, n. Any transgression of law, divine or human; moderate anger; cause of stumbling; injury; assault or impediment.—*SYN.* Sin; scandal; resent ment; trespass; fault; crime; affront. Many spell the word with *s*, on account of the etymology, and because its derivatives have *s*.

OF-FENCE-LESS, a. Unoffending; innocent.

OF-FEND, v. t. To displease; to disgust; to disturb or annoy; cause to stumble or fall; *v. i.* to transgress moral or divine law; to cause dislike or anger; to be scandalized

OF-FENDED, a. Displeased.

OF-FENDER, n. One who offends; a transgressor.

OF-FENDING, a. Making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OF-FENSIVE, a. Causing displeasure or anger; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; making the first attack.—*SYN.* Displeasing; disagreeable; assailant; *n.* the part of attacking.

OF-FEN-SIVE-LY, ad. So as to give offence by invasion or first attack.

OF-FEN-SIVE-NESS, n. Cause of disgust; the quality that offends or displeases, or that gives pain to the senses.

OFFER, v. t. To present for acceptance or rejection; to make a proposal to; to present, as an act of worship in prayer or devotion; to bring up to the view of the mind; to hold out, as a price, &c.—*SYN.* To propound; proffer; tender; propose; bid; sacrifice; *v. i.* to present itself; to be at hand; to present verbally; to declare a willingness.

OFFER, n. A proposal; tender; price bid.

OFFERED, a. Presented for acceptance or rejection in worship or devotion; bid; presented to the eye or mind.

OFFER-ER, n. One who offers or sacrifices.

OFFER-ING, n. A sacrifice; oblation; present.

OFFER-TO-REY, n. An offering; passages read while alms are collected; an anthem or voluntary forming the first part of the mass.

OFFHAND, ad. Readily; without previous practice.

OFFHAND, a. Without premeditation.

OFFICE, n. Public employment; formulary of devotion; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; a place for business.—*SYN.* Business; function; duty; charge; benefit; service.

OFFICER, n. One who holds an office or commission.

OFFICER, v. t. To furnish with officers.

OF-FICIAL (-fish'al), a. Pertaining to or derived from the proper authority or office; *n.* an ecclesiastical judge.

OF-FICIAL-LY (-fish'al-ly), ad. By the proper officer or authority.

OF-FICIATE (-fish'âte), v. t. To perform the duties of an office for one's self or for another.

OF-FICIAL, a. Pertaining to shops.

OF-FICIOUS (-fish'us), a. Doing kind offices; interposing services, especially in affairs in which one has no concern.—*SYN.* Kind; obliging; busy; forward; active; intermeddling; importunate, which see.

OF-FICIOUS-LY (-fish'us-ly), ad. Kindly; in a meddling manner.

OF-FICIOUS-NESS, n. Eagerness to serve; excessive forwardness.

OFFING, n. The open sea, or the sea at a distance from shore, where a pilot is not needed.

OFFSCOURING, n. Refuse or vile matter; that which is rejected or despised.

OFFSET, n. A shoot or sprout; a flat surface or terrace on a hill-side; a perpendicular in surveying; an account set against another; a set-off.

OFF-SET, v. t. To set one sum against another, or make one's account pay another's.

OFFSPRING, n. A child or children; descendant or descendants; propagation or production of any kind.—*SYN.* Issue; generation; progeny; posterity.

OF-FUS-CATE. See *OSFUSCATE*.

OFT.

OFTEN (ôftn), ad. Frequently; many times;

OFTEN-TIMES, not seldom or rarely.

OFTTIMES.

O-GEE, n. In architecture, a moulding formed like the letter *S* somewhat expanded.

O'GLE (ô'gl), v. t. To look with side glances of fondness, or to attract notice.

O'GLER, n. One who looks with side glances.

O'GLING, n. The act of viewing with side or any glances, &c.

O'GRE, n. masc. } An imaginary monster of the
O'GRESS, n. fem. } East who lived on human beings.

O-GIG-TAN, a. Belonging to Ogyges, and to a great flood in his days (B.C. 1770); of great antiquity.

OIL, ex. Expressive of surprise, pain, anxiety, or desire.

OIL, n. An unctuous substance, animal or vegetable, very inflammable.

OIL, v. t. To anoint; to smear or lubricate with oil.

OIL-BAG, n. A gland in animals containing oil.

OIL-CAKE, n. A mass of flaxseed from which the oil has been expressed.

OIL-CLOTH, n. A cloth oiled for floors, &c.

OIL-COLOUR (-kôl'ur), n. A pigment ground with oil.

OIL-GAS, n. An inflammable gas procured from oil.

OIL-I-NESS, n. The quality of being oily, or a quality resembling oil; greasiness.

LOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; V'ICIOUS.—GAS K; G AS J; SAS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

OIL-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in oil.
OILY, *a.* Containing oil; consisting of oil; having the qualities of or like oil.—*Syn.* Greasy; fatty; unctuous; smooth.
OINT, *v. t.* To anoint; to smear with oil.
OINTMENT, *n.* Unguent; a soft substance for a diseased part.
OKRA, *n.* A plant whose mucilaginous pods are much used for a nutritious soup, &c.
OLD, *a.* Having existed a long time; having been made or used a long time; being of long continuance; long practised or cultivated; not new or fresh; of any duration whatever; in *vulgar language*, cunning crafty.—*Syn.* Aged; ancient; original; primitive; antique; antiquated; obsolete.
OLD AGE, *n.* Advanced years; the latter period of life.
OLD BACHELOR, *n.* A man somewhat in years who never has been married.
OLDEN (ol'dn), *a.* Old; ancient.
OLD-FASHIONED (-fash'und), *a.* According to old custom.
OLDISH, *a.* Somewhat old.
OLD MAID, *n.* A female somewhat in years who has never been married.
OLDNESS, *n.* State of being old or of long continuance; antiquity; old age.
OLD RED SANDSTONE, *n.* A series of rocks below the mountain limestone; the Devonian system.
O-LEAGINOUS, *a.* Oily; unctuous; having the quality of oil.
O-LEAGINOUSNESS, *n.* Uunctuousness.
O-LEANDER, *n.* A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub.
O-LEASTER, *n.* The wild olive.
O-LEFIANT GAS, *n.* A gas composed of carbon and hydrogen, which, mixed with chlorine, forms a compound resembling oil; hence its name.
O-LEIN, *n.* That portion of fat which retains a liquid state.
O-LEOMETER, *n.* An instrument used to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.
OLFACTORY, *a.* Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.
OLIBA-NUM, } *n.* A gum resin from the East.
OLIBAN, }
OLIGARCHAL, } *a.* Pertaining to oligar-
OLIGARCHICAL, } chy.
OLIGARCHY, *n.* Government in the hands of a few men; a kind of aristocracy.
OLIO, *n.* A medley; a miscellany; a collection of various pieces.
OLIVACEOUS, *a.* Of the colour of olive.
OLIVE, *n.* A tree yielding oil; emblem of peace; *a.* relating to the olive; made of or like the olive; of the colour of the unripe olive.
OLIVE-BRANCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace.
OLLA PODRIDA, *n.* A Spanish dish, consisting of various meats hashed with vegetables.
OLYMPIAD, *n.* The period of four years in Grecian history.
OLYMPIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Olympia and the
OLYMPIC, } games there celebrated.
OMBRE, *n.* A game at cards, usually played by three persons.
OMEGA, *n.* The last Greek letter, as Alpha is the first; hence, *Alpha* and *Omega*, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.
OMELET, *n.* A pancake or fritter of eggs, &c.
OMEN, *n.* A sign, good or bad, of some future event.
OMENED (o'mend), *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.
OMENTUM, *n.* In *anatomy*, the caul; membrane spread over the entrails.
OMER, *n.* A Hebrew measure.
OMINOUS, *a.* Foreboding ill; foreshowing signs of good.
OMINOUSLY, *ad.* With good or bad omens.

OMINOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being ominous.
OMISSION (-mish'un), *n.* A neglect or failure to do something that could be done or ought to be done; a leaving out; forbearance.
OMISSIVE, *a.* Leaving out.
OMIT, *v. t.* To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or use; to leave out or not mention.
OMNIBUS, *n.* A large covered carriage for conveying passengers short distances.
OMNIFARIOUS, *a.* Consisting of all forms or kinds.
OMNIFIG, *a.* All-creating.
OMNIFORM, *a.* Having all forms or shapes.
OMNINOUS, *a.* Consisting of all kinds.
OMNIPARTY, *n.* General equality.
OMNIPERCEPTION, *n.* Perception of every thing.
OMNIPERCIPIENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.
OMNIPOTENCE, } *n.* Almighty power; un-
OMNIPOTENCY, } limited power over particu-
OMNIPOTENT, } lar things; infinite power.
OMNIPOTENT, *a.* Having almighty power.
OMNIPOTENT, *n.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.
OMNIPOTENTLY, *ad.* With almighty power.
OMNIPRESENCE, *n.* Presence in every place at the same time.
OMNIPRESENT, *a.* Present in every place at all times.
OMNISCIENCE, } *n.* A knowledge of every
OMNISCIENCY, } thing; the quality of know-
OMNISCIENT, } ing all things at once.
OMNISCIENT (-nish'ent), *a.* Having infinite knowledge.—*Syn.* All-knowing; all-discerning; all-searching; all-seeing; all-beholding.
OMNIUM, *n.* Aggregate of the public stocks; all the particulars in the contract between the government and the public for a loan. *Omnium gatherum* is a cant term for a miscellaneous collection of persons or things.
OMNIVOROUS, *a.* All-devouring.
OMPHALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.
ON, *prep.* The radical idea is that of contiguity or closeness with the upper part, *e.g.*, in space, as on the table; in time, as on that day; by dependence, as on that ground; by addition, as heaps on heaps.
ON, *ad.* Toward; onward; in continuance; in succession; adhering; not off: attached to.
ON, *inter.* A word of incitement or encouragement, elliptically for go on.
ONAGER, *n.* The wild ass.
ONANISM, *n.* The sin of Onan; self-pollution.
ONCE (wunce), *ad.* One time; at one time; formerly; at the same time; used as a substantive, preceded by *this* or *that*.
ONCE (onse), *n.* A kind of wild cat of a whitish-grey colour.
ON DIT (on de). [Fr.] They say; a flying rumour.
ONE (wun), *a.* Single in number; individual; different; diverse; one of two; single by union, or one of a kind; *a.* a person.
ONE-EYED (wun'-ide), *a.* Having one eye only.
O-NEI-RO-CRITIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the in-
O-NEI-RO-CRITICAL, } terpretation of dreams.
O-NEIRO-MANCY, *n.* Divination by dreams.
ONENESS (wun'ness), *n.* Unity; singleness in number; quality of being one.
ONERARY, *a.* Comprising a burden; fitted or intended for carriage of burdens.
ONERATE, *v. t.* To load; to burden.
ONEROUS, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.
ONION (anyun), *a.* A well-known plant and its bulbous root.
ONLY, *ad.* Singly; merely; without more.
ONLY, *a.* Single; this and no other; *this* above all others; *ad.* in one manner and for one purpose; *this* and no otherwise.—*Syn.* Merely; singly; barely.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

ON-O-MASTI-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A dictionary; a common-place book.

ON-O-MA-TO-PET-I-A, *n.* [Gr.] Accordance of the sound of a word with the thing signified.

ON-SET, *n.* A rushing or violent setting upon; the sudden assault of an army on an enemy.—*SYN.* Charge; onslaught; encounter; storming; attack; assault.

ON-SLAUGHT (on'slawt), *n.* An attack; an onset.

ON-TO-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.

ON-TOL-O-GY, *n.* That part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all things.

ONCS, *n.* [L.] The burden.

ON-WARD, *ad.* Forward; progressively; *a.* advancing; improving.

ONYX, *n.* A semi-pellucid gem with zones; an agate.

O-O-LITE, *n.* A calcareous stone made up of round grains, like the roe of a fish; roestone.

O-O-LIT-IC, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling oolite.

OOZE, *n.* Soft mud; slime; liquor from a tan-vat.

OOZE, *v. t.* To flow gently; to issue slowly, as liquid through pores or small openings.

OOZY, *a.* Slimy; muddy; moist.

O-PAC-I-TY, *n.* Opaqueness; want of transparency; darkness.

O-PA-CIOUS, *a.* Impervious to rays of light; dark.

OPAH, *n.* The king-fish.

OPAL, *n.* A silicious stone of changeable colours and resinous lustre.

O-PAL-ES-CENCE, *n.* A shining from the interior of a mineral.

O-PAL-ES-CENT, *a.* Like opal, reflecting lustre from the interior.

O-PAL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

O-PAQUE (o-pake'), *a.* Impervious to light; not O-PAKE', transparent.

O-PAQUE-NESS (pake'-ness), *n.* Defect of transparency; the quality of being impervious to light; cloudiness.

OPE, *v. t.* To open. [Used in poetry.]

OP-EN (o'pn), *v. t.* To divide; to uncloze; to unbar, or remove any fastening; to unfold; to make plain; to break the seal of a letter; to begin; to clear or remove obstructions; to interpret; to spread or expand; to reveal; *v. i.* To uncloze itself; to begin to appear; to be parted; to bark on view or in scent of game, as a dog.

OP-EN (o'pn), *a.* Not shut, closed, or fast; not covered, fenced, or obstructed; not secret, concealed, or disguised; not clouded or frosty; free to be employed; not protected; clear of ice; exposed to view.—*SYN.* Unclosed; uncovered; bare; plain; frank; candid; sincere; artless.

OP-EN-ER (o'pn-er), *n.* One that opens; an interpreter.

OP-EN-EYED (o'pn-ide), *a.* Watchful; diligent.

OP-EN-HAND-ED, *a.* Generous; liberal; free.

OP-EN-HEART-ED (o'pn-hart-ed), *a.* Honest; candid; generous.

OP-EN-ING, *n.* A breach or aperture; a place admitting entrance; dawn; first appearance; beginning of exhibition or discovery; *a.* first in order.

OP-EN-LY (o'pn-ly), *ad.* Publicly; evidently; plainly.

OP-ERA, *n.*; pl. OP-ER-AS. A dramatic composition set to music, and sung on the stage.

OP-ERA-GLASS, *n.* A small perspective glass used at theatres, operas, &c.

OP-ER-AM-ET-ER, *n.* An instrument to register the number of revolutions made by a wheel.

OP-ER-ANT, *n.* One who operates.

OP-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To exert power; to produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence; to have an agency; to perform some act on the human body, as in surgery.—*SYN.* To act; work; perform; move.

OP-ER-AT-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the opera.

OP-ER-ATION, *n.* Act or process of operating; exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; movements of machinery or of any physical body; action of the hand or with instruments in surgery.

—*SYN.* Agency; work; process; effort; action.

OP-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Acting; having power to act; producing the effect; *n.* a labourer; workman.

OP-ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who operates or produces an effect.

O-PER-CU-LUM, *n.* A lid or cover, as in the pitcher plants; the plate which closes the orifice of a shell, &c.; the apparatus, supported by bones, which protects the gills of fishes.

OP-ER-OSE, *a.* Laborious; troublesome; tedious.

OPHT-CLEIDE (of-e-klide), *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.

O-PHIDI-AN, *a.* Relating to serpents.

O-PHI-O-LOGI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to ophiology.

O-PHI-O-L-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O-PHI-O-L-O-GY, *n.* History and description of serpents.

O-PHI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* The art of predicting events by serpents.

OPH-THAL-MIC, *a.* Relating to the eye.

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL-O-GY, *n.* The science of ophthalmology. [eyes.]

OPHTHAL-MY (of'thal-my), *n.* A disease of the eye.

OPI-ATE, *n.* A medicine that contains opium and induces sleep; that which induces inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

OPI-ATE, *a.* Causing sleep; causing rest or inaction.—*SYN.* Soporific; narcotic; somniferous; soporificus; lulling; somnific; quieting.

OPI-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

O-PINE, *v. t.* To think. [Obs.]

O-PIN-I-A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in adherence to opinions; not proved.

O-PIN-ION (o-pin'yun), *n.* The judgment formed by the mind of any proposition, statement, &c., or of persons, qualities, &c.; settled judgment or belief.—*SYN.* Notion; view; persuasion; idea; view; estimate.

O-PIN-ION-A-TED, *a.* Firm in adherence to opinion.—*SYN.* Opinionative; conceited; stubborn; obstinate; exorbitant.

O-PIN-ION-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Obstinate.

O-PIN-ION-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness of opinion.

O-PIN-I-ONED (o-pin'yund) Attached to certain opinions.

O-PIN-ION-IST, *n.* One very fond of his own notions.

OPI-UM, *n.* The inspissated juice of the capsules of the white or somniferous poppy.

O-PO-DEL-DOC, *n.* A liniment made by dissolving soap in alcohol, adding camphor and volatile oils; the name of a plaster.

O-POSSUM, *n.* [Often pronounced pos'sum.] A quadruped having a pouch or bag for carrying its young after birth. To play possum is to feign one's self dead. (American.)

OPPI-DAN, *n.* An inhabitant of a town: an appellation given to the students of Eton school, who board in the town.

OPPI-LATE, *v. t.* To crowd; to stuff; to obstruct.

OPPI-LATION, *n.* Act of filling; obstruction.

OPPI-LA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to obstruct.

OP-PO-NENT, *a.* That opposes.—*SYN.* Adverse; opposing; opposite; contrary; contradictory.

OP-PO-NENT, *n.* One who opposes; particularly one that opposes in controversy or argument.—*SYN.* Disputant; antagonist; opposer; adversary, which see.

OP-POR-TUNE, *a.* Present at a proper time.—*SYN.* Timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed; proper.

OP-POR-TUNE-LY, *ad.* Seasonably; in good time.

OP-POR-TUNE-NESS, *n.* Seasonable time.

OP-POR-TUNI-TY, *n.* Convenient time or means.

—*SYN.* Occasion. An occasion (from ob and casual)

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BULL; VŦCIOUS—CASK; & AS J; SAS E; CHAS EN; THIS.

is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an opportunity (from *ob* and *portus*) is a convenience or fitness of time, place, &c., for the doing of a thing. Hence, opportunities often spring out of occasions. We may have occasion to meet a person frequently without getting an opportunity to converse with him (as we desire) on a given subject.

OP-PÖRE, v. t. To act against; to put in opposition with a view to counterbalance, hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; to resist by physical means, arguments, &c.; to resist effectually; to place in front, &c.; v. i. to act adversely.—*STR.* To combat; withstand; contravene; obstruct; thwart.

OP-POWER, n. One who opposes, acts in opposition, or resists, either by physical force or principle, controversy or argument, &c.; enemy; foe; antagonist; adversary.

OP-POSTING, a. Acting against.

OP-PO-SITE, a. Contrary in position; adverse; n. that which is the contrary.

OP-PO-SITE-LY, ad. Adversely; against each other; in front.

OP-PO-SITE-NESS, n. State of being opposite.

OP-PO-SITION (-ish'un), n. The act of opposing; situation so as to front something else; that which opposes; contrariety of interests; contrariety of meaning; the collective body of opposers; the situation of two heavenly bodies 180 degrees apart.—*STR.* Hostility; obstacle; repugnance; contradiction; inconsistency, &c.

OP-PO-SITION-IST (-ish'un-), n. One in an opposite party.

OP-POSITIVE, a. That may be opposed.

OP-PRESS, v. t. To sit or lie heavy upon; to burden with opposition; to crush by hardship or severity, &c.; to overpower; to overburden.

OP-PRESSION (-prish'un), n. Act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body; a sense of heaviness or weight, &c.—*STR.* Hardship; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity; depression; burden.

OP-PRESSIVE, a. Unreasonably burdensome; injuriously bearing down upon, or so affecting the interests and welfare of another; requiring what is not just; weighing down; causing a sense of sinking or falling, &c.—*STR.* Cruel; severe; unjust; tyrannical; heavy; overpowering.

OP-PRESSIVE-LY, ad. With excessive weight or severity.

OP-PRESSIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being oppressive.

OP-PRESSOR, n. One who oppresses; a tyrant.

OP-PROBRI-IOUS, a. Expressing or causing reproach and disgrace; blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.—*STR.* Abusive; offensive; insulting; contemptuous; reproachful.

OP-PROBRI-IOUS-LY, ad. Reproachfully.

OP-PROBRI-IOUS-NESS, n. Reproachfulness, mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OP-PROBRI-UM, n. Reproach with contempt or disdain.—*STR.* Disgrace; ignominy; infamy; scurrility.

OP-PCGN' (op-pñe), v. t. Literally, to fight; hence, to make an attack, to offer opposition or resistance.

OP-PCGN'AN-CY, n. The act or state of attacking or resisting.

OP-PCGN'ANT, a. Resisting; repugnant.

OP-PCGN'ER (op-pñu'er), n. One that opposes.

OP-TA-TIVE, a. Expressive of desire; in grammar, the optative mood is that part of the verb in which desire is expressed.

OPTIC, } a. Pertaining to vision; relating to

OPTIC-AL, } the science of optics.

OPTICIAN (-ish'an), n. One who deals in optical instruments; a person skilled in optics.

OPTICS, n. pl. The science of the laws of vision.

OPTI-MA-CY, n. The body of nobles; nobility.

OPTI-MATES, n. pl. [L.] The Roman nobility; hence, nobility in general.

OPTI-ME, n. One of those that stand second in the rank of honours at Cambridge.

OPTI-MISM, n. The doctrine that every thing is for the best, or that the order of things in the universe is adapted to produce the most good.

OPTI-MIST, n. One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

OPTION (Sp'shun), n. The power or right to take or refuse.—*STR.* Choice.—We speak of option in respect to freedom or opportunity of choosing, while choice is an act of the will itself. We leave a thing to man's option, and he makes his choice.

OPTION-AL, a. Left to choice or election; depending on choice.

OPU-LENCE, n. The state of having great possessions.—*STR.* Affluence; abundance; wealth; riches.

OPU-LENT (Sp'yul-ent), a. Possessing great wealth or riches.—*STR.* Wealthy; rich; affluent; abundant.

ÖR, n. In heraldry, gold; expressed in engraving by dots.

ÖR, a termination of Latin nouns, like *er*, signifies a person or agent, as in *oppressor*, *factor*.

ÖR, con. A connective that marks an alternative, as, you may read in the Bible or Testament; or is a contraction of *other*; in poetry it is sometimes used for *either*.

ÖR'A-CLE, n. A pagan deity or his declaration, as the Delphic oracle; the place where the answers were given; an opinion deemed infallible; a wise man.

ÖR'A-CLE, v. i. To utter oracles.

O-RAC'U-LAR, } a. Uttering oracles; authorita-

O-RAC'U-LOUS, } tive; ambiguous.

O-RAC'U-LAR-LY, } ad. So as to resemble, or

O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, } as if pretending to the

authority of an oracle. [ious.]

O-RAC'U-LOUS-NESS, n. State of being oracu-

ORAL-SÖN (Ör'e-zon), n. A prayer. See OMISÖN.

ÖRAL, a. Delivered by the mouth.

ÖRAL-LY, ad. By mouth without writing.

ÖR'ANGE, n. The name of a tree and of its yellow and agreeable pulpy fruit.

ÖR-ANGE-ÄDE, n. A drink made of orange-juice, corresponding to lemonade.

ÖR'AN-GEAT (Öran-zhat), n. [Fr.] Orange-peel covered with candy; orangade.

ÖR'AN-GER-Y, n. A plantation of orange-trees.

O-RÄNG'-ÖU-TÄNG', n. The great ape, having a

resemblance to man.

O-RÄTION, n. A rhetorical speech, now applied chiefly to discourses on special occasions and to academic declamations.—*STR.* Address; speech; harangue; discourse; declamation.

ÖR'A-TÖR, n. An eloquent speaker; a public advocate; a petitioner; in modern usage, one who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion.

ÖR-A-TÖRI-AL, } a. Pertaining to an orator or

ÖR-A-TÖRI-AL, } oratory.—*STR.* Rhetorical;

eloquent; flowery; florid.

ÖR-A-TÖRI-AL-LY, } ad. After the manner of,

ÖR-A-TÖRI-AL-LY, } or belonging to an orator;

floridly.

ÖR-A-TÖRI-Ö, n.; pl. ÖR-A-TÖRI-Ös. A sacred

drama set to music; a chapel; a place of wor-

ship.

ÖR'A-TÖ-ÖRY, n. The art of public speaking with correctness and elegance; exercise of eloquence; a place for prayer.—*STR.* Eloquence; rhetoric; elocution.

ÖRB, n. A sphere; a round body. See GLOBE.

ÖRB, v. t. To form into a circle.

ÖRB'ATE, a. Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

ÖRB'ED (örbd), a. Formed into a circle or round

shape; rounded or covered on the outer side or

edge.—*STR.* Round; circular; orbicular; spheri-

cal; globular.

ÖR-BIÖ'U-LAR, a. In the form of an orb.—*STR.*

Spherical; circular; round; orb'd; globular.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLIM, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TARM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

OR-BIC-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* With a spherical form.
 OR-BIC-U-LATE, *a.* Round like an orb.
 OR-BIC-U-LATION, *n.* State of being an orb.
 ORBIT, *n.* The path of a planet or comet round its centre; cavity in which the eye is situated.
 ORBIT-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the orbit.
 ORBY, *a.* Resembling an orb.
 ORC, *n.* A species of whale.
 OR-CAD-I-AN, *a.* Relating to the Orkney Isles.
 ORCHARD, *n.* An inclosure for fruit trees or an assemblage of fruit trees.
 ORCHARD-I-NG, *n.* The cultivation of orchards; orchards in general.
 ORCHARD-IST, *n.* A cultivator of orchards.
 OR-CHES-TRA (ôr'kes-tra), *n.* The part of a theatre for the musicians; the body of performers.
 OR-CHES-TRAL (ôr'kes-), *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra.
 OR-CHI-D-ACEOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to the or-
 OR-CHI-DE-OUS, } chis.
 OR-CHIS (ôr'kis), *n.* A genus of plants which have fragrant and beautiful flowers of singular form.
 OR-DAIN, *v. t.* To appoint; to settle; to establish; to decree; to invest with a ministerial function.
 OR-DAINER, *n.* One who ordains.
 OR-DAINING, *a.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal powers.
 OR-DE-AL, *n.* A trial of guilt by fire or water; a severe trial; close scrutiny.
 OR-DEB, *n.* Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; proper state or condition; established mode of proceeding; settled mode of operation; authoritative direction; regular government or discipline; a religious fraternity; division of men, as knighthood, or of rational objects; placing words, &c., so as best to secure beauty or clearness of expression, &c.; a system of arrangement of parts proportionate in architecture.—*Syn.* Regularity; precept; injunction; command; regulation; rank; class; measures; care.
 OR-DEB, *v. t.* To methodize or systematize; to subject to rules, &c.; to dispose of in a particular manner; *v. i.* to give direction or command, &c.—*Syn.* To regulate; adjust; lead; conduct; direct; bid; command; enjoin; manage; treat, &c.
 OR-DEB-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management.
 OR-DEB-LESS, *a.* Irregular in manner; disorderly.
 OR-DEB-LI-NESS, *n.* Regularity; state of being orderly; state of being methodical.
 OR-DEB-LY, *a.* Observant of method or order; well regulated; performed in good order; according to established method; not unruly; being on duty.—*Syn.* Systematic; regular; methodical; peaceable; *ad.* according to rule; *n.* a military officer of low rank, as an *orderly sergeant*.
 OR-DEB, *n. pl.* In *orders*, set apart to the ministry in the Roman Catholic or Episcopal Church.
 OR-DI-NAL, *a.* Noting the order of number; a number noting order; *n.* a book of rites; a ritual.
 OR-DI-NANCE, *n.* Rule established by authority; observance commanded; established rite.—*Syn.* Law; decree; statute; regulation; command; precept; order.
 OR-DI-NA-RI-ALY, *ad.* According to regular rules or established method.—*Syn.* Generally; customarily; habitually; usually; commonly.
 OR-DI-NA-RY, *a.* According to established order; moderate in respect to excellence, beauty, &c.; inferior.—*Syn.* Common.—A thing is common in which many persons share or partake, as a common practice; a thing is ordinary when it is apt to come round in the orderly or regular succession of events, as the ordinary course. When used in the sense of *inferior*, ordinary marks a

want of that which distinguishes, as an ordinary face; common denotes the want of that which attracts or interests.
 OR-DI-NA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; the chaplain of Newgate; a public eating-house; a place where ships are laid up.
 OR-DI-NATE, *n.* One of the lines which, drawn perpendicular to the axis of the curve, meet the curve in a number of points.
 OR-DI-NATE, *a.* Regular; methodical.
 OR-DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a methodical manner.
 OR-DI-NATION, *n.* Act of ordaining; act of conferring ministerial office; established order or tendency.
 OR-DI-NATIVE, *a.* Giving order; directing.
 OR-DI-NATOR, *n.* One who ordains or establishes.
 ORD-NANCE, *n.* General name for great guns of all sorts; artillery; cannon; mortars.
 OR-DON-NANCE, *n.* In the arts, the disposition of the parts of a picture, &c.; also in architecture and in works of elegant literature, either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts.
 OR-DURE (ôr'dyur), *n.* Excrementitious matter; dung.
 ORE, *n.* The native compound from which a metal is extracted.
 ORE-AD, *n.* A mountain nymph.
 OR-GAN, *n.* An instrument of action or motion; a means toward any end; a wind instrument of music.
 OR-GAN-BUILD-ER, *n.* One who constructs organs.
 OR-GAN-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting
 OR-GAN-IC-AL, } of, organs; produced by the organs; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end. *Organic bodies* are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and action. *Organic laws* are those which are fundamental to the constitution or elementary. *Organic remains*, those of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone.
 OR-GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure.
 OR-GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on an organ.
 OR-GAN-I-ZATION, *n.* Act of organizing or systematizing the parts of a thing; structure; act of distributing into suitable parts and appointing proper officers, as of an army, &c.; disposition of parts so as to act together in a compound body; the condition of an organized body; the assemblage of parts of which it is constituted, or of the laws which regulate its action.
 OR-GAN-I-ZE, *v. t.* To form with organs; to construct so that one part may co-operate with another and the whole; to form in regular structure; to distribute into parts and appoint proper officers, &c.
 OR-GAN-I-ZED, *a.* Formed with organs so arranged that all parts act together.
 OR-GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.
 OR-GAN-O-GRA-PHY, *n.* Description of the organs of plants or of their names.
 OR-GAN-O-LO-GY, *n.* That branch of physiology which treats of the different organs of animals, and especially of man.
 OR-GA-NON, or OR-GA-NUM, *n.* Method; a code of rules for scientific investigation.
 OR-GAN-ZINE, *n.* Thrown silk; silk so twisted like a rope with strands as to make it stronger.
 OR-GASM, *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.
 OR-G-EAT (ôr'zhat), *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.
 OR-GIES (ôr'jies), *n. pl.* Frantic revels of bacchanals; hence drunken revelry, chiefly at night.
 O-RI-EL, } *n.* In Gothic architecture, a bay window;
 O-RI-OL, } a recess.
 O-RI-ENT, *a.* Rising, as the sun; oriental; eastern; glittering; bright; shining.
 O-RI-ENT, *n.* The east; place of the rising sun.
 O-RI-ENT-AL, *a.* Eastern; in or from the east; *n.* an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

OSIERED, a. Covered or adorned with osiers.

I, s, &c, long.—I, s, &c, short.—OISE, FISH, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREN, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

OSMA-ZOME, *n.* An aromatic brownish-yellow substance from animal fibre, which gives the peculiar flavour to boiled meat and soups.

OSMI-UM, *n.* A metal contained in the ore of platinum.

OSNA-BURH, *n.* A coarse linen.

OSPHAY, *n.* The fishing-eagle or fish-hawk.

OSSE-LET, *n.* A hard substance on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OSSEOUS (os'se-us), *a.* Bony; like or made of bone.

OSSE-CLE (os'se-kl), *n.* A small bone.

OS-SFER-IOUS, *a.* Producing or furnishing bones; containing bones.

OS-SIFIC, *a.* Converting to bone.

OS-SIFICATION, *n.* The change or its process from flesh or other animal matter into a bony substance; the formation of bones.

OSST-FRAGE, *n.* The sea-eagle.

OS-SIFY, *v. t.* To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone.

OS-SIFY, *v. i.* To become bone. [bone.]

OS-SIFY-ING, *a.* Changing into bone; becoming.

OS-SIVO ROUN, *a.* Feeding on bones.

OS-SU-ARY, *n.* A place for bones; a charnel-house.

OS-TEN-SI-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of appearing.

OS-TEN-SI-BLE, *a.* Seeming; not real; that appears or seems; shown, declared, or avowed.—*Syn.* Plausible; colourable; apparent; seeming; specious.

OS-TEN-SI-BLY, *ad.* Plausibly; colourably.

OS-TEN-SIVE, *a.* Tending to show; exhibiting.

OS-TEN-TATION, *n.* Vain outward show or appearance; ambitious display.—*Syn.* Pageantry; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting; parade, which see.

OS-TEN-TATIOUS (tish-us), *a.* Making a display from vanity; fond of boastful exhibition; intended for vain display.—*Syn.* Showy; boastful; pompous; vaunting; gaudy.

OS-TEN-TATIOUS-LY, *ad.* With vain display.

OS-TEN-TATIOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain display; boastfulness; vanity.

OSTEO-COPE, *a.* A pain in the bones.

OSTEO-GENE-XY (os'e-nj), *n.* The formation of bone.

OSTEO-LOGIST, *n.* One who describes the **OSTEO-LOGER**, bones of animals.

OSTEO-LOGY, *n.* Description of animal bones; the system of animal bones.

OSTIA-RY, *n.* The mouth or opening of a river into the sea.

OSTLER. See **HOSTLER**.

OSTMEN, *n.* East men; Danish settlers in Ireland.

OSTRA-CISM, *n.* Banishment by votes on shells; expulsion; banishment.

OSTRA-CIZE, *v. t.* To banish by the voice of the populace, particularly one of eminent service, but unpopular.

OSTRICH, *n.* A large bird with elegant plumage, but wings too short for flight.

OTA-COUSTIC (kowatik), *n.* An instrument to assist hearing.

O-TAL-GI-A, *n.* A pain in the ear.

O-TAL-GY.

OTHER (ath'er), *a.* Not the same; different; contrary; noting something besides.

OTHER-WISE (ath'er-), *ad.* In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects.

OTAR, *n.* The essential oil or essence of OTTO.

OTTO, *n.* roses.

OTTER, *n.* An amphibious quadruped living in the banks of rivers; a colouring substance; a corruption of *ornotto* or *anotto*.

OTTO-MAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government.

OTTO-MAN, *n.* pl. OTTO-MANS. A native of Turkey; a small, low, stuffed seat.

OUCH, *n.* The bezil or socket of a ring.

OUGHT. See **AVOUR**, the true orthography.

OUGHT (awt), *v. t.* [Used in the present and pre-

terit tenses only.] To be necessary; to be obliged; to be. This verb is used only in the present and preterit tenses to denote duty or strong necessity, as the law *ought* to be executed.—*Syn.* Should.—Both words imply obligation, but *ought* is the stronger. *Should* denotes an obligation of propriety, expediency, &c.; *ought* denotes an obligation of duty. *We should* be neat in our persons; *we should* avoid giving offence. *We ought* to speak truth; *we ought* to obey the laws. As a participle, owed.

OUNCE, *n.* A weight, the twelfth of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; a kind of wild cat. See **ONCE**.

OUR, *pron. pos.* Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

OU-RAN-OG-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the heavens. Uranography is more used.

OU-KOLO-GY, *n.* Judgment of diseases by an **OU-ROSCOPY**, examination of urine.

OURS, noting what belongs to us; usually called the possessive case of the personal pronoun *we*.

OUR-SELF, *pron. reciprocal*. In the royal style, myself.

OUR-SELVES, *pron. pl.* of **OURSELF**. We, not others.

OU'SEL (oo'sl), *n.* A bird of the thrush family.

OUST, *v. t.* To remove from possession; to cast out; to eject; to dispossess.

OUSTER, *n.* Removal from possession; dispossession; ejection.

OUT, *ad.* In a state of extinction; abroad; not at home; to the end; uncovered; away; deficient; without restraint; loudly, &c.

OUT, *prefix*. It denotes exclusion, omission, or surpassing; its compounds are self-explanatory, and need not all be given.

OUT, *v. t.* To drive away; to eject; to expel.

OUT, *ss.* Expressing dislike; away; begone.

OUT-ACT, *v. t.* To do or go beyond; to exceed.

OUT-BALANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

OUT-BID, *v. t.* To bid more than any other.

OUT-BID, *n.* } *a.* Exceeded in the price of **OUT-BID-DEN**, } fered.

OUTBOUND, *a.* Going on a distant voyage; outward bound.

OUT-BRAVE, *v. t.* To bully or bear down by insolence; to exceed in splendour.

OUT-BRAZEN (brā'zn), *v. t.* To bear down with the utmost impudence.

OUTBREAK, *n.* A breaking forth; an eruption.

OUTBREAK-ING (brāk-ink), *n.* That which bursts forth.

OUTBUILD-ING, *n.* A building near, but not joined to a larger one.

OUTBURST, *n.* A breaking or bursting forth.

OUTCAST (ō), *a.* Cast out; banished; expelled; thrown away as useless.

OUTCAST, *n.* A person banished; an exile; one driven from country or home.

OUT-CLIMB ('klimb'), *v. t.* To climb beyond.

OUT-CROP, *v. t.* In *geology*, to come out to the surface of the ground.

OUTCROP, *n.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground; basnet-edge.

OUTCRY, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; noisy opposition or detestation; sale at public auction.—*Syn.* Exclamation; clamour; noise; vociferation.

OUT-DARE (4), *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond.

OUT-DAY, *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.

OUT-DU-ING, *n.* A going beyond in performance.

OUT-DOORS, *ad.* Abroad; out of the house.

OUTER, *a.* That is without; outward.

OUTER-MOST, *a.* Being on the extreme part.

OUT-FACE, *v. t.* To bear or stare down; to brave.

OUTFALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.

OUTFIT, *n.* *Outfit* are the expenses of equipping; money advanced to a public minister going to a foreign country beyond his salary.

NOTE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—S AS K; C AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

- OUT-FLANK', v. t. To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
- OUT-FLY', v. t. To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight and progress.
- OUT-GATE, n. An outlet; passage out.
- OUT-GENER-AL, v. t. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior skill, &c.
- OUT-GIVE', v. t. To surpass in giving.
- OUT-GO', v. t. To surpass; to overreach; to advance before in going.
- OUT-GO-ING, n. Act of going out; the state of going out; expense; utmost border.
- OUT-GROW' (-grô'), v. t. To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing
- OUT-GUARD' (-gârd), n. An advanced guard; a guard at a distance from the main body of an army.
- OUT-HEE'OD, v. t. To exceed in cruelty or absurdity; to overact a part.
- OUTHOUSE, n. A small building at a little distance from the house, as a barn, &c.
- OUT-LAND'ISH, a. Not native; born or produced in the interior country or among rude people.—*Syn.* Vulgar; rustic; clownish.
- OUT-LAST, v. t. To exceed in duration; to last longer than something else.
- OUT-LAW, n. One excluded from the benefits of law, or deprived of its protection.
- OUT-LAW, v. t. To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law; to proscribe.
- OUT-LAW-RY, n. Act of depriving of the benefit of the law, or the process by which a man is deprived of its protection.
- OUTLAY, n. Expense; expenditure.
- OUT-LEAP', v. t. To surpass in leaping.
- OUTLET, n. A passage to let out; the place or means by which any thing escapes.
- OUT-LIE' (-li'), v. t. To exceed in lying.
- OUT-LI'ERS, n. Portions of any stratified group detached from the main body.
- OUTLINE, n. The exterior line of a figure; first general or rough drawing of an object.—*Syn.* Contour; draught; delineation; sketch.
- OUT-LIVE', v. t. To live beyond; to survive; to live better or to better purpose.
- OUT-LI'Q'K', v. t. To face down; to browbeat.
- OUT-LYING, a. Being at a distance from the main body or design; on the frontier; not in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.
- OUT-MARCH', v. t. To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.
- OUT-MEAS'URE' (-mêzh'ur), v. t. To exceed in measure or extent.
- OUTMOST, a. Furthest in the extremity; most remote from the middle.
- OUT-NUM-BER, v. t. To exceed in number.
- OUT-PACE', v. t. To outgo; to outwalk.
- OUTPAR-ISH, n. A parish lying on the border.
- OUTPART, n. A part remote from the centre or main part.
- OUT-PER', v. t. To surpass or excel.
- OUTPOST, n. A station at a distance from the main body of the army; the troops placed at such a station. [to pour out.]
- OUT-POUR' (-pôre), v. t. To send forth a stream; to pour out.
- OUT-POURING, n. A pouring out; effusion.
- OUT-RAGE, v. t. To abuse by rude and insolent language; to insult; to injure by rough treatment; v. i. to be guilty of violent rudeness, or commit exorbitances.
- OUTRAGE, n. Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.—*Syn.* Insult; violence; enormity; offence.
- OUT-RA'GE'OUS, a. Exceeding all bounds of moderation, reason, or decency; guilty of crimes.—*Syn.* Violent; furious; exorbitant; enormous.
- OUT-RA'GE'OUS-LY, ad. With violence.
- OUT-RA'GE'OUS-NESS, n. Violence; turbulence; fury; enormity; atrocity.
- OUT-TRE' (-oo-trâ') [Fr.] Out of the usual limits; extravagant.
- OUT-RIDE', v. t. To ride faster than.
- OUT-RIDE', v. i. To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.
- OUTRIDER, n. A summoner; an attending servant.
- OUTRIG-GER, n. A beam projecting from a ship.
- OUTRIGHT (outrîte), ad. Immediately; directly; at once; without delay; completely.
- OUT-RUN', v. t. To surpass in running; to exceed, as one's income.
- OUT-SAIL', v. t. To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.
- OUT-SELL', v. t. To exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the prices, or gain a higher price for things sold.
- OUT-SET, n. Beginning; first entrance on any business.
- OUT-SHINE', v. t. To excel in brightness, lustre, or excellence.
- OUT-SHOOT', v. t. To shoot beyond.
- OUTSIDE, n. The outward part; superficial appearance; external man; the utmost; a. on the outside; external; exterior.
- OUTSKIRT, n. Border; outpost; suburb.
- OUT-SPREAD' (-sprêd'), v. t. To spread open; to extend.
- OUT-SPREADING, n. The act of spreading over or diffusing.
- OUT-STANDING, a. Not collected; unpaid.
- OUT-STARE' (4), v. t. To surpass in staring; to browbeat.
- OUT-STREET, n. A street in the borders of a town.
- OUT-STRETCH', v. t. To extend far; to stretch or spread out; to expand.
- OUT-STRETCHED' (-strêcht'), a. Extended; spread out.
- OUT-STRIDE', v. t. To exceed in striding.
- OUT-STEP', v. t. To outgo; to go beyond; to exceed; to advance beyond.
- OUT-SWEAR', v. t. To exceed in swearing.
- OUT-TALK' (-out-tawk'), v. t. To exceed or overbear in talking.
- OUT-VALUE', v. t. To exceed in value or price.
- OUT-VIE', v. t. To exceed; to excel; to surpass.
- OUT-VILLAIN, v. t. To surpass in villainy.
- OUT-VOTE', v. t. To exceed in number of votes given; to defeat in the plurality of suffrages.
- OUT-WALK' (-out-wawk'), v. t. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.
- OUTWALL, n. A wall on the outside.
- OUTWARD, a. Being on the outside of; what is seen or at once known; belonging to the flesh or body instead of the mind or spirit.—*Syn.* Outer; visible; extrinsic; external; apparent; foreign; public; carnal; fleshly; corporeal.
- OUTWARD, n. External form.
- OUTWARD, ad. Towards the outside, or from a port or country, as outward-bound.
- OUTWARD-LY, ad. Externally; opposed to inwardly; in appearance; not sincerely.
- OUT-WATCH' (-wôch'), v. t. To exceed in watching.
- OUT-WEAR' (4) (-wâre'), v. t. To wear longer than something else; to pass tediously to the end.
- OUT-WEIGH (out-wâ'), v. t. To exceed in weight; or in value and importance.
- OUT-WIT', v. t. To exceed in design or cunning; to overreach; to defeat by ingenuity.
- OUTWORK' (-wûrk), n. Fortification on the outside, most remote from the main fortress.
- OUT-WORK', v. t. To surpass in labour.
- OVAL, a. Having the form of an egg; elliptical.—*Syn.* Oblong; ovate; ovated; egg-shaped; n. a body shaped like an egg; ellipse.
- O-VARI-OUS, a. Consisting of eggs.
- O-VARI-UM, n.; pl. O-VARI-A. An ovary.
- O-VARY, n. The place where eggs are formed.
- O-VATE, a. Egg-shaped, as a leaf.
- O-VATION, n. Among the Romans, a less formal triumph; hence, some public honour bestowed on a distinguished man.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

OVEN (ov'n), *n.* An arched place for baking, heating, and drying.

OVER, *prep.* The radical idea is beyond, either in height, denoting above, as over one's head; or in lateral extent, denoting across, as over the way, &c.

OVER, *ad.* From side to side; more than; above the top; on the opposite side; beyond a limit; throughout; in composition it denotes spreading, covering above or across, above turning or changing sides; or more generally beyond, implying excess or superiority.

OVER, *a.* Being last; upper; covering.

OVER-ABOUND, *v. t.* To abound to excess.

OVER-ACT, *v. t.* To do or perform to excess; *v. t.* to act more than is necessary.

OVER-ALLS (-awls), *n. pl.* A kind of long trousers.

OVER-ANXIOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess.

OVER-ARCH 'H', *v. t.* To cover over with an arch.

OVER-AWE ('o-ver-aw'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior impress or influence.

OVER-BALANCE, *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

OVER-BALANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent.

OVER-BEAR ('4), *v. t.* To bear down; to subdue by superior force.—*Syn.* To overpower; overwhelm; whelm; conquer; subdue; suppress; repress. *See* BEAR.

OVER-BEARING, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress by insolence or effrontery.—*Syn.* Imperious; lordly; domineering; tyrannical.

OVER-BID, *v. t.* To offer beyond or too much.

OVER-BOARD, *ad.* Out of the ship or from on board.

OVER-BURDEN (-bur'dn), *v. t.* To load to excess or with too great weight.

OVER-BURDENED, *a.* Overloaded.

OVER-CAST ('4), *v. t.* To sew over; to cloud or darken; to cast or compute at too high a rate.

OVER-CAST, *a.* Clouded; overspread with gloom; sewed over.

OVER-CAUTIOUS, *a.* Cautious to excess.

OVER-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or load to excess or too much; to crowd too much; to burden; to enter too much into an account.

OVER-CHARGE, *n.* Excessive load; a charge too great or beyond what is proper.

OVER-CLOUD, *v. t.* To cover with clouds.

OVER-COME (-kdm'), *v. t.* To get the better of; to render powerless; *v. t.* to be victorious.—*Syn.* To conquer.—To overcome is to gain the superiority or mastery in any trial of strength; to conquer is to overpower and bring under our control.

An enemy is conquered; an antagonist in argument, &c., is overcome.

OVER-CONFIDENT, *a.* Too confident.—*Syn.* Rash; heady; headstrong; headlong.

OVER-DO (-doo'), *v. t.* To do work or cook too much.

OVER-DÜ (-doo'), *v. t.* To labour too hard; to make use of too much.

OVER-DOSE, *n.* Too great a dose.

OVER-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw orders beyond the amount that is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company.

OVER-DRESSED (-drst'), *a.* Arrayed or adorned to excess.

OVER-DRIVE, *v. t.* To drive beyond strength.

OVER-DUE, *a.* Past the time of being due, as an overdue note, the mail is overdue.

OVER-EAT, *v. t.* To eat too much.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, *n.* Too great excitement.

OVER-EYE ('i'), *v. t.* To observe; to superintend.

OVER-FALL, *n.* A steep fall of water.

OVER-FATIGUE (-fa-teeg'), *v. t.* To fatigue to excess.

OVER-FEED, *v. t.* To feed to excess.

OVER-FLOW (-floo'), *v. t.* To spread over, as water; to fill beyond the brim; to cover, as with numbers.—*Syn.* To deluge; flood; inundate; overwhelm; overspread.

OVER-FLOW, *v. t.* To run over; to be abundant.

OVER-FLOW, *n.* An inundation; deluge.

OVER-FLOWING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

OVER-FLOWING, *n.* Copiousness; great plenty.

OVER-FOND, *a.* Fond to excess.

OVER-FREIGHT ('o-ver-frate'), *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.

OVER-GO, *v. t.* To go beyond in extent, value, numbers, &c.—*Syn.* To surpass; exceed; excel; outvie.

OVER-GORGE, *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

OVER-GROW (-gro'), *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond; to rise above.

OVER-GROW, *v. t.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWN, *a.* Covered with herbage; risen above; grown beyond the natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

OVER-HANG, *v. t.* To jut or project over.

OVER-HANGING, *a.* Hanging over or above.

OVER-HARDEN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard.

OVER-HASTE, *n.* Too great haste.

OVER-HASTE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being too hasty; precipitation.

OVER-HASTY, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate.

OVER-HAUL, *v. t.* To turn over and examine; to examine again, as one's accounts or doings; to overtake; to gain upon in a chase.

OVER-HEAD ('o-ver-hed'), *ad.* Above; aloft; in the zenith or ceiling.

OVER-HEAR, *v. t.* To hear by accident.

OVER-HEAT, *v. t.* To heat to excess.

OVER-JOY, *v. t.* To transport with joy.

OVER-JOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

OVER-LABOUR, *v. t.* To take too much pains; to execute with too much care.

OVER-LABOURED, *a.* Laboured or wrought out to excess.

OVER-LADE, *v. t.* To overload; to overburden.

OVER-LAND, *a.* Passing by land.

OVER-LARGE, *a.* Too large; too great.

OVER-LAY (-lä'), *v. t.* To spread over; to smother; to overwhelm; to cloud or overcast; to join two opposites by a cover.

OVER-LAYING, *n.* A covering over the surface.

OVER-LEAP, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.

OVER-LEATHER (-leth-er), *n.* The leather which forms the upper part of a shoe; the upper leather.

OVER-LIBERAL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess.

OVER-LIE, *v. t.* To lie over or upon something.

OVER-LIVE, *v. t.* or *i.* To outlive; to live too long or too well.

OVER-LOAD, *v. t.* To load too heavily.

OVER-LOOK, *v. t.* To view from a higher place; to look over the shoulder; to inspect; to review; to neglect to excuse.

OVER-MASTER, *v. t.* To subdue; to conquer.

OVER-MATCH, *v. t.* To prove superior to; to be too powerful for; to subdue.

OVER-MATCH, *n.* One of superior strength.

OVER-MEASURE (-mez'ur), *n.* Excess of measure.

OVER-MODEST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

OVER-MOST, *a.* Placed over the rest.

OVER-MUCH, *a.* More than sufficient.

OVER-MUCH, *ad.* In too great a degree.

OVER-NIGHT ('o-ver-nite'), *n.* Night before bedtime; in the night before.

OVER-NIGHT, *ad.* During or through the night.

OVER-PASS, *v. t.* To go or pass over; to omit; to neglect; not to receive or include.

DŌVE, WŌLF, BŌOK; RŪLE, BŪLL; VŪCIOUS.—C AS K; Ė AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

O-V-E-R-PASSION-ATE, *a.* Passionate to excess.
O-V-E-R-PATIENT (-shen.), *a.* Patient to excess.
O-V-E-R-PAY' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay beyond the debt or price.
O-V-E-R-PEOPLE (-pēpl), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants.
O-V-E-R-PER-SUADE, *v. t.* To influence or persuade against inclination or opinion.
O-V-E-R-PLUS, *n.* What is more than is wanted; surplus; that which remains after a supply or beyond a proposed quantity.
O-V-E-R-POISE' (ō-ver-pōiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh.
O-V-E-R-POISE, *n.* Preponderant weight.
O-V-E-R-POWER, *v. t.* To affect too strongly; to bear down by force.—*SYN.* To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; conquer; subdue.
O-V-E-R-PRESS, *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm; to crush strongly.
O-V-E-R-PRIZE, *v. t.* To prize too highly.
O-V-E-R-RATE, *v. t.* To rate too highly.
O-V-E-R-REACH, *v. t.* To go beyond; to rise above; to deceive by artifice; to cheat.
O-V-E-R-REACHING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching out too far.
O-V-E-R-READY, *a.* Too ready.
O-V-E-R-RIDE, *v. t.* To ride beyond the strength of.
O-V-E-R-RIPE, *a.* Mature to excess; too ripe.
O-V-E-R-RIPEN, *v. t.* To make too ripe.
O-V-E-R-RIPEN, *v. t.* To grow too ripe.
O-V-E-R-RULE, *v. t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to control.
O-V-E-R-RULER, *n.* One who overrules.
O-V-E-R-RULING, *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.—*SYN.* Prevailing; predominant; prevalent; governing.
O-V-E-R-RUN, *v. t.* To spread or grow over; to march over; to ravage; to outrun; to exceed; to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another, &c.; to injure by treading down; *v. i.* to overflow; to run over.
O-V-E-R-RUNNING, *a.* Spreading or growing over; ravaging; *n.* changing the arrangement of types; the act of overflowing or running over.
O-V-E-R-SEA', *a.* Foreign; from beyond the sea.
O-V-E-R-SEE, *c. t.* To superintend; to inspect.
O-V-E-R-SEER, *n.* A supervisor; superintendent.
O-V-E-R-SET, *v. t.* To overturn.
O-V-E-R-SET, *v. t.* To be overturned.
O-V-E-R-SHADE, *v. t.* To cover with shade.
O-V-E-R-SHADOW (-shādō), *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to hide.
O-V-E-R-SHADOW-ING, *a.* Throwing a shadow over; protecting.
O-V-E-R-SHOE, *n.* An outer shoe; a galoosh.
O-V-E-R-SHOOT, *v. t.* To shoot beyond the mark; to go too far; *c. t.* to fly beyond the mark.
O-V-E-R-SHOT, *a.* An overshot wheel is one that receives the water shot over the top on the descent.
O-V-E-R-SIGHT (-site), *n.* Watchful care; an overlooking or failing to notice.—*SYN.* Superintendence; supervision; mistake; error; omission.
O-V-E-R-SKIP, *v. t.* To skip or leap over.
O-V-E-R-SLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep too long.
O-V-E-R-SOON, *ad.* Too soon.
O-V-E-R-SPENT, *a.* Worned to excess.
O-V-E-R-SPREAD (-sprād'), *v. t.* To cover over; to spread or scatter over; *v. i.* to be scattered over.
O-V-E-R-STATE, *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.
O-V-E-R-STEP, *v. t.* To step beyond; to exceed.
O-V-E-R-STOCK, *v. t.* To fill too full; to supply with more than is wanted, as of seed, cattle, &c.
O-V-E-R-STOCK, *n.* A superabundance.
O-V-E-R-STOCKED (-stōkt), *a.* Filled too full; crowded; furnished with more cattle than is wanted, as a farm.

O-V-E-R-STRAIN', *v. t.* To strain or stretch to excess; to make too great efforts.
O-V-E-R-STRAIN', *v. t.* To strain one's self too far.
O-V-E-R-SWELL, *v. t.* To rise above; to overflow.
O-V-EET, *a.* Open to view; public; apparent, as overt virtues, an overt essay. The word is now chiefly used in law; thus, an overt act of treason is distinguished from a secret design.
O-V-E-R-TAKE, *v. t.* To come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.
O-V-E-R-TASK, *v. t.* To impose too much work on.
O-V-E-R-TAX, *v. t.* To tax to excess.
O-V-E-R-THROW' (-thrō'), *v. t.* To throw down; to turn upside down; to bring to destruction; to be victorious over, as a foe.—*SYN.* To overturn; prostrate; subvert; destroy; ruin; overcome; demolish, which see.
O-V-E-R-THROW, *n.* The state of being overturned or thrown off that on which it rests.—*SYN.* Subversion; ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; degradation; downfall.
O-V-E-R-THWART, *a.* Opposite; adverse; perverse; crossing at right angles.
O-V-E-R-TIME, *n.* Time of labour beyond the stated hours.
O-V-E-R-TIRE, *v. t.* To subdue by fatigue.
O-V-E-R-TLY, *ad.* Openly; publicly; in open view.
O-V-E-R-TOP, *v. t.* To exceed in height.
O-V-E-R-TRADE, *v. t.* To trade beyond one's capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
O-V-E-R-TURE (ō-ver-tūr), *n.* Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an opening; the opening piece of some public act or an introductory piece of music.
O-V-E-R-TURN, *v. t.* To throw over or down; to throw from the base or foundation; to destroy.—*SYN.* To overset; overthrow; subvert; prostrate; ruin; demolish, which see.
O-V-E-R-TURN, *n.* State of being overturned; act of overturning.—*SYN.* Overthrow; upsetting; prostration; revolution; ruin.
O-V-E-R-TURNING, *n.* An oversetting or throwing down; destruction.
O-V-E-R-VALUE (-vāl'v), *v. t.* To value at too high a rate.
O-V-E-R-WEEN', *v. t.* To think too highly.
O-V-E-R-WEENING, *a.* That thinks too highly, as of one's self.—*SYN.* Arrogant; proud; conceited; vain.
O-V-E-R-WEIGH' (-wā'), *v. t.* To surpass in weight.—*SYN.* Outweigh; preponderate; overbalance; outbalance.
O-V-E-R-WEIGHT (-wāte), *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.
O-V-E-R-WHELM', *v. t.* To spread over and crush; to immerse or bear down.—*SYN.* To submerge; drown; overbear; overcome; subdue.
O-V-E-R-WHELMING, *a.* That immerses, drowns, or crushes.—*SYN.* Prostrating; overpowering; subduing; conquering; ruinous.
O-V-E-R-WHELMING-LY, *ad.* In such a manner as to overwhelm.
O-V-E-R-WISE, *a.* Wise to affectation.
O-V-E-R-WORK (-wōrk'), *v. t.* To cause to labour too much; to labour beyond the strength.
O-VI-CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an egg.
O-VI-DUCT, *n.* A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb.
O-VI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of an egg; oval.
O-VINE, *a.* Pertaining to sheep.
O-VI-F-ROUS, *a.* Producing eggs.
O-VI-PO-SITION (-zish'un), *n.* The laying or depositing of eggs.
O-VI-POSITION, *n.* The organ by which an insect deposits its eggs.
O-VI-SAC, *n.* The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the eggs.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—G AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

between distant countries to carry letters, passengers, &c.
PACK-HORSE, *n.* A horse to carry burdens.
PACKING, *n.* Any material used in packing or making close, air or water-tight; the art of packing or stowing away.
PACKMAN, *n.* A pedlar: one who carries a pack on his back.
PACK-SADDLE, *n.* A saddle for burdens.
PACK-STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveller occasionally supports his pack.
PACK-THREAD, *n.* A thread for binding parcels.
PACK-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance or cartilage in the neck of animals.
PACT, } *n.* A contract; covenant or agreement.
PACIFICATION, } *ment.*
PACIFICATION, *a.* Belonging to agreement.
PACIFICIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement.
PAC-TOLI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pactolus, a river famous for its golden sands.
PAD, *n.* Any thing flattened or laid; a soft saddle, cushion, or bolster, stuffed with hair or other substance; an easy-paced horse; a robber, commonly foot-pad.
PAD, *v. t.* To travel slowly; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth; *v. t.* to stuff with padding; to imbue cloth equally with a mordant.
PADDEI, *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.
PADDEE, *n.* A foot highwayman.
PADDING, *n.* Stuffing of a coat, saddle, &c.
PADDLE *v. t.* To play in water; to row; *v. t.* to propel by an oar; to punish with an instrument called a paddle.
PADDLE, *n.* A small oar; blade of a weapon; the broad board or slate at the circumference of a water-wheel; the feet of certain animals, as tortoises, &c., are thus called.
PADDLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with iron, used by ploughmen to clear the plough-share of earth, &c.
PADDLE-WHEEL, *n.* A broad-faced wheel, which gives motion to steam-boats by striking the water with its slats or paddles.
PADDLOCK, *n.* A tond or frog; a small inclosure.
PADDY, *n.* A cant word for an Irishman; rice not divested of its husk.
PA-DÛSHA (-d'sha), *n.* A title meaning *protector* or *throne-prince*, given to the Turkish sultan or Persian shah.
PADLOCK, *n.* A lock to be hung on a staple.
PADLOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to make fast.—*Syn.* To shut; confine; fasten.
PAD-DU-SOY, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.
PE'AN, } *n.* Among the ancients, a song of rejoicing in honour of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph or loud joy.
PE-DO-BAPTIST, *n.* See **PEDOBAPTIST**.
PE'ON, *n.* A foot of four syllables.
PAGAN, *n.* One who worships false gods; an idolater; *a.* after the manner of pagans; idolatrous.—*Syn.* Gentile; heathen.—*Gentile* (from *gens*) was applied to the other nations of the earth as opposed to the Jews. *Pagan* (from *paganus*, a villager) was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centres of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. *Heathen* (Sax. *hæthna*, one living in the country) has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practise idolatry.
PAGAN-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; worship of false gods.
PAGAN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to heathenism; *v. i.* to behave like heathens or pagans.
PAGAN-IZED, *a.* Made heathenish.
PAGE, *n.* One side of a leaf of a book; a book, or writing or writings, as the *page* of history.
PAGE, *n.* A boy attendant on a great person or on a legislative body.
PAGE, *v. t.* To mark with numbers of pages.

PAGEANT or **PAGEANT**, *n.* A spectacle; pompous show; any thing pompous or showy; *a.* intended for pomp or display.—*Syn.* Ostentatious; showy; pompous.
PAGEANT-RY or **PAGEANT-RY**, *n.* Something by way of ostentation or exhibition.—*Syn.* Spectacle; show; pomp; finery.
PAGI-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.
PA-GÔ'DA, *n.* Name applied by Europeans to a Hindoo temple; an image or idol; a coin valued at 8s.
PAIL (pâle), *n.* A wooden vessel for water, milk, &c.
PAIN (pâne), *n.* Sensation of uneasiness; laborious effort; punishment denounced or inflicted.—*Syn.* Distress; grief; pang; penalty; suffering.
PAIN, *v. t.* To make uneasy in body or mind.—*Syn.* To distress; afflict.
PAINFUL, *a.* Causing pain, uneasiness, or distress; full of pain; requiring labour; full of difficulties.—*Syn.* Distressing; afflictive; laborious; toilsome; difficult.
PAINFUL-LY, *ad.* With pain; laboriously.
PAINFUL-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress or body or mind; laborious effort or diligence.—*Syn.* Pain; affliction; sorrow.
PAINIM (pâ-), *n.* A pagan; an infidel.
PAINLESS, *a.* Void of pain or labour; easy.
PAINSTAK-ING, *a.* Laboriously-industrious.
PAINSTAK-ING, *n.* Labour; great industry.
PAINT, *v. t.* To colour with a brush; to represent by colours or images.—*Syn.* To picture; colour; portray; delineate.
PAINT, *v. t.* To lay colours on the face; to practise painting.
PAINT, *n.* A colouring substance; a substance used in painting; colour laid on the face; rouge.
PAINTED, *a.* Rubbed over with colours; represented by colours; described.
PAINTEE, *n.* One who paints; a rope used to fasten a boat.
PAINTING, *n.* The act or art of forming figures in colours; a picture; colours laid on. See **PICTURE**.
PAIR (4), *n.* Two things alike in form, suited to each other, or used together for the same purpose; *a.* couple; two of a sort; a brace.—*Syn.* Set; flight.—Originally, *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of pairs, or equal things, that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a pair (set) of chess-men; also he and Lord Bacon speak of a pair (pack) of cards. A "pair of stairs" was, in like manner, the original expression, as given by the earlier lexicographers, Howell, &c., and is still in general use, though *flight* was also introduced at a later period.
PAIR (pâre), *v. t.* or *i.* To join in couples; to suit.
PAIR-OFF, *v. t.* To depart from a company in pairs; in a legislative body, to agree in equal numbers from opposite sides on absence from a vote.
PA'ACE, *n.* A magnificent house for a king, &c.
PAI'A-DIN, *n.* A knight-errant.
PA-LE-OGRA-PHY, *n.* Ancient manner of writing; the art of explaining ancient writings; the study of ancient writings.
PA-LE-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity.
PA-LE-OL-O-GY, *n.* Treatise on ancient writings.
PA-LE-ON-TOL-O-GY, *n.* The science of the fossil remains of animals and plants now extinct.
PA-LE-O-THE-RI-UM, } *n.* A huge extinct quadruped.
PALE-O-THERE, } *n.* A huge extinct quadruped, like a pig or tapir.
PAL-AN-QUIN (pal-an-keen'), } *n.* A covered carpet.
PAL-AN-KEEN, } *n.* A riage used in the East, borne on men's shoulders.
PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; agreeable.
PAL'A-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste.
PAL'A-TA-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably to the taste.

l. *s.* &c., *long.*—*l.* *s.* &c., *short.*—*clm*, *flm*, *list*, *fall*, *what*; *thrm*, *trm*; *marine*, *bird*; *möve*,

PAL/A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by aid of the palate.

PAL/A-TAL, *n.* A letter uttered by the aid of the palate; as of *g* hard, and *k* in *eg*, *sk*.

PAL/ATE, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.

PA-LÄ'TIAL (-lä'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the palate or to a palace; magnificent.

PA-LÄ'TI-NATE, *n.* The province of a palatine.

PAL/A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; possessing royal privileges.

PAL/A-TINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.

PA-LÄ'VER, *n.* Idle or deceptive words or talk; an African conference or deliberation.—*Syn.* Talk; discourse; flattery; adulation; *v. t.* to deceive by words or hold idle talk; to flatter.

PÄLE, *a.* Destitute of colour; not ruddy or fresh of colour.—*Syn.* White; whitish; wan; pallid; dim; faint.

PÄLE, *n.* A pointed board; a stake: an enclosure; district; in *heraldry*, one of the honourable ordinaries in a coat of arms, like a palisado.

PÄLE, *v. t.* To enclose with pales.

PÄLE-EYED (-äde), *a.* Having dim eyes.

PÄLELY, *ad.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

PÄLE/NESS, *n.* Defect of colour; want of freshness or ruddiness; whiteness.

PÄLE/OUS, *a.* Chafy; like chaff.

PA-LÄ-O-ZYIC, *a.* A name given to the lowest fossil-bearing strata, and also to the lowest forms of life.

PA-LESTRÄ, *n.* A place for athletic exercises.

PA-LESTRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of **PA-LESTRIC**, *n.* wrestling.

PALE/TOT (päl'tö), *n.* A light frock-coat; a winter frock-coat.

PALE/TTE. See **PALLET**.

PA/LFREY (paw'lfr'y), *n.* A small horse for ladies; a horse used by noblemen and others for state.

PA-LIL/O-GY, *n.* Repetition of a word.

PAL/TMP-SEST, *n.* A parchment manuscript written over a second time upon former erased writings.

PAL/IN-DRÖME, *n.* A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward and forward, as *madam*.

PÄLING, *n.* An enclosing with pales; a fence formed of pales.

PÄ/LIN-GE-NE-SIA, *n.* A second birth; regeneration.

PÄ/LIN-ÖDE, *n.* A recantation.

PÄ/LI-SÄDE, *n.* A fence or fortification of stakes sharpened and set firmly in the ground; *v. t.* to fortify with pales or stakes.

PÄ/LISH, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

PÄLL (pawl), *n.* A cloak or mantle of state; a covering for the dead; a detent or click to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.

PÄLL, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to invest.

PÄLL, *v. i.* To lose strength or taste; to become insipid or rapid.

PÄ/LÄ/VI-UM, *n.* A statue of Pallas; an effective defence; protection; safety; a metal discovered in 1803 by Dr. Wollaston.

PÄ/LIAS, *n.* The Grecian goddess of wisdom, Minerva; one of the smaller planets between Mars and Jupiter.

PÄ/LLET, *n.* A small, thin board on which painters spread their colours, and hence applied to similar implements used by others; also, part of a clock; also, a small bed.

PÄ/LLI-LÄL, *a.* Pertaining to a mantle.

PÄ/L-LÄSSE or **PÄ/L-LÄSSE** (päl-yäss'), *n.* Under bed of straw.

PÄ/LLI-ÄTE, *v. t.* To cover with excuse; to soften by favourable representations, as to palliate a fault, &c.—*Syn.* To extenuate.—We extenuate a crime (from *ex* and *tenuis*) when we endeavour to show that it is less than has been supposed; we palliate a crime (from *pallium*, a cloak) when we

endeavour to cover or conceal its enormity, at least in part. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus palliate approaches towards extenuate till they become nearly or quite identical.

PÄ/L-LI-ÄTION, *n.* Concealment or extenuation of the worst features of an offence.—*Syn.* Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; lessening; &c.

PÄ/L-LI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which extenuates or alleviates.

PÄ/L-LID, *a.* Pale; wan; faint in colour.

PÄ/L-LID-NESS, *n.* Paleness; want of colour.

PÄ/L-MÄLL (päll-mäll'), *n.* A game with ball and ring; a street in London, so called from being famous as the place of such play.

PÄ/L/OE, *n.* Paleness.

PÄ/LM (pam), *n.* A tree; inner part of the hand; a hand's breadth, or measure of three inches.

PÄ/LM, *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose on.

PÄ/LMA-CHREIST, *n.* [*L.*] A plant whose seeds furnish castor oil.

PÄ/LMAÄ, *a.* Of the hand's breadth.

PÄ/LMA-TED, *a.* Having the shape of the hand;

PÄ/LMÄTE, *n.* entirely webbed.

PÄ/LMÄE, *n.* One who bears a palm; one that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.

PÄ/LMÄE-WORM, *n.* A hairy worm.

PÄ/LMÄTTO, *n.* A species of palm-tree.

PÄ/LMIFER-ÖUS, *a.* Bearing palms.

PÄ/LMI-PED, *a.* Web-footed; having toes connected by a membrane.

PÄ/LMIST-ER, *n.* One pretending to palmistry.

PÄ/LMIST-TRY, *n.* Act or art of telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand. [*palm*.]

PÄ/LM-OIL, *n.* A vegetable oil obtained from the palm.

PÄ/LM/SUN-DAY, *n.* Sunday next before Easter.

PÄ/LMY, *a.* Abounding with palms; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

PÄ/L-PA-BILI-TY, *n.* Quality of being perceptible or detected.—*Syn.* Obvious; evident; tangible.

PÄ/L-PA-BLY, *ad.* So as to be perceived by the touch; plainly; obviously.

PÄ/L-PÄTION, *n.* Act of feeling.

PÄ/L-PE-BRÄL, *a.* Pertaining to eyebrows.

PÄ/L-PE-BROUS, *a.* Having large eyebrows.

PÄ/L-PI, *n. pl.* Certain organs in pairs, at the back or side of the lower jaw of some insects; feelers.

PÄ/L-PI-FÖRM, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers.

PÄ/L-PI-TÄTE, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart; to flutter or move with little throws; to go pit a pat.

PÄ/L-PI-TÄTION, *n.* A preternatural pulsation of the heart.

PÄ/L-SGRÄVE (pawl's'), *n.* A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

PÄ/L-SI-CÄL, *a.* Affected with the palsy.

PÄ/L-SIED (pawl'sid), *a.* Affected with palsy.

PÄ/L-SY (pawl'sy), *n.* Loss of the power of motion; paralysis.

PÄ/L-SY, *v. t.* To deprive of the power of motion; to destroy action or energy; to paralyze.

PÄ/LTER (pawl'ter), *v. t.* To fail; to come short; to shift; to balk.

PÄ/LTER-ER, *n.* One that palter or falls short.

PÄ/LTRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being paltry; meanness.

PÄ/LTRY, *a.* Destitute of worth; characterised by meanness.—*Syn.* Mean; pitiful; trifling; despicable; contemptible, which see.

PÄ/L-LÜDAL, *a.* Pertaining to marshes.

PÄ/LY, *a.* Wanting colour; pale.

PÄ/M, *n.* The knave of clubs.

PÄ/M/PÄS, *n. pl.* The vast prairies in South America.

PÄ/M-PER, *v. t.* To feed to the full; to glut.

PÄ/M-PHLET, *n.* A book of sheets only stitched together.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BYLL; VY'CIQUS.—*as x; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; whis.*

PAM-PHLET-EER', *n.* A writer of pamphlets.
 PAM-PHLET-EE'ING, *a.* Writing and publishing pamphlets.
 PAN, *n.* A broad vessel depressed in the middle; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth; the deity of shepherds.
 PAN-A-CEA', *n.* A universal medicine; an herb.
 PAN-NA'DA', *n.* Bread and water boiled together.
 PAN-NA'DO', *s.* and sweetened.
 PAN'CAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or on a griddle.
 PANCH'WAY, *n.* A four-wheeled passenger coat of Bengal.
 PAN'CRE-AS, *n.* A soft gland of the body, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebral column; the sweetbread.
 PAN-CRE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.
 PAN-DEAN-PIPS, *n.* A wind-instrument of music made of gradually lessening reeds fastened together side by side.
 PAN'DEET, *n.* A treatise which contains the whole of any science; the digested code of Roman civil law of Justinian.
 PAN-DE-MONI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* PAN-DE-MONI-UMS. The council-hall of fallen angels or evil spirits.
 PAN'DER, *n.* A pimp; a mean wretch.
 PAN'DER, *v. t.* To act as an agent for the lusts of others.
 PAN'DER, *v. t.* To pimp or procure for others; to minister to wicked passions or desires.
 PAN'DER-ISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander.
 PAN'DIT, *n.* A learned Brahmin.
 PAN'DOOR, *n.* A kind of light-infantry soldier in the Austrian service.
 PAN'DORE, } *n.* A musical instrument of the
 PAN'DO-RAN, } lute kind.
 PANE, *n.* A square or plate of glass; a piece of variegated work, as a counterpane, &c.
 PANED, *a.* Variegated; composed in small squares.
 PAN-E-GYRIC (-jir'ik), *n.* Formal praise; a eulogy, which see.
 PAN-E-GYRIC, } *a.* Containing praise; en-
 PAN-E-GYRIC-AL, } comiastic.
 PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to commend.
 PAN'EL, *n.* A square of wainscot; a roll of jurors' names; the whole jury; a prisoner on trial.
 PAN'EL, *v. t.* To form with panels.
 PAN'ELLED, *a.* Formed with panels.
 PANG, *n.* Extreme pain, or sudden paroxysm of extreme suffering.—*Syn.* Anguish; agony; distress; torture.
 PANG, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to cause anguish or torture.
 PAN'GO-LIN, *n.* The scaly ant-eater.
 PANTIC, *n.* A sudden fright without cause; the grain of the panic-grass.
 PANTIC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; applied to fright.
 PANT-CLE, *n.* A species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are scattered on peduncles, as in oats and grass.
 PAN'I-CLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles.
 PAN-IC-STROCK, *a.* Struck with a sudden panic or fear.
 PAN-IC'U-LATE, *a.* Having flowers in panicles.
 PAN-NADE', *n.* The curvet of a horse.
 PAN'NEL, *n.* A rustic saddle; a hawk's stomach. See PAN'EL.
 PAN'NIER (pān'yer), *n.* A wicker-basket; primarily, a bread-basket to be carried on horses; in architecture, a corbel.
 PAN'O-PLIED (-plid), *a.* Completely armed.
 PAN'O-PLY, *n.* Complete armour for defence.
 PAN-OPTI-CON, *n.* A species of polytechnic institution.
 PAN-O-RAMA, *n.* Complete view; a circular painting.
 PAN-O-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama or complete view.
 PAN-SOPHTIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to universal knowledge.

PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* Universal knowledge.
 PAN'SY, *n.* A violet of three colours; heart's-ease.
 PANT (6), *v. t.* To beat rapidly, as the heart; to palpitate; to long or ardently desire.
 PANT, *n.* A rapid beating or palpitation.
 PAN-TECH'NI-CON, *n.* A place for the exposition of every kind of workmanship.
 PAN-TA-LETS', *n. pl.* Loose drawers for women and children.
 PAN-TA-LOON', *n.* A kind of long trousers, a comic character or buffoon.
 PAN-TA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps or plans.
 PAN-THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or system that the universe is God.
 PAN-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.
 PAN-THE-ISTIC, } *a.* Making the universe to
 PAN-THE-ISTIC-AL, } be God.
 PAN-THE'ON, *n.* A temple in Rome dedicated to all the deities; in the classics, pan'the on.
 PANTHER, *n.* A spotted ferocious quadruped.
 PANTING, *a.* Breathing quickly; *n.* rapid breathing; longing.
 PAN-TOFFLE (pan-too'f), *n.* A kind of slipper.
 PAN-TOME-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure elevations, angles, and distances.
 PANTO-MIME, *n.* One that imitates by mute action; representation in dumb show.
 PAN-TO-MIM'IC, } *a.* Representing charac-
 PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL, } ters and actions by dumb show.
 PANTON, } *n.* A horse-shoe con-
 PANTON-SHÖE (-shoo), } trived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.
 PANTRY, *n.* An apartment for provisions.
 PAP, *n.* A nipple; soft food; pulp of fruit.
 PA-PA', *n.* Father; a word used by children.
 PA-PA-CY, *n.* Popedom; papal authority.
 PAP'AL, *a.* Belonging to the Pope; popish.
 PAP'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make papal.
 PAP'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To conform to popery.
 PA-PAVER-OUS, *a.* Resembling poppies.
 PA-PAW', *n.* A tree and fruit of tropical countries.
 PAPER, *n.* A substance in sheets for writing or printing on; a single sheet, printed or written; any written instrument; a promissory note or bill of exchange; hangings, printed or stamped.
 PAPER, *a.* Made of paper; thin; slight.
 PAPER, *v. t.* To hang or cover with paper.
 PAPER-CREDIT, *n.* Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., either public or private.
 PAPERED (pā'perd), *a.* Covered with paper.
 PAPER-HANG-ING, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with figures for covering the walls of rooms.
 PAPER-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing paper.
 PAPER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.
 PAPER-MONEY, *n.* Notes or bills used for money.
 PAPER-STAIN'ER (-stān'er), *n.* One that stains, colours, or stamps paper for hangings.
 PA-PE-CENT, *a.* Having the qualities of pap.
 PAFETERIE (pā'pētree), *n.* [Fr.] A case containing materials for writing.
 PAFI-AN (pā'fē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the rites of Venus.
 PAPIER-MA-CHÉ (pā'yā-mā-shā'), *n.* [Fr.] A substance made of a pulp from rags, &c., and cast in a mould, much used for ornamental work.
 PA-PIL-IO-NA'CEOUS (pa-pil-yo-nā'shu), *a.* Resembling a butterfly.
 PA-PIL'LA, *n.*; *pl.* PA-PIL'LES. A small pap or nipple; the termination of nerves, as on the tongue.
 PAPI'LA-RY, } *a.* Resembling nipples; covered
 PAPI'LOUS, } with papils or little points.
 PAPI'LOTE, *n.* [Fr.] A small piece of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.
 PAPIST, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic religion.—*Syn.* Catholic.—*Papist* is regarded by

[illegible]

... a kind of ...

... assigned to instruct.
The governor of a county made
... parallel to one of its

Expressed by parallel or
amplitude; having the
generated by the rotation

By way of parable, or
Resembling a parabola in

The solid generated by the
 parabola about its axis.
 Deviating from circu-
 larity.
 An error in chronol-

PARASOLITE (-shûte), *n.* In *astration*, an instrument formed like an umbrella, to prevent too rapid descent.

PARACONFORTER, *n.* A comforter; advocate; interpreter. (ascribed to the Holy Spirit.)

PARADE, *a.* A pompous exhibition; a military display. — *the place for assembling troops.*—**SYN.** *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* generally indicates a parade of virtues or

PARADE, *v. t.* To assemble and arrange, as troops; to exhibit ostentatiously or for show.

PARA-DIGM, (*para-dim*), *n.* An example; a

PAR-A DIG-MATIC, *n.* A narrator of the lives of religious persons for examples; *a.* exemplary.

PARADISE, *n.* Garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven.

PARADIS'ACAL, *a.* Pertaining to Paradise or to a place of felicity; suiting or like Paradise.

PARADOX, *n.* A proposition seemingly absurd, not true.

PARADOXICAL, *a.* Pertaining to paradox; inclined to tenets contrary to received opinions.
PARADOXICAL-LY, *ad.* So as to seem absurd or be opposed to existing belief.
PARADOXICAL-NESS, *n.* State of being para-

PARAF-FINE, *n.* A tasteless, inodorous fatty matter from the distillation of beech wood, tar, bituminous coal, &c.; tar-oil stearine.

PAR-A-GEE (*par-a-gē*); *n.* [*Gr.*] The addition

PAR-A-GOG'IC, *a.* Lengthening a word by
PAR-A-GOG'IC-AL, *f.* adding a letter, &c.
PAR'A-GON, *n.* A model; pattern by way of dis-
tinction, implying superior excellence.
PAR'A-GON-*y*. The comparison, to parallel

PABA-GON, *v. t.* To compare; to paralyze.
PABA-GRAM, *n.* A pun; play upon words.

1. to move - to move, to move, to move; move, moves, moving, moved, moved.

1. The following are the various paragraphs.
2. The following are the various paragraphs.
3. The following are the various paragraphs.
4. The following are the various paragraphs.
5. The following are the various paragraphs.

PARAL-LAX, n. In astronomy, the figure of
place in a heavenly body as viewed from different
points.

PARALLEL, a. Equally distant; lying part; having the same direction or tendency; containing a resemblance through many particulars.—**See** Equidistant; like; similar. *French*—*Parallèle*.

PARALLEL, n. A line at the same distance from another in all its length; one of the lines of the

marking the latitude; compasses, etc.; the balance; a line of works drawn by telegraph in making their advances.

PAK'AL-LEI, v. t. To preserve the same direction: to resemble in all its essential parts.—Syn.

PAR-AL-LEL-ISM, *n.* State of being parallel.—**SYN.** Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides whose opposite sides are eq.

PAR-AL-LE-L-O-GRAM-MIC, } a. Having the
PAR-AL-LE-L-O-GRAM-MIC-AL, } properties of
a parallelogram.
PAR-AL-LE-L-O-PI-PED, } a. In geometry, a
PAR-AL-LE-L-O-PI-PED-ON, } regular solid, one

PA-RAL-LOG-ISM, *n.* Reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from premises that do not warrant it: fallacious argument.

PA-RAL-O-GY, *n.* False reasoning.
PA-RAL-Y-SIS, *n.* Literally, a loosening; hence, loss or abolition of function, whether of intellect, sensation, or muscular motion; palsy.
PAR-A-LYTIC, *a.* Affected with palsy.

PAR-A-LYTIC-AL, } a. Affected with palsy.
PAR-A-LYTIC, n. One who has lost the power of
muscular motion or who has the palsy.
PAR-A-LYZE, v. t. To affect with palsy; to de-
prive of the power of muscular motion.

PARA-LYZED, *a.* Affected with the palsy; benumbed.

PARA-LYZ-ING, *a.* Palsying; destroying function.

PARA-MOUNT, *a.* Superior to all others; of the high and great. *See* [this] *concordance* *of* *the* *English* *language*.

PĀRA-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank.

[illegible]

PÁR-A-PHÉR'NAL (pá'-a), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of parapher alia.
PÁR-A-PHRÁSE (pá'-a-fráze), *n.* A copious explanation of some text or passage.
PÁR-A-PHRÁSE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To explain, inter-

pret, or translate with latitude; to unfold with more clearness the sense of an author.

PAK'-A-PHRAST (-frast), n. One who interprets diffusely.

PAK-A-PHRASTIC, } a. Ample in explanation.
 PAHRASTIC, }

PAR-A-PHEASTIC-AL, } tion.
PAR-A-PLETH-A, } n. Palsy of the lower limbs.
PAR-A-PLEGY, }
PAR-A-QUIT (par-a-két), } n. A small species of
PAR-A-QUITO (ka-to), } parrot.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VÍCIUOUS.—*é as k; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; wh.*

PÀR-A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, equal to nearly four miles.
PAR-A-SCENE, } *n.* Among the Romans, the
PAR-A-SCENI-UM, } actors' dressing or green-
 room, back of the theatre.
PAR-A-SE-LE-NE, *n.* A circle round the moon; a mock moon.
PAR-A-SITE, *n.* Literally, an eater with; hence, a hanger-on; one who fawns on the rich; in *Botany*, a plant that grows and lives on another.—*Syn.* Sycophant.
PAR-A-SITIC, } *a.* Having the characteristics
PAR-A-SITIC-AL, } of a parasite.
PAR-A-SOL, *n.* A small umbrella used by females.
PAR-A-SOL-ETTE, *n.* A sun-shade.
PA-RATH'E-SIS, *n.* In *grammar*, apposition; a parenthetical notice in brackets, thus [].
PAR-BOIL, *v. t.* To boil partly or in a moderate degree; to cause little vesicles on the skin by heat.
PAR-CEL, *n.* A small bundle; part; portion.
PAR-CEL, *v. t.* To divide into portions or parts; with *seamen*, to wind tightly with strips of tarred canvas, as a rope.
PAR-CE-NARY, *n.* Coheirship; joint inheritance.
PAR-CENE-RE (*par-se-ner*), *n.* A coheir; a coparcener.
PARCH, *v. t.* To burn the surface of; to scorch; to dry to extremity; *v. i.* to be scorched or burned on the surface; to become very dry.
PARCHING, *a.* Having the quality of burning or scorching.
PARCHMENT, *n.* The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared for writing on.
PARD, *n.* The leopard; a spotted beast.
PARDON (*par'dn*), *n.* Forgiveness; the release of an offender; remission of penalty. See *FORGIVENESS*.
PARDON (*par'dn*), *v. t.* To grant forgiveness or remission of penalty.—*Syn.* To absolve; acquit; clear; forgive; excuse; remit.
PARDON-A-BLE (*par'dn-a-bl*), *a.* That may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by.—*Syn.* Venial; excusable.
PARDON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pardonable.
PARDON-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to admit of pardon.
PARDON-ER, *n.* One who forgives or absolves.
PARDON-ING, *a.* Forgiving; absolving from punishment.
PARÉ (4), *v. t.* To cut off the surface; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to diminish by little and little.
PAR-E-GORTE, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; *a.* mitigating; assuaging pain.
PAR-EN-CHY-MA, *n.* The spongy and cellular tissue forming the interior part of the viscera; pith or pulp.
PARENT (4), *n.* A father or mother; that which produces.—*Syn.* Cause; source; origin; producer; creator.
PARENT-AGE, *n.* Birth; extraction; descent.
PARENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for parents; affectionate.
PARENTHESIS, *n.*; *pl.* **PARENTHESSES**. A sentence or phrase put in brackets (); the brackets themselves.
PAR-EN-THETIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paren-
PAR-EN-THETIC-AL, } thesis; included in a
 parenthesis; using parentheses.
PAR-EN-THETIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a parenthesis.
PAR-ENTI-CIDE, *n.* One who kills a parent; the murder of a father or mother.
PARENT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of parents.
PAR-ER, *n.* One who pares; a tool for paring.
PAR-GET (*-par'jet*), *n.* Rough plaster; plaster on walls.
PAR-GET, *v. t.* To plaster, as walls; to paint.
PAR-GET-ER, *n.* A plasterer.
PAR-HELION (*-hel'yun*), *n.* A mock sun or meteor.
PÀR-IAH, *n.* The name of the lowest class in Hindostan.

PÀR-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros in Greece.
PÀR-I-AN, *n.* A composition used for statuettes, &c., in imitation of marble.
PAR-I-E-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to or within the walls of a building; the parietal bones form the sides and upper part of the skull, defending the brain like walls.
PÀR-ING, *n.* Bind or skin out off; act of paring.
PÀR-ISH, *n.* District of a priest; a religious society.
PÀR-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to a parish.
PAR-RISH-ION-ER, *n.* One belonging to a parish.
PAR-RISH-IAN (*par-ish'yan*), *n.* A native or resident in Paris; *a.* belonging to Paris.
PAR-I-SYL-LABIC, } *a.* Having like sylla-
PAR-I-SYL-LABIC-AL, } bles.
PÀR-TOR, *n.* A beadle; a summoner.
PÀR-TY, *n.* Likeness in condition, degree, &c.; equality.
PÀRK, *n.* A large inclosed piece of ground used for keeping deer, or for public amusements. A part of artillery is an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army.
PÀRK, *v. t.* To form or inclose in a park.
PÀRK-EE, *n.* The keeper of a park.
PÀR-LANCE, *n.* Talk; conversation.
PÀR-LEY, *n.* Conference; oral treaty.
PÀR-LEY, *v. t.* To confer together; to treat with an enemy.
PÀR-LIA-MENT (*par-le-ment*), *n.* The legislative assembly, consisting of the two houses of Lords and Commons.
PÀR-LIA-MENT-ÀR-I-AN, *n.* One who adhered to the Parliament in the time of Charles I.
PÀR-LIA-MENT-À-RY, *a.* Pertaining to Parliament; enacted or done by Parliament; according to the usage of legislative bodies.
PÀR-LOUE, *n.* A room for conversation; the room a family usually occupies.
PÀR-NÀSS-IAN, *n.* Pertaining to Parnassus.
PÀR-NÀSSUS, *n.* A mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
PAR-BOCHI-AL (*par-r'ke-al*), *a.* Belonging to a parish.
PÀR-O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a parody.
PÀR-O-DY, *n.* A change or different application of words; a burlesque alteration by which poetry, written on one subject, is applied to another.
PÀR-O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, to a different purpose from the original; to caricature or give a burlesque imitation.
PAR-OL, } *a.* Given by word of mouth, as pa-
PAR-OLE, } *role*; *id.* *id.* *id.* not written.
PAR-OLE, } *n.* Word of mouth; pleadings; pledge
PAR-OL, } to return by a prisoner released;
 watchword in camp or garrison.
PAR-O-NO-MÀ'SIA, } *n.* A pun; a play upon
PAR-O-NOMÀ'SY, } words.
PÀR-O-QUET, *n.* A small kind of parrot.
PÀR-OTID, *a.* Noting glands below and before the ears.
PÀR-OX-YSM, *n.* Periodical return of a fit.
PÀR-OX-YSMAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysms; caused by fits or paroxysms.
PÀR-QUET-RY, *n.* The inlaying of small pieces of wood in a floor of different figures.
PÀRR, *n.* The salmon till near the end of its second year.
PÀR-RÈLS, *n.* Collars or clasps of iron or rope to confine the yards to the mast.
PÀR-RI-CID-AL, *a.* Pertaining to parricide; committing parricide.
PÀR-RI-CIDE, *n.* One who murders his parent; the crime of murdering a parent.
PÀR-BOT, *n.* A bird of rich plumage, remarkable for imitating the human voice.
PÀR-BY, *v. t.* To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect; to avoid; *v. i.* to be put by thrusts or strokes; to fence.
PÀR-SE, *v. t.* To resolve a sentence into its parts by rules of grammar, or show their relations by government or agreement.

l, s, &c., long.—i, s, &c., short.—GIRE, FÜR, LÄST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TÄMM; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVE.

- PÄRSEE**, *n.* A Persian fire-worshipper.
PÄRSEE-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees.
PÄR-SI-MONIOUS, *a.* Sparing in the use or expenditure of money.—*SYN.* Covetous; niggardly; miserly; penurious; avaricious, which see.
PÄR-SI-MONIOUS-LY, *ad.* Sparingly.
PÄR-SI-MONIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to save expense.
PÄR-SI-MO-NY, *n.* Closeness or sparingness in the use of money. *See* ECONOMY.
PÄRSTING, *n.* The act or art of resolving a sentence into its elements.
PÄRSLEY (*pärs'ly*), *n.* A plant used in cookery.
PÄRSNEP, }
PÄRSNIP, } *n.* A plant; an esculent root.
PÄR'SON (*pär'sən*), *n.* The priest of a parish; a clergyman.
PÄR'SON-AGE (*pär'sən-äje*), *n.* The house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, occupied by the minister.
PÄRT, *n.* The leading idea is that of a portion as compared with a whole, as part of the human body; hence, share, as "for my part;" side, as to take one's part, &c. In the plural, parts is used for superior abilities. *See* PORTION.
PÄRT, *v. t.* To divide; to share; to separate; to quit; *v. i.* to be separated or detached; to quit or go away: to have a share; to be torn asunder; to bid farewell. [*share*].
PÄR-TAKE, *v. t.* To take or have a part; to
PÄR-TAKER, *n.* One who shares; an accomplice; a participator.
PÄR-TÄKING, *n.* Combination; union in a design.
PÄRTED, *a.* Separated; divided; shared.
PÄR-TERRE (*12*) (*pär'täre*), *n.* A flower-garden; the pit of a theatre.
PÄR-THE-NON, *n.* A celebrated Grecian temple of Minerva.
PÄRTIAL (*pär'shal*), *a.* Including a part only; biased to one side; subordinate.
PÄR-TIAL-ITY (*-shäl'-ty*), *n.* Undue bias in favour of one party.
PÄRTIAL-LY, *ad.* In part only; with bias.
PÄR-TIBLITY, *n.* Susceptibility of severance or division.
PÄRTIBLE, *a.* That may be severed; divisible.
PÄR-TICI-PA-BLE (*-tise-pä-bl*), *a.* That may be participated.
PÄR-TICI-PANT, *a.* Sharing; partaking; *n.* one having a share or part.
PÄR-TICI-PATE, *v. t.* To share; to partake; *v. i.* to have a share in common with others; to have a part in more things than one.
PÄR-TICI-PATIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.
PÄR-TICI-PATOR, *n.* One who partakes.
PÄR-TICI-PAL, *a.* Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.
PÄR-TICI-PAL-LY, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.
PÄR-TICI-PLE, *n.* A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb; sometimes it loses those of a verb and becomes an adjective.
PÄR-TI-CLE (*pär'te-kl*), *n.* A minute portion of matter or part of what forms the body or whole mass; a word not varied.
PÄR-TI-COLOURED. *See* PARTY-COLOURED.
PÄR-TIC-LAR, *n.* The leading idea is, standing alone or distinct from others, as a particular individual, and hence remarkably nice or attentive to minute points, as-very particular in dress, &c.; singular; minute, which see.
PÄR-TIC-LAR, *n.* An individual or person; point or circumstance.
PÄR-TIC-LAR-ITY, *n.* Something peculiar; single instance; part; distinct notice or specification of particulars; something relating to single persons; minuteness of detail.
PÄR-TIC-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To name particulars; to mention distinctly.
PÄR-TIC-LAR-IZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.
- PÄR-TIC-LAR-LY**, *ad.* Distinctly; singly; especially.
PÄRTING, *n.* Separation; a breaking.
PÄRTING, *a.* Given at separation; departing; declining.
PÄRTI-SAN, *n.* A party-man; head of a party; one dexterous in operating against an enemy; a kind of pike or halberd.—*SYN.* Adherent; follower; disciple.
PÄRTI-SAN, *a.* Denoting those employed in irregular warfare on outposts.
PÄRTI-SAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being partisan adherence to a party.
PÄRTITE, *a.* Divided; separated into parts.
PÄR-TITION (*-tish'un*), *n.* The act of dividing; division; that which separates; part where the separation is made.
PÄR-TITION (*-tish'un*), *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts or shares.
PÄRTITIVE, *a.* Distributive, as a noun partitive.
PÄR-TITIVE-LY, *ad.* In a partitive manner; distributively.
PÄRTLET, *n.* A band or collar for the neck, which was formerly worn by women; a hen.
PÄRTLY, *ad.* In part; in some measure.
PÄRTNER, *n.* One who partakes or shares with another; associate in business; a joint owner of stocks; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.—*SYN.* Associate; colleague; confederate; companion.
PÄRTNERS, *n. pl.* In a ship, pieces of plank nailed round on the deck where the masts or pumps are placed, to strengthen against their pressure, &c.
PÄRTNER-SHIP, *n.* Union or association of two or more in business; joint interests.—*SYN.* Company; association; society; combination.
PÄRTRIDGE, *n.* A name given to a considerable number of species of wild gullinacious birds; a large bombard formerly used.
PÄRTRIDGE-WOOD, *n.* A variegated tropical wood.
PÄR-TURI-ENT, *a.* Bringing forth young.
PÄR-TU-RITION (*-rish'un*), *n.* The state of being about to bring forth, or the act of bringing forth issue.
PÄRTY, *n.* A number of persons united in opposition to others; a select assembly; one of two litigants; a detachment of troops; one concerned or interested in an affair; company invited to an entertainment; a single individual spoken of with reference to others.
PÄRTY, *a.* Devoted to a special interest, object, or cause; peculiar.
PÄRTY-COLOURED, *a.* Having a diversity of colours.
PÄRTY-MAN, *n.* An adherent to a party.
PÄRTY-SPIRIT, *n.* The spirit that animates a party.
PÄRTY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates buildings or one house from the next.
PÄRVE-NU, *n.* [*Fv.*] An upstart; one lately come into notice.
PÄS (*päs*), *n.* [*Fv.*] Step; right of precedence.
PÄS-CHAL (*päs'kal*), *a.* Pertaining to the Pass-over.
PA-SHA', } *n.* A Turkish governor; a com-
PA-SHAW', } mander; a bashaw.
PA-SHAW-LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.
PA-SIG-RA-PHY, *n.* A system of universal writing that all nations may understand.
PÄSQUIL, } *n.* A lampoon; satiric writing.
PÄSQUIN, }
PÄS-QUIN-ÄDE, *n.* A satirical writing; *v. t.* to lampoon.
PÄSS (*6*), *v. t.* The leading idea is to cause onward motion, as to pass a thing forward; hence, to go over or beyond, as to pass a river; to utter or pronounce, as to pass sentence; to approve or sanction, as to pass a bill, &c., &c.
PÄSS, *v. i.* The leading idea is that of transition from one place, state, &c., into another; hence,

DÔVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BELL; VÍCIQUS.—G AS K; É AS J; SAS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

to move onward, as the man *passes*; to be current, as bank-notes *pass*; to vanish, as time *passes*; to go through a legislative body, as the bill *passes*, &c.

PASS, *n.* A passage; licence to pass; a thrust; a term for a manipulation in mesmerism; state; condition; extremity.

PASSA-BLE, *a.* That may be passed; receivable; popular; tolerable.

PASSA-BLY, *ad.* Tolerally.

PASS-ADO, *n.* A pass; push; thrust.

PASSAGE, *n.* The act of passing from one place to another; way by which we pass; time occupied in passing, as a *passage* of five days; an occurrence, *i. e.*, something that passes; a pass or encounter, as a *passage* at arms; part of a book or writing; part of a building which gives access to the different apartments; the enactment of a law.

PASS-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a merchant enters articles bought on credit for the knowledge of the buyer.

PASSED, } *a.* Gone by; enacted; done; received.

PAST, } *a.* Gone by; enacted; done; received.

PASSEN-GER, *n.* One that passes; one that travels by some established conveyance, as in a ship, &c.

PASSER-INE, *a.* Belonging to sparrows.

PAS-SI-BIL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being passible.

PAS-SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable.

PASSIM, *ad.* [L.] Here and there; every where.

PASSING, *a.* Having the quality of exceeding; remarkable.

PASSING (6), *n.* Act of passing or going past. See PASSAGE.

PASSING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the time of the death of a person.

PASSION (pash'un), *n.* That which is suffered; suffering; peculiarly the sufferings of our Saviour; feeling or agitation of the mind; violent anger, &c.; desire; love.—*STR.* Feeling; emotion.—When any feeling or emotion completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*, as a passion for music, dress, &c.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

PASSION-ATE (pash'un-), *a.* Easily excited to anger; noting strongly excited feeling.

PASSION-ATE-LY (pash'un-), *ad.* In an angry or vehement manner.

PASSION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to be in a passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSION-FLOW-ER (pash'un-), *n.* A plant and flower, so called because parts of the flower are thought to resemble the instruments by which the Saviour suffered.

PASSION-LESS, *a.* Void of passion; calm.

PASSION-WEEK (pash'un-), *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter.

PASSIVE, *a.* Not acting; receiving impressions from external objects; not opposing.—*STR.* Inactive; suffering; unresisting; patient.

PASSIVE-LY, *ad.* Without resistance; in a patient manner.

PASSIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions; patience; submission.

PAS-SIV-ITY, *n.* The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, unless disturbed by another body.

PASS-LESS (6), *a.* Having no passage.

PASS-O-V-ER, *n.* A feast of the Jews, commemorating the passing over of their houses when the first-born of the Egyptians were slain; the sacrifices offered at this feast.

PASS-PORT, *n.* Literally, a permission to pass and carry. In some countries, a document from the police, without which no one is allowed to travel; figuratively, that which gives easy admission or access, as a *passport* to good society.

PAST, *n.* Time gone by.

PAST, *prep.* Beyond in time, degree, &c.; out of reach; after.

PASTE, *n.* A soft, sticky composition, as of flour, &c., moistened; an imitation of precious stones; the substance in which minerals are imbedded.

PASTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste.

PASTEBOARD, *n.* A species of thick paper; bonnet paper.

PASTED, *a.* Cemented with paste.

PASTEL, *n.* A plant; the woad.

PASTER-N, *n.* Part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and hoof.

PASTIL, } *n.* A coloured crayon; a kind of confectionery; a fragrant composition burned to perfume rooms.

PASTIME (6), *n.* That which amuses or serves to make the time pass more agreeably.—*STR.* Entertainment; play; diversion; amusement.

PASTOR, *n.* A shepherd; minister of a church.

PASTOR-AL, *a.* Rural; pertaining to or descriptive of shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

PASTOR-AL, *n.* A poem on rural affairs; an idyl; a bucolic.

PAS-TO-R-AL-LE (-rile), *n.* [It.] A musical composition in a soothing, tender style.

PASTOR-ATE, *n.* The office or state of a pastor.

PASTOR-LIKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a pastor.

PASTOR-LY, } *a.* Like or becoming a pastor.

PASTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a pastor.

PASTRY, *n.* Pies, tarts, cake, and the like; the place where they are made.

PASTRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell pies, cakes, &c.

PASTUR-AGE, *n.* The business of grazing cattle; food for cattle; land for pasturing.

PASTURE (-past'yr), *v. t.* To feed with grass; to supply grass for food.

PASTURE, *n.* Land used for grazing; grass for cattle.

PASTURE, *v. t.* To graze; to feed on grass.

PASTY, *a.* Like paste or dough.

PASTY, *n.* A pie made of paste and baked without a dish.

PAT, *a.* Fit exact; ready.

PAT, *ad.* Fitly.

PAT, *v. t.* To tap; to touch lightly with the fingers or hand.

PAT, *n.* A light blow with the hand; a small mass beat into shape by pats, as a pat of butter.

PATCH, *n.* A piece of cloth, &c., for repairing a garment; a small piece of ground; a small piece of silk used for covering a defect on the face.

PATCH, *v. t.* To put a patch on; to mend; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces; to make suddenly or without regard to forms.

PATCHED (-patch), *a.* Mended with a patch or clumsily.

PATCH'ER, *n.* One who patches; a botcher.

PATCH-WORK (-wörk), *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together; work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

PATE, *n.* Head—now used in ridicule.

PA-TEE', } *n.* In heraldry, a cross small in the

PAT-TEE', } centre, and widening to broad extremities.

PAT-E-FACTION, *n.* The act of opening.

PA-TEL/LA, *n.*; pl. PA-TEL/LAS or PA-TEL/LÆ. [L.] The knee-pan; a shell-fish with one valve; a small vase. [saucer.]

PA-TEL/LI-FORM, *a.* Of the form of a dish or

PATEN, } *n.* The plate or vessel on which the

PATIN, } consecrated bread is placed.

PATENT, *a.* Open; public; spreading; open to the perusal of all, as letters-patent; conspicuous

PATENT, *n.* Grant of an exclusive right to an invention for a term of years.

PATENT, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to patents, as patent-office, laws, &c.

PATENT, *v. t.* To make a public grant of; to secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person, as to patent an invention to the author.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

PATENT-ED, *a.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law, as an exclusive privilege.

PAT-ENT-EE, *a.* One to whom a patent is granted, or privilege secured by patent.

PATENT-OFFICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

PATE-RA, *n.*; pl. **PATRAS**. [*L.*] A broad bowl; a flat circular ornament.

PATER-NAL (13), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a father; fatherly; hereditary.

PAT-ER-NI-TY, *n.* The relation of a father.

PATER NOSTER, *n.* [*L.*] The Lord's Prayer.

PATH, *n.*; pl. **PATHS** (páths). A way trod or beaten by man or beast; course of motion or of life.—*SYN.* Course; track; rules; direction.

PATH, *v. t.* To beat or tread into a path, as snow; to cause to go.

PATH, *v. i.* To walk abroad.

PA-THÉTIC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the tender emotions; in painting or sculpture, the expression of the softer or more sorrowful passions.

PA-THÉTIC, *a.* Affecting or adapted to **PA-THÉTIC-AL**, *v.* move the passions.—*SYN.* Affecting; moving; touching.

PA-THÉTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to excite feeling.

PA-THÉTIC-AL-NESS, *a.* The quality of moving the tender passions; pathos; earnestness.

PÁTH-E-TISM, *n.* Mesmerism.

PÁTH-LESS, *a.* Having no path; untrod.

PA-THOG-NO-MONTE, *a.* Indicating that which is inseparable from disease; characteristic.

PA-THOG-NU-MY, *n.* The science of the passions.

PATH-O-LOGIC, *a.* Pertaining to patho-
PATH-O-LOGIC-AL, *v.*logy.

PA-THO-LO-GY, *n.* The science of diseases, their causes, &c.

PÁTHOS, *n.* Warmth; that which excites feeling, especially tender emotions.

PÁTH-WAY, *n.* A path; way; course.

PATIENCE (páshence), *n.* Calmness of spirit under trials; a suffering without discontent; constancy in labour or exertion.—*SYN.* Resignation.—*PATIENCE* refers to the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, &c.; *resignation* to his submission to the will of another. The stoic may be patient; the Christian is both patient and resigned.

PATIENT, (páshent), *a.* Enduring without murmuring; not easily provoked; persevering; not hasty.

PATIENT, *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions; a person suffering disease.

PATIENT-LY, *ad.* Without discontent; calmly.

PAT-UIS (pát'waw), *n.* [*Fr.*] A provincialism.

PATRI-ARCH, *n.* A distinguished character among the Jews; the father and ruler of a family; a dignitary of the Church superior to archbishop.

PA-TRI-ARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.

PA-TRI-ARCH'ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or

PA-TRI-ARCH-Y, *n.* jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PA-TRI-CIAN (-tríah'an), *a.* Of noble family or state.

PA-TRI-CIAN (-tríah'an), *n.* One of a noble family; a nobleman.

PAT-RI-MÓN-I-AL, *a.* Derived by inheritance.

PATRI-MÓN-Y, *n.* An estate derived from a father or other ancestor; a church estate.

PATRI-OT, *n.* One who loves his country or defends its interests.

PATRI-OT, *a.* Having love of one's country;
PA-TRI-OTIC, *v.* devoted to the welfare of the community; full of patriotism.

PATRI-OTISM, *n.* Love of one's country.

PA-TRI-STIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Christian fathers.

PA-TRISTIC-AL, *a.* fathers.
PA-TROL, *n.* A walking round for protection, as of a guard in a camp or garrison; a sending out for observation; the guard itself.

PA-TROL, *v. t.* To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to make observation.

PÁTRON, *n.* One who countenances or protects a person or cause; one who has the gift of a benefice.—*SYN.* Advocate; protector.

PÁTRON-AGE, *n.* Support; protection; guardianship; right of presenting to a benefice.

PÁTRON-ESS, *n.* A female patron.

PÁTRON-IZE, *v. t.* To give countenance, aid, or defence.—*SYN.* To support; favour; aid; defend; uphold.

PÁTRON-IZ-ER, *n.* One who favours and supports.

PÁTRON-IZ-ING, *a.* Defending; sustaining; favouring; promoting.

PAT-RO-NÍMÍC, *n.* A name derived from ancestors.

PÁTTEN, *n.* The base of a column; a wooden sole with an iron ring to keep it from the ground.

PÁTTER, *v. t.* To strike, as drops of rain or hail.

PÁTTER-ING, *n.* A striking with quick succession of sounds, as rain or hail.

PÁTTERN, *n.* A model for imitation; quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment, as a vest-pattern.

PÁTTERN, *v. t.* To copy; to serve as example; to pattern after, to imitate; to follow.

PÁTTY, *n.* A little pie.

PÁTTY-PÁN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAUCI-TY, *n.* Fewness; smallness of quantity.

PAULINE, *a.* Pertaining to Paul.

PAUL. See **PAWL**.

PAUNCH, *n.* The belly and its contents.

PAUNCH, *v. t.* To rip open the belly and take out its contents.

PAUPER, *n.* A poor person; one supported by the public.

PAUP'ER-ISM, *n.* Requiring maintenance, as a pauper; state of being poor. See **POVERTY**.

PAUP'ER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAUZE (pauz), *n.* A cessation of action or speaking; a mark of cessation.

PAUSE, *v. t.* To cease to act or speak; to be intermitted.—*SYN.* To stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur, &c.

PAUSER, *n.* One that pauses or deliberates.

PAVAN, *n.* A grave or stately dance among the Spaniards.

PAVE, *v. t.* To lay or cover with stones or bricks; to prepare a way or passage.

PAVE (pá-vé), *n.* [*Fr.*] A pavement.

PAVED, *a.* Laid over with stones or bricks, as a street, &c.; prepared, as a way.

PAVEMENT, *n.* A layer of stones, bricks, or other solid materials; paved way.

PAVER, *n.* One who lays stones for a floor or **PAVIER**, *v.* pavement.

PAVI-AGE, *n.* A contribution or tax for paving streets or highways.

PA-VÍ-LION (pá-ví'yun), *n.* A large handsome tent; a building usually with a dome; *v. t.* to furnish with tents; to shelter.

PAVING, *n.* The act of laying a pavement; a pavement; paved floor.

PAVIOB (pá'vjun), *n.* A person who paves.

PAVO-NINE, *a.* Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

PÁVO, *n.* A peacock; a constellation; a fish.

PAW, *n.* The foot of a beast; the hand [*in contempt*].

PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot; to handle roughly; to scratch; to fawn.

PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the foot; to draw the foot along the ground.

PAWED (pawd), *a.* Having paws; broad-footed.

PAWL, *n.* A detent or click to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.

PAW-N, *n.* A pledge deposited as security for payment of money or fulfilment of promise; goods, chattels, or money, but not real estate; a common man at chess.

DOVE, WOLF, BOGE; BULE, BULL; V'CIUOUS.—C AS K; G AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHIS.

PAWN, *v. t.* To pledge; to leave as security for money borrowed or a promise to be fulfilled.

PAWN/BRO-KER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods.

PAWN/BRO-KING, *n.* The business of a pawn-broker.

PAWNER, *n.* One who deposits a pledge.

PAW-PAW, *n.* A shrub found in some parts of America.

PAX, *n.* A little image which people before the Reformation used to kiss after the service.

PAX-WAX. See **PACK-WAX**.

PAY (*pá*), *v. t.* [*pret* and *pp. PAID*.] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to refore to upon another an injury received; to daub or besmear with tar, &c., as a ship's bottom, &c.—**SYN.** To fulfil; reward; recompense; return.

PAY (*pá*), *v. i.* To recompense.

PAY (*pá*), *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed.—**SYN.** Compensation; reward.

PAY-A-BLE (*pá-a-bl*), *a.* That may, ought, or is to be paid; due.

PAY-DAY (*pá-dá*), *n.* A day when payment is to be made.

PAY-EE, *n.* One to whom a note is made payable or to whom money is to be paid.

PAYER, *n.* One who pays or is bound to pay.

PAYING, *n.* A sea term for smearing a mast, yard &c. with tar, pitch, &c.

PAYMAS-TER, *n.* One who is to pay; an officer who pays.

PAYMENT, *n.* Act of paying; thing given in discharge of debt, fulfilment of a promise, or a reward.—**SYN.** Pay; compensation; wages.

PAYNIM, *n.* See **PAINIM**.

PAY-OFFICE, *n.* A place where payment is made of public debts.

PEA (*pé*), *n.* A plant and its fruit, of many varieties, cultivated for food; *pl.* peas, signifying a definite number of seed; but *peas*, for an indefinite number in quantity and bulk, and both pronounced *peez*.

PEACE, *n.* State of quiet; freedom from war or disturbance; heavenly rest.—**SYN.** Tranquillity; calmness; harmony; rest.

PEACE, *ex. or a noun*, with a verb understood. A word commanding silence; hist.

PEACE-A-BLE, *a.* Disposed to peace; in the spirit of peace.—**SYN.** Peaceful.—*Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation, &c., in reference to external hostility, attack, &c.; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance. The former denotes "in the spirit of peace;" the latter, "in the possession or enjoyment of peace."—*A peaceable* disposition; a *peaceable* adjustment of difficulties; a *peaceful* life.

PEACE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being peaceable; disposition to peace; quietness; tranquillity.

PEACE-A-BLY, *ad.* In a quiet manner; undisturbedly.

PEACEFUL, *a.* Not in a state of war or commotion; removed from noise or tumult.—**SYN.** Calm; quiet; *peaceable*, which see.

PEACEFUL-LY, *ad.* Quietly; calmly.

PEACEFUL-NESS, *n.* Freedom from tumult.

PEACE-MAK-ER, *n.* One who restores peace.

PEACE-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering to procure peace or express thanks.

PEACE-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer to keep the peace.

PEACH, *n.* A delicious juicy fruit.

PEACH, *v. t.* This old verb is now superseded by *impeach*, except among thieves, &c., who use it for *injure* against; it occurs frequently in the novels of Scott.

PEACHICK, *n.* The young of the peacock.

PEACH-COLO-UR, *n.* The faint pink colour of the peach-blossom.

PEACH-WOOD, *n.* A kind of wood used in dyeing.

PEACOCK, *n.* A fowl of beautiful plumage and harsh voice.

PEAHEN, *n.* The female of the peacock.

PEA-JACK-ET, *n.* A thick woollen jacket.

PEAK (*peek*), *n.* The top of a hill; a point; the end of any thing terminating in a point.

PEAKED (*peked* or *peekt*), *a.* Ending in a point.

PEAK'ISH, *a.* Having features that look thin or sharp from sickness.

PEAL (*peel*), *n.* A loud noise or succession of sounds.

PEAL (*peel*), *v. t.* or *t.* To utter loud sounds; to assail with noise; to celebrate.

PEALING, *a.* Uttering a loud sound or succession of sounds.

PEAN, *n.* A song of praise or triumph.

PEAN-ISM, *n.* The song of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph.

PEANUT, *n.* The ground-nut.

PEAR (*á*), *n.* A well-known fruit of many varieties.

PEARL (*l3*) (*péril*), *n.* A white, hard, smooth, shining substance, found in the oyster. *Poetically*, something round and clear, as a drop of dew or water; a white speck or film growing on the eye.

PEARL (*péril*), *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls; *v. i.* to resemble pearls.

PEARLASH, *n.* Refined potash.

PEARLED, *a.* Set or adorned with pearl; made of pearls; resembling pearls.

PEARL-EYED (*péril-ide*), *a.* Having a speck on the eye.

PEARL-OYSTER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PEARL-WHITE, *n.* A white powder used at the toilet.

PEARLY, *a.* Containing pearls; abounding with or like pearl.—**SYN.** Clear; pure; transparent.

PEAR-TREE (*á*), *n.* The tree that produces pearls.

PEASANT (*pé'sant*), *n.* One who lives by rural labour.—**SYN.** Countryman; rustic; swain.

PEASANT, *a.* Pertaining to or noting rural labour; rustic; rural.

PEASANT-RY, *n.* Country people; rustics.

PEAS'COD, } *n.* The hull or pericarp of the

PEASHELL, } *pea.*

PEASE (*pees*), *n.* An indefinite number of the seed in quantity or bulk; *peas* collectively.

PEAT (*peat*), *n.* A substance consisting of vegetable matter, as roots and fibres, used for fuel.

PEATMOSS, *n.* A fen producing peat.

PEBBLE, } *n.* A round small stone; a

PEB'BLE-STONE, } general term for water-worn minerals; with *opacities*, transparent and colourless rock-crystal.

PEB'BLD (*péb'bl'd*), } *a.* Abounding with pebbles

PEB'BLY, } or small, roundish stones.

PE-CAN', } *n.* A tree bearing an oblong smooth

PE-CA'NA, } nut.

PECA-RY. See **PECCARY**.

PECA-BIL-ITY, *n.* State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

PECA-BLE, *a.* Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.

PECA-DIL-IO, *n.* A slight fault or offence.

PECA'NT, *n.* Guilty of sin or transgression; not healthy; morbid; corrupt.

PECA-RY, *n.* A South American quadruped nearly related to the hog.

PECA'VI. [*L.*] I have sinned; a colloquial word used to express acknowledgment of an offence.

PECH'LENDE. See **PECHLENDE**.

PECK, *n.* The fourth of a bushel.

PECK, *v. t.* [*From beak.*] To strike with the beak or something pointed, as to peck a hole; to peck at is to strike with small repeated blows; *to attack*.

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees, as a wood-pecker.

PECTEN, *n.* A vascular membrane in the eyes of birds; a genus of bivalves; the clam.

1, 2, 3c, long.—1, 2, 3c, short.—CLER, VAR, LIST, P, LL, WE; T; TRIL, TRIL, KARITE, SED; MÖVE,

PED-TIN-AL, *a.* Resembling a comb.

PED-TIN-AL, *n.* A fish whose bones are like the teeth of a comb.

PED-TIN-ATE, *a.* Resembling the teeth of a comb.

PED-TIN-ATED, *a.* *com.*

PED-TO-KAL, *a.* Belonging to or affecting the breast.

PED-TO-KAL, *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast.

PED-TO-RILO-QUY, *n.* A voice apparently proceeding from the chest through the stethoscope.

PED-UL, *n.* An East Indian measure equal to 13½ *ponna* avoirdupois.

PED-UL-ATE, *v. t.* To defraud the public by taking property intrusted to one's care.

PED-UL-ATION, *n.* Embezzlement of public money.

PED-UL-TOR, *n.* One who takes for his own use public property intrusted to him.

PE-CLIAK (*-khiyar*), *a.* Appropriately one's own; not *suavem* by others.—*Syn.* Special; especial.—*Peculiar* is from the Roman *pecunia*, which was a thing emphatically and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear. The former sense always belongs to *peculiar*, as a peculiar style, peculiar manners, &c.; and usually so much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest, as peculiar care, watchfulness, satisfaction, &c. Nothing of this kind belongs to *special* and *especial*. They mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary, as a *special* act of Providence, *special* rains, &c.

PE-CLIAK, *n.* Exclusive property.

PE-CLIAK-TY (*pe-khi-tye-ty*), *a.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; singularity.

PE-CLIAK-IZE, *v. t.* To make peculiar; to appropriate.

PE-CLIAK-LY, *ad.* In a manner not common; particularly.

PE-GEN-TIA-RY (*pe-khi-tye-ry*), *a.* Relating to or consisting in money.

PED, *n.* In competition, the foot, as quadruped.

PEDE, *n.* *ped*, contracted, &c.

PEDA-GOGUE (*ped-a-gog*), *n.* The business, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

PEDA-GOGUE (*ped-a-gog*), *n.* One who keeps a school for children.

PEDA-GOGUE (*ped-a-gog*), *v. t.* To teach as a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

PE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.

PE-AL, *n.* One of the large pipes of an organ; an appendage to an instrument for modulating sound; a fixed or stationary base.

PE-AL, *n.* One who ostentatiously displays his learning.

PE-DANTIC, *a.* Ostentatious of learning; conceited.

PE-DANTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With vain display of learning; with ostentation or conceit.

PE-DANT-IZE, *v. t.* To play the pedant.

PE-DANT-RY, *n.* Ostentation of learning.

PE-NDLE, *v. t.* To travel and retail goods; to be busy about trifles.

PE-NDLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by travelling.

PE-NDLE, *n.* A travelling foot-trader.

PE-NDLE-RY, *n.* Small wares carried by peddlers.

PE-NDLING, *n.* The act or practice of going about and selling goods on a small scale.

PE-NDLING, *n.* The base of a column or pillar.

PE-NDLING, *n.* Pertaining to the foot.

PE-NDLING, *a.* Travelling on foot; performed on foot, as a tour.

PE-NDLING, *n.* One who journeys on foot.

PE-NDLING-IAM, *n.* The practice of walking; walking for a wager.

PE-NDLING-IZE, *v. t.* To practise walking.

PEDIGREE, *n.* *pl.* **PEDIGREES**. Genealogy; lineage; an account or register of a line of ancestors.

PEDIMENT, *n.* In architecture, an ornamental crowning of the front of a building.

PE-DO-BAPTISM, *n.* Baptism of infants.

PE-D-BAPTIST, *n.* One who approves of infant baptism.

PE-DO-CLE (*pe-dunk'el*), *n.* The stem of a flower and fruit of a plant.

PEEK, *v. t.* To look through an opening, &c.; used for *PEEP*. (This is an old English word for *peep*, still retained provincially.)

PEEL, *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind; to flay; to plunder.

PEEL, *v. t.* To lose the skin or rind.

PEEL, *n.* Rind, bark, or skin.

PEEL, *n.* A wooden shovel used by bakers; any large fire-shovel.

PEELLED, *a.* Stripped of skin, bark, or rind; plundered; pillaged.

PEELER, *n.* One that peels; a pillager.

PEEP, *n.* First appearance; sly look, or a look through a crevice; the cry of chickens.

PEEP, *v. t.* To begin to appear; to look through a crevice; to cry as a chicken.

PEEPER, *n.* A chicken; the eye.

PEER, *n.* An equal; companion; nobleman.

PEER, *v. t.* To come in sight; to appear; to look narrowly; to peep.

PEERAGE, *n.* The dignity of a peer; body of peers.

PEERLESS, *a.* The consort of a peer.

PEERLESS-LY, *ad.* Without an equal.

PEERLESS-NESS, *n.* State of having no equal.

PEEVISH, *a.* Easily vexed; expressing discontent or fretfulness.—*Syn.* Cross; testy; irritable; capricious.

PEEVISH-LY, *ad.* In a fretful, cross, or petulant manner.

PEEVISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being peevish, cross, and irritable.

PEG, *n.* A small wooden pin used for fastenings; the pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained; a nickname for Margaret.

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with a wooden pin; to insert or drive pegs into.

PEG-A-SUS, *n.* A winged horse.

PEGGED (*pegd*), *a.* Fastened or furnished with pegs.

PEK-OE, *n.* A kind of black tea.

PE-LAGIAN, *n.* A follower of Pelagius, who denied original sin, and asserted absolute free-will and the merit of good works.

PE-LAGIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius.

PE-LAGIC, *a.* Formed or deposited in deep sea, as distinct from littoral.

PE-AR-GONTI-UM, *n.* A genus of beautiful plants allied to the geranium.

PELF, *n.* Money ill gotten; riches.

PEL-T-CAN, *n.* A large water-towl with a pouch for food attached to its under chop; a chemical glass vessel or alembic.

PE-LISSE (*lece*), *n.* A silk habit for a female.

PELL, *n.* A skin; a hide; roll in the exchequer.

PEL-LET, *n.* A little ball or round mass.

PEL-LI-CLE (*pel-le-kl*), *n.* Thin external skin; film.

PEL-MELL, *ad.* Confusedly; without order.

PEL-LICID, *a.* Clear; transparent; not opaque.

PEL-LICID-NESS, *n.* Clearness; transparency.

PELT, *n.* Skin of a beast with its fur; a blow.

PELT, *v. t.* To strike with small substances thrown.

PELTMON-GER (*-mü-ger*), *n.* A dealer in pelts.

PELTREY, *n.* Skins of animals; furs.

PELVIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

PELVIS, *n.* Lower part of the abdomen.

PEM-MI-CAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat, for long journeys or voyages.

PEN, *n.* Instrument for writing; inclosure for beasts, fowls, &c.

PEN, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **PENNE**.] To write; to record with a pen.

PEN, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **PENNE** or **PENT**.] To shut up in a pen; to coop; to confine.

DÔVE, WOLF, WOLF; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.--c as k; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.

- PENAL, *a.* Denouncing, inflicting, or suffering punishment.
 PENAL-TY, *n.* The pain or loss attached to the commission of a crime or offence.—*SYN.* Punishment; fine; forfeiture; censure.
 PENANCE, *n.* Suffering imposed or submitted to as an atonement for sin.
 PENATES, *n. pl.* [L.] Roman household gods.
 PENCE, *n., pl.* of PENNY, when used as a sum of money.
 PEN-CHANT (pân-shâng'), *n.* [Fr.] Inclination.
 PENCIL, *n.* A small brush used by painters; any instrument for writing without ink; hence, figuratively, the art of painting; collection of rays which converge to one point.
 PENCIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil; to sketch with a pencil.
 PENCIL-LING, *n.* The act of painting or sketching.
 PENDANT, *n.* A jewel at the ear; a small flag or streamer at mast-head; any thing hanging by way of ornament; a picture or print hung as a companion to another.
 PENDENCE, *n.* Slope; inclination.
 PENDENCY, *n.* Suspense; state of being undecided.
 PENDENT, *a.* Supported above; jutting over; hanging.
 PEN-DENTE LITE. [L.] Pending or during the suit.
 PENDING, *a.* Depending; undecided.
 PENDULOUS (pênd'yul-us), *a.* Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.
 PENDULOUS-NESS, } *n.* State of hanging; suspended and vibrating, as of a clock.
 PENDULOUS-NESS, } *n.* State of hanging; suspended and vibrating, as of a clock.
 PENE-TRA-BILITY, *n.* Susceptibility of penetration.
 PENE-TRA-BLE, *n.* That may be penetrated.
 PENE-TRABLE, *n. pl.* [L.] The interior parts of any place; hence, hidden things.
 PENE-TRATE, *v. t.* Literally, to enter into; hence, to see through or understand; to feel deeply.—*SYN.* To pierce; perforate; discern; *v. i.* to pass; to make way.
 PENE-TRA-TING, *a.* Making way into; acute; discerning.
 PENE-TRA-TION, *n.* The act of entering into; power of looking deeply into a subject.—*SYN.* Acuteness; discernment, which see.
 PENE-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to enter or impress.
 PEN-GUIN (pên'gwin), *n.* A genus of sea-fowls.
 PEN-IN-SU-LA, *n., pl.* PEN-IN-SU-LAS. Land nearly surrounded by water; a large extent of country joining the mainland by a part narrower than the tract itself.
 PEN-IN-SU-LAR, *a.* Nearly surrounded by water; pertaining to or inhabiting a peninsula.
 PEN-IN-SU-LATE, *v. t.* To encompass nearly with water; to form a peninsula.
 PENITENCE, } *n.* Sorrow of heart for sins or
 PENITENCY, } offences.—*SYN.* Repentance; contrition; compunction.
 PENITENT, *a.* Suffering sorrow on account of sins or offences; *n.* one who repents of sin.
 PENITENTIAL, *a.* Expressing penitence; proceeding from contrition; *n.* a book directing penance.
 PENITENTIAL-RY (pen-e-tên-sha-ry), *a.* Relating to penitence; relating to a penitentiary or the mode of living there, as a penitentiary offence.
 PENITENTIAL-RY, *n.* One that prescribes rules of penitence; one that does penance; a house of correction and reformation.
 PENITENT-LY, *ad.* With repentance for sin.
 PEN-KNIFE (-nife), *n., pl.* PEN-KNIVES. A small knife for making pens.
 PENMAN, *n., pl.* PENMEN. One who writes a good hand; one skilled in or who teaches the art of writing; a writer; an author.
 PENMAN-SHIP, *n.* Art or manner of writing; particularly, skill or excellence of writing.
 PENNANT, } *n.* A small flag; a banner; a tackle
 PENNON, } for hoisting.
 PENNATE, } *a.* Winged; having several leaf-
 PENNATED, } lets.
 PENNER, *n.* One who writes.
 PENNIES (pên'nis), *n., pl.* of PENNY. Copper coins.
 PENNI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a quill.
 PENNI-LESS, *a.* Having no money; poor.
 PENNON. See PENNANT.
 PENNY, *n., pl.* PENNIES, PENCE. A small copper coin, four farthings, or the twelfth part of a shilling in value; a small sum; money in general.
 PENNY-A-LINER, *n.* A name of contempt for contributors to public journals at very low prices, as a penny a line.
 PENNY-POST, *n.* One who carries letters from a post-office, and delivers them in cities, &c.
 PENNY-ROYAL, *n.* An aromatic herb.
 PENNY-WEIGHT (-wäte), *n.* A troy weight of twenty-four grains.
 PENNY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of larger.
 PENNY-WORTH, *n.* As much as can be bought for a penny; any purchase; a small quantity; a good bargain.
 PEN-SILE (pên'sil), *a.* Hanging; suspended; supported above ground.
 PENSION (pên'shun), *n.* A yearly allowance by government for past services.
 PENSION, *v. t.* To settle a pension on.
 PENSION-ARY (pên'shun-). *a.* Maintained by a pension; consisting of a pension.
 PENSIONED, *a.* Having a pension.
 PENSION-EE, *n.* One who receives an annual allowance for past services; a dependant.
 PENSIVE, *a.* Literally, hanging down; hence, marked by serious reflection; mingling thoughtfulness with sadness.
 PENSIVE-LY, *ad.* With sadness or thoughtfulness.
 PENSTOCK, *n.* A place to confine water.
 PENTA or PENT, *ps.* Signifies five.
 PENT, *a.* Closely confined.
 PENTA-CHORD, *n.* An instrument of music with five strings, or system of five sounds.
 PENTA-GON, *n.* A figure having five equal angles.
 PENTA-GONAL, } *a.* Having five angles.
 PENTA-GON-AL, }
 PENTA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing or reducing figures in any proportion. More properly PANTAGRAPH.
 PENTA-HEDEON, *n.* A solid figure having five equal sides.
 PENTAMETER, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.
 PENTANGU-LAR (-tâng'gu-lar), *a.* Having five angles.
 PENTA-PETALOUS, *a.* Having five petals.
 PENTARCH-Y, *n.* A government of five persons.
 PENTA-STICH (-stik), *n.* A poem of five verses.
 PENTA-STYLE, *n.* A work with five rows of columns.
 PENTA-TEUCH (pên'ta-tük), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament.
 PENTE-COST, *n.* A festival of the Jews fifty days after the Passover; Whitsuntide.
 PENTE-COSTAL, *n.* Pertaining to Pentecost.
 PENTHOUSE, *a.* A sloping shed or roof.
 PENULT, *n.* The last syllable but one.
 PE-NULTI-MA, *n.* The same as penult.
 PE-NULTI-MATE, *a.* Of the last syllable but one. It is sometimes a noun.
 PENUMBRA, *n.* A partial shade in an eclipse; in painting, the point of the picture where the shade blends with the light.
 PEN-URIOUS, *a.* Very close in money matters.—*SYN.* Close; covetous; niggardly; sordid; avaricious; chaste.

1. *s. &c., long.*—1. *s. &c., short.*—*CLER, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, MIND; MOVE,*

PEN-TRIOUS-LY, *ad.* With mean parsimony.

PEN-TRIOUS-NESS, *n.* A sordid disposition to save money.—*SYN.* Parsimoniousness; covetousness; avarice; closeness.

PEN-TRY (*pén-yú-rí*), *n.* A Great destitution or poverty.

PEON, *n.* In Mexico, a debtor held by law to the service of his creditor; in India, a native constable.

PEON-AGE, *n.* Slavery in Mexico.

PEONY, *n.* A plant and beautiful flower.

PEOPLE (*pé-pl*), *n.* The body of persons composing a community; persons in general; persons of a particular class.—*SYN.* Nation.—When speaking of a state we use *people* for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense of the term, *nation* (from *natus*) describes those who are descended from the same stock; and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one nation, though politically subject to different forms of government.

PEOPLE (*pé-pl*), *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants.

PEOPLED (*pé-pl*), *a.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PEPPER, *n.* A plant and its seed, aromatic and pungent.

PEPPER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt.

PEPPER-CORN, *n.* A grain of pepper; something of little value.

PEPPERED, *a.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.

PEPPER-GRASS, *n.* A pungent kind of cress, used for the table.

PEPPER-LOG, *n.* A tree with very tough wood.

PEPPER-ING, *n.* A pelt with shot or blows.

PEPPER-MINT, *n.* A pungent aromatic herb.

PEPPER-T, *n.* Having the qualities of pepper.

PEPSIN, *n.* A substance secreted in the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice; also prepared from rennet.

PEPTIC, *a.* [*Gr.*] Relating to and promoting digestion.

PER, *a* prefix, primarily signifies *through or by*; in chemistry, *very or fully*.

PER-AD-VENTURE (*vént'yú-r*), *ad.* By chance; perhaps.

PER-AM-BU-LATE, *v. t.* To walk round or over.

PER-AM-BU-LATION, *n.* A passing over; a survey.

PER-AM-BU-LATOR, *n.* An instrument to measure distances; a light carriage for infants.

PER-ANNUM [*L.*] By the year; each year.

PER-CEIV-A-BLE (*seev'a-bl*), *a.* That may be perceived, seen, heard, &c.

PER-CEIV-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be perceived.

PER-CEIVE (*per-seev'*), *v. t.* Literally, to take; hence, to gain knowledge of; to understand; to receive by way of impression in the sight or mind.—*SYN.* To discern.—To perceive a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to discern is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. We may perceive a man and a woman afar off, without being able to discern which is the one and which the other.

PER-CEIVED, *a.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PER-CENTAGE, *n.* In commerce, the allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

PER-CENTUM, [*L.*] By the hundred.

PER-CENT, [*L.*] By the hundred.

PER-CEPT-I-BLE, *a.* That can be felt or perceived.

PER-CEPT-I-BLY, *ad.* In a perceptible manner.

PER-CEPTION, *n.* Act or faculty of perceiving, or of receiving impressions by the senses, or the notice which the mind takes of external objects; intellectual discernment.—*SYN.* Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

PER-CEPTIVE, *a.* Able to perceive.

PÉRCH, *n.* A kind of small fish; a roost for fowls a rod in long or square measure.

PÉRCH, *v. t.* To light, as a bird; to roost or sit; *v. t.* to place on a fixed object or perch.

PÉRCHANCE, *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure.

PÉRCHERS, *n. pl.* Paris candles; large candles set on the altar; birds that light on trees.

PÉR-CIPT-EN, *n.* Act of perceiving.

PÉR-CIPT-ENT, *a.* Perceiving; able to perceive; *a.* one that perceives or can perceive.

PÉR-CO-LATE, *v. t.* To pass through interstices; to filtrate; *v. t.* to cause to pass through interstices.

PÉR-CO-LATION, *n.* A passing through interstices; filtration.

PÉR-CO-LATOR, *n.* A filtering machine.

PÉR-CUSS, *v. t.* To strike forcibly; to strike in order to ascertain the resulting sound.

PÉR-CUSSION (*kúsh'un*), *n.* The act of striking; the shock produced.

PÉR-CUSSION-CAP, *n.* A small copper cap containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode the charge of a gun.

PÉR-CUSSION-LOCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which fulminating powder is exploded.

PÉR-CUTIENT (*kúsh'ent*), *n.* That which strikes.

PÉR-DEM [*L.*] By the day.

PÉR-DITION (*dúsh'un*), *n.* Destruction; ruin; loss of the soul.

PÉR-DC, } *ad.* Literally, lost; hence, in a state of concealment.

PÉR-DC, } of concealment.

PÉR-DC, *n.* One placed in ambush.

PÉR-DC, *a.* Abandoned; desperate.

PÉR-GRIN-ATE, *v. t.* To travel from country to country; to live in a foreign country.

PÉR-GRIN-ATION, *n.* A travelling from country to country; abode in a foreign country.

PÉR-GRIN-ATOR, *n.* A traveller into foreign countries.

PÉR-GRINE, *a.* Foreign; not native.

PÉR-EMP-TO-RI-ITY, *ad.* Absolutely; positively.

PÉR-EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

PÉR-EMP-TO-RY, *a.* Precluding debate; positive in opinion or judgment; absolute, as a *persuasive* challenge or sale.

PÉR-ENNIAL, *a.* Literally, through or beyond a year; hence, lasting perpetually. A *perennial* plant is one that lasts more than two years.

PÉR-ENNIAL-LY, *ad.* Continually; without ceasing.

PÉR-ENNITY, *n.* Duration through the year; continued duration.

PÉR-FECT, *a.* Literally, filled completely out; hence, having all that is requisite to the completeness of its nature or kind; not defective.—*SYN.* Complete; entire.

PÉR-FECT or **PÉR-FECT** (*í3*), *v. t.* To carry forward to completeness.—*SYN.* To finish; to consummate.

PÉR-FECT-ED, *a.* Made complete.

PÉR-FECT-I-BILI-TY, *n.* Capacity of becoming perfect.

PÉR-FECT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be made perfect.

PÉR-FECTION (*fek'shun*), *n.* The state of being complete or perfect.

PÉR-FECTION-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of perfectionists.

PÉR-FECTION-IST, *n.* One who maintains that moral perfection can be and is attained in this life.

PÉR-FECTIVE, *a.* Conducive to perfection.

PÉR-FECTIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to conduce to perfection. [excellence]

PÉR-FECT-LY (*í3*), *ad.* In the highest degree of *PERFECT-NESS*, *n.* Consummate excellence; accurate skill; the highest degree of goodness or holiness.

PÉR-FI-CIENT (*físh'ent*), *n.* One who endows a charity; a performer.

PÉR-FID-I-OUS, *a.* False to trust or confidence; treacherous.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; TÖLE, BULL; VŦCIOUS.—G AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

PER-FIDIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being perfidious.

PERFI-DY, *n.* Violation of faith or of trust.—*Syn.* Treachery; faithlessness; disloyalty; infidelity.

PERFO-RATE, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.

PERFO-RATION, *n.* Act of boring through; a hole or aperture passing through any thing.

PERFO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce.

PERFO-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument that perforates; a borer.

PER-FORCE, *ad.* By force or violence.

PER-FORM, *v. t.* To carry out; to carry into effect.—*Syn.* To fulfil; execute; accomplish.

PER-FORM, *v. t.* To act a part, as, a player performs well.

PER-FORM-A-BLE, *a.* That can be done: practicable.

PER-FORM-ANCE, *n.* Act of performing; that which is done; the acting or exhibition of character or feats on a stage; any thing composed or written.—*Syn.* Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement.

PER-FORM-ER, *n.* One that performs; a player.

PER-FUME, *n.* A sweet scent, or the substance emitting it.

PER-FUME, *v. t.* To fill or impregnate with sweet odour.

PER-FUM-ER, *n.* He who, or that which perfumes; a seller of perfumes.

PER-FUM-ERY, *n.* Perfumes in general.

PER-FUN-CTO-RY, *a.* Literally, for the sake of getting through; hence, in a manner to satisfy external form; careless; negligent.

PER-FUSE (-fuse), *v. t.* To sprinkle; to spread over.

PER-FUS-IVE, *a.* Adapted to spread or sprinkle; overspreading; diffusive.

PER-HAPS, *ad.* By chance; it may be.

PERI (pĕr'ē), *n.* In the East, a spirit supposed to be excluded from Paradise for some fault till penance is accomplished.

PER-I-CARD-I-AN, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PER-I-CARD-I-UM, *n.* A membrane inclosing the heart.

PERI-CARP, *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant.

PER-I-CRANI-UM, *n.* The membrane investing the skull.

PER-I-E'CI-AN (-shān), *n.* An inhabitant on the opposite side of the globe in the same latitude.

PERI-GE-E, } *n.* That point where the moon in
PERI-GE-UM, } its orbit is nearest the earth.

PERI-GRAPH, *n.* An inaccurate delineation.

PER-I-HEL-I-ON, } *n.*; pl. **PER-I-HE'LI-A**. The
PER-I-HE'LI-UM, } point in a planet's orbit
nearest the sun.

PER-IL, *n.* Exposure to injury or loss. *See* **DANGER**.

PER-IL, *v. t.* To expose to danger.

PER-IL, *v. t.* To be in danger.

PER-IL-IOUS, *a.* Full of danger or risk.

PER-IL-IOUS-LY, *ad.* With danger or hazard.

PER-IL-IOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being dangerous.

PER-IM-E-TEK, *n.* In geometry, the limits of a border or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

PERI-OD, *n.* Literally, a going round; hence, the time in which any thing is performed, as a period of years; a complete sentence, or the point that marks its close.—*Syn.* Circuit; time; date; epoch.

PERI-ÓD-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or noting a period; at stated intervals, as a periodical sickness; *n.* a magazine, &c., published at stated intervals.

PERI-ÓD-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* At stated periods.

PER-I-O-DIC-I-TY (-dis'e-ty), *n.* The state of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

PER-I-OSTE-UM, *n.* The membrane covering the bones.

PER-I-PA-TET-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle's philosophy.

PER-I-PA-TET-IC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle.

PER-IPHER-Y (pe-rif-er-y), *n.* The circumference of any regular curvilinear figure.

PERT-PHASE (-frāse), *n.* A roundabout mode of expression; a circumlocution.

PERT-PHASE, *v. t.* To express by many words.

PERT-PHASE, *v. t.* To use circumlocution.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Expressing or express-
PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL, } ed in many words.

PER-IP-NEU-MÓN-IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony.

PER-IP-NEU-MO-NY, *a.* Inflammation of the lungs.

PER-IP-TER-AL, *a.* Having columns on all sides.

PER-IP-TER-OUS, *a.* Feathered on all sides.

PER-ISCIAN (pe-rish'yan), *n.* An inhabitant of **PER-ISCI-I** (pe-rish'e-i, *n. pl.*) a frigid zone, whose shadow moves round, and during the day falls on every point of the compass.

PERT-SCOPE, *n.* A general view.

PER-I-SCÓP-IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides; applied to a kind of glasses for spectacles, which increase the distinctness of objects seen obliquely.

PERISH, *v. t.* To loose life in any manner; to wither and decay; to be destroyed; to be lost eternally.

PERT-ABLE, *a.* Liable to perish.

PERISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to perish.

PERISH-A-BLY, *ad.* In a perishable manner.

PERISH-ING, *a.* Losing life; wasting away.

PER-I-SPHÉRIC, *a.* Having the form of a ball.

PER-I-STALTIC, *a.* Spiral; wormlike.

PER-I-STÉPH-IC, *a.* Turning round, rotating, or revolving.

PERI-STYLE, *n.* A range of columns round a building.

PER-I-TÓ-NEUM, *n.* A thin membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, &c.

PERI-WIG, *n.* A cap of false hair; a small wig.

PERI-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a cap of false hair.

PERI-WINK-LE (pĕr're-wink-kl), *n.* A sea snail or shell; a plant.

PERJURE (3) (pĕr'jur), *v. t.* To take a false oath wilfully when lawfully administered.—*Syn.* To forswear.—*Forswear* applies to all kinds of oaths; *perjure* to those administered by a civil magistrate. A subject forswears himself when he breaks his oath of allegiance; a witness *perjures* himself when he swears to what he knows to be false.

PERJURED, *a.* Guilty of perjury.

PERJUR-ER, *n.* One guilty of perjury.

PERJU-RY, *v.* The act or crime of wilfully taking a false oath when lawfully administered.

PERK, *a.* Holding up the head; hence, smart, prim.

PERK, *v. t.* To hold up the head as if smart; *v. t.* to make smart; to make trim; to dress up.

PER'MA-NENCE, } *n.* Continuance in the same
PER'MA-NEN-CY, } state or place; fixedness.

PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Continuing in the same state or without change.—*Syn.* Durable; lasting, which *see*.

PER'MA-NENT-LY, *ad.* Durably; with fixedness.

PER'M-A-BLE, *a.* That may be passed through without rupture of parts.

PER-ME-ATE, *v. t.* To pass through the interstices or pores of a body.

PER-ME-ATION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PER-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be mixed.

PER-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be allowed.

PER-MIS-SION (-mish'un), *n.* Leave to do something; licence granted.—*Syn.* Allowance; licence. *See* **LEAVE**.

PER-MISSIVE, *a.* Allowing; granting; suffering.

PER-MISSIVE-LY, *ad.* By permission; without hindrance.

PER-MIS-TION (-mist'yun), } *n.* A mingling;
PER-MIX-TION (-miks'tyun), } state of being mixed.

PER-MIT, *v. t.* To give leave; to license.—*Syn.* To allow.—To permit is more positive, *d. noting*

l. 2. &c., long.—*l.* 1. &c., short.—*clue*, *fil*, *list*, *fall*, *what*; *there*, *term*; *marine*, *bird*; *move*.

a decided assent, either directly or by implication; to allow is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. We may be compelled by circumstances to allow some things which we would by no means directly permit.

PERMIT or **PER-MIT**, *n.* A warrant in writing; a licence.

PER-MITTANCE, *n.* Permission; allowance.

PER-MUTABLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other.

PER-MUTATION, *n.* The exchange of one thing for another; repeated alteration of place.

PER-NICIOUS (-niah-us), *a.* Having the quality of injuring or destroying; tending to injure.—*Syn.* Hurtful; noxious; ruinous; destructive.

PER-NICIOUS-LY (-niah-us-ly), *ad.* Destructively; ruinously.

PER-NICIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being very injurious or destructive.

PER-ORATION, *n.* The closing part of an oration.

PER-OXIDE, *n.* That oxide of a given base containing the greatest quantity of oxygen.

PER-PENDICULAR (-pen-de-kl), *n.* Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

PER-PENDICULAR, *a.* Hanging or extending in a right line from any point toward the centre of the earth; any thing at right angles.

PER-PENDICULAR-LY, *ad.* At right angles.

PER-PETRATE, *v. t.* Literally, to go through with; hence, to perform or commit, in a bad sense, as to perpetrate a crime.

PER-PETRATION, *n.* The commission of something wrong, as a crime.

PER-PETRATOR, *n.* One who perpetrates.

PER-PETUAL (per-pet-yu-al), *a.* Noting that which continues without ceasing; permanent; uninterrupted; continual, which see.

PER-PETUAL-LY, *ad.* Constantly; unceasingly.

PER-PETUATE, *v. t.* To cause to endure; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

PER-PETUATED, *a.* Made perpetual.

PER-PETUATION, *n.* A rendering perpetual.

PER-PETUITY, *n.* Endless or indefinite duration.

PER-PLEX, *v. t.* To make intricate or difficult to be understood; to fill with embarrassment; to puzzle. See **EMBARRASS**.

PER-PLEXED (-plék-et), *a.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

PER-PLEXED-LY, *ad.* In an intricate or perplexed manner; intricately.

PER-PLEXITY, *n.* A state of intricacy; difficulty of understanding; doubt.

PER-QUI-SITE (3), *n.* A fee in addition to, or in the place of a fixed compensation.

PER-QUI-SITION (-ziah-uh), *n.* Accurate inquiry; search.

PER-U-QUI-ER, *n.* A wig-maker.

PER-UY, *n.* The juice of pears fermented.

PER-SECUTE, *v. t.* To pursue so as to injure, vex, or afflict; to pursue or afflict for religious opinions, &c.; to harass with solicitations.

PER-SECUTION, *n.* The act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PER-SECUTOR (3), *n.* One who persecutes.

PER-SEVERANCE, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken; constancy.

PER-SEVERE, *v. t.* To continue steadfast in any design; not to give up or lay aside.—*Syn.* To continue; persist.—*Continus* is generic, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto; to *persevere* is to continue in a given course in spite of discouragements, &c., from a desire to obtain our end; to *persist* is to continue from a determination of will not to give up; the former is always used in a good sense, the latter frequently in a bad one.

PER-SEVERING, *a.* Steadfast in any pursuit.

PER-SIAN, *a.* Relating to Persia.

PER-SIFLAGE (12), (pár-se-fláh), *n.* Light, bantering talk.

PER-SIMMON, *n.* A tree with fruit like a plum, which is harsh when immature, but agreeable when ripe.

PER-SIST, *v. t.* To continue firm; to *persevere*, which see.

PER-SISTENCE, }
PER-SISTENCY, } *n.* Perseverance; constancy.

PER-SISTENT, *a.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; steadfast.

PERSON (13) (pér-sen), *n.* An individual human being; the outer or corporeal man; character represented in fiction, dialogue, &c.; a distinction in the Trinity; a term in grammar.

PERSON-ABLE, *a.* Having a well-formed body; of good appearance.

PERSON-AGE, *n.* A distinguished person; outward appearance; character.

PERSON-AL, *a.* Belonging to or noting a person. *Personal* property consists in things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, &c., in distinction from real property, which consists in houses and lands.

PERSON-ALITY, *n.* That which constitutes an individual a distinct being; individuality; a remark on another, generally of a disparaging kind.

PERSON-ALLY, *ad.* In person; by bodily presence.

PERSON-ALTY, *n.* Personal estate.

PERSON-ATE, *v. t.* To represent a person by action or appearance; to assume the part of another.—*Syn.* To imitate; mimic; feign; counterfeit; resemble.

PERSON-ATION, *n.* Act of representing or counterfeiting a person or character.

PERSON-ATOR, *n.* One who assumes another's character; one who performs.

PERSON-IFICATION, *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.

PERSONIFY, *v. t.* To ascribe animation to inanimate beings, or to ascribe to inanimate beings the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person.

PERSON-NEL (pár-so-nél), *n.* [Fr.] A term denoting the persons employed in some public service, as distinguished from the *material* or things.

PER-SPECTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to optics or to the art of perspective.

PER-SPECTIVE, *n.* The art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature; a glass through which objects are viewed.

PER-SPECTIVELY, *ad.* Optically; by representation according to the rules of perspective.

PER-SPI-CACIOUS (-kás-uh-us), *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning.

PER-SPI-CACITY (-kás-e-ty), *n.* Quickness of sight; acuteness of sight or discernment.

PER-SPI-CUITY, *n.* The quality of being easily understood; freedom from obscurity; clearness.

PER-SPI-CUOUS, *a.* Easily understood; not obscure or ambiguous.—*Syn.* Clear; plain; distinct; definite.

PER-SPI-CUOUS-LY, *ad.* With plainness; clearly.

PER-SPI-CUOUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness; plainness.

PER-SPI-RABILITY, *n.* Quality of being perspirable.

PER-SPIRABLE, *a.* That may pass through the pores.

PER-SPIRATION, *n.* The act of perspiring; excretion or evacuation of the fluids through the pores; sweat.

PER-SPIRATIVE, }
PER-SPIRATORY, } *a.* Performing perspiration.

PER-SPIRE, *v. t.* To exude fluid matter through the pores; to be excreted; *v. t.* to emit through the pores of the skin.

PER-STRINGE, *v. t.* To graze; to glance on.

PER-SUADE-ABLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.

PER-SUADE (-swáde), *v. t.* To induce or draw by argument; to convince by argument or rea-

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—G AS E; Æ AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

sons offered.—*SYN.* To influence; induce; allure; entice; prevail on; win over; convince, which see.

PER-SUADER, *n.* One that persuades.

PER-SUA-SI-BIL-IT-Y, } *n.* Capable of being
PER-SUA-SI-BLE-NESS, } persuaded.

PER-SUA-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.

PER-SUA-SION (-swa'zhun), *n.* The act of persuading; the state of being persuaded; creed; opinion.—*SYN.* Belief; view.

PER-SUA-SIVE (-swa'siv), *a.* Adapted to influence the mind; *n.* that which persuades.—*SYN.* Inducement; motive; reason.

PER-SUA-SIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to persuade.

PER-SUA-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of persuasion.

PER-SUA-SO-RY, *a.* Tending to persuade.

PERT (13), *a.* Being forward, smart, lively in manner; over-assuming; impertinent.—*SYN.* Forward; smart; saucy.

PERTAIN, *v. t.* To belong; to relate; to concern.

PERTI-NÁCIOUS (-ná'shus), *a.* Holding firmly or with obstinacy to any opinion or purpose.—*SYN.* Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.

PERTI-NÁCIOUS-LY, *ad.* With obstinate adherence.

PERTI-NÁCIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Obstinacy in ad-
PERTI-NÁC-IT-Y, } herence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy, which see.

PERTI-NENCE, } *n.* Appropriateness to the
PERTI-NEN-CY, } subject or purpose; suitability.

PERTI-NENT, *a.* Appropriate to the case, fitted to the end.—*SYN.* Relevant; apposite.

PERTI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Fittingly; to the purpose.

PERTLY, *ad.* With prompt boldness; smartly; saucily; implying less than impudence.

PERTNESS, *n.* Overassuming; forward boldness or smartness; impertinence; liveliness of manner.

PERTURB, } *v. t.* To disturb the mind or
PERTURB-ATE, } passions; to agitate.

PERTURB-ATION, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet; commotion in public affairs; cause of disquiet.

PERTURSION (-tá'zhun), *n.* Act of punching holes; a little hole made by punching.

PERUKE, *n.* An artificial cap of hair.

PERU'AL (31), *n.* Act of reading; careful view or examination.

PERÚSE' (-róze'), *v. t.* To read with attention; to observe; to examine.

PERÚSER, *n.* One who reads or examines.

PERÚVI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru.

PER-VADE', *v. t.* To pass through an aperture, pore, or interstice; to be in all parts.

PER-VA'SION (-vá'zhun), *n.* Act of pervading.

PER-VA-SIVE, *a.* Tending to pervade.

PER-VERSE (13), *a.* Turned aside from the right; obstinate in the wrong; disposed to cross or vex.—*SYN.* Froward.—One who is froward (*literally*, looking away from) is capricious, and reluctant to obey; one who is perverse (*literally*, distorted) has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

PER-VERSELY, *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly.

PER-VERSENESS, *n.* An uncomplying, unaccommodating state of feeling; crossness of temper combined with obstinacy.

PER-VERSION (-vér'shun), *n.* A diverting from the proper use; a turning from propriety.

PER-VERSI-TY, *n.* Cross or untractable disposition.

PER-VERSIVE, *a.* Tending to pervert.

PER-VERT, *v. t.* To turn from truth, right, or from a proper course; to distort from a true course.

PER'VENT, *n.* One who has turned from a right to a wrong way. See *CONVERT*.

PER-VERTED, *a.* Turned from right to wrong.

PER-VEETER, *n.* One who perverts or distorts.

PER-VEETI-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted.

PER-VES-TI-GATION, *n.* Diligent inquiry.

PER-VI-ÁCIOUS (-ká'shus), *a.* Willfully refractory.

PER'VIOUS, *a.* That may be penetrated by another body or substance, or by the mental sight; pervading; permeating.

PER'VIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pervious.

PESH'WAH, *n.* A leader; the chief ruler. *India.*

PES'SI-MIST, *n.* One who holds every thing to be the worst, opposed to optimist.

PEST, *n.* Any thing very noxious or destructive; a plague; pestilence; mischief.

PESTER, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations.—*SYN.* To tease; disturb; annoy; vex; trouble.

PEST-HOUSE, *a.* A hospital for infectious persons.

PES-TIFEROUS, *a.* Noxious to health, peace, morals, or society.—*SYN.* Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

PES-TI-LENCE, *n.* Contagion; contagious diseases; corruption or moral disease, destructive to happiness.

PES-TI-LENT, *a.* Noxious to health, life, morals, society, or the public peace.—*SYN.* Noxious; pernicious; corrupt; troublesome.

PES-TI-LENTIAL, *a.* Containing or tending to produce disease or plague; injurious to morals, &c.—*SYN.* Corrupting; contaminating; infectious.

PES-TI-LENT-LY, *ad.* Destructively; mischievously.

PESTLE (pés'al), *n.* An instrument for pounding things in a mortar.

PET, *n.* Any little animal fondled and indulged; brought up by hand; a slight fit of peevishness.

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle.

PETAL or PETAL, *n.* A flower-leaf.

PETALED, } *a.* Having petals, as a flower.

PETAL-OUS, } *a.* Having petals, as a flower.

PETAL-ISM, *n.* A form of banishment among the Syracusans by writing the name on a leaf.

PETAL-OLD, *a.* Of the form of a petal.

PETARD', *n.* A small engine formerly used for PETAR', blowing open gates, &c.

PETE'CHIAL (-ték'ke-al), *a.* Spotted, as in malignant fever.

PETER-PENCE, *n.* A tax of one penny for every house formerly paid by the English to the pope.

PETI-O-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to or growing on

PETI-O-LA-RY, } a petiole.

PETI-OLE, *n.* A leaf-stalk; a foot-stalk of a leaf next the stem.

PETI-OLED, } *a.* Having a petiole.

PETI-O-LATE, } *a.* Having a petiole.

PETIT (pét'it), *a.* [Fr.] Small in amount; petit jury, a jury of twelve men who try cases at the bar of a court; petit larceny, the stealing of goods of comparatively small value.

PETITION, *n.* A formal supplication or request to a superior; a paper containing such request.—*SYN.* Prayer; entreaty; request; memorial.

PETITION (-tish'un), *v. t.* To make request to; to ask from.—*SYN.* To supplicate; solicit.

PETITION-ARY, *a.* Coming out with or containing a petition.

PETITION-EE' (pé-tish-un-ee), *n.* The person cited to defend in a petition.

PETITION-ER, *n.* One who presents a petition.

PETITION-ING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; supplication.

PETITIO PRINCIP-I (pé-tish'e-o). [L.] A begging of the question.

PETIT-MAI-TRÉ (pét'te-mái-tré), *n.* A top; a dangle about females.

PETREAN, *a.* Pertaining to rock or stone.

PETEEL, *n.* A sea-fowl, called also the stormy petrel, and Mother Carey's chicken.

PETRESCENCE, *n.* A changing into stone.

PETRESCENT, *a.* Changing into stony hardness; converting into stone.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—Cf. LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, THEN; MARSE, MERE; MERE.

PETRI-FACTION, *n.* The conversion of a body into stone or stony hardness; that which is converted from animal or vegetable matter into stony matter; a body incrustated with stony matter.

PETRI-FACTIVE, *a.* Changing or having power to change into stony matter.

PETRI-FICATION, *n.* The process of petrifying.

PETRI-FIED, *a.* Changed into stone; fixed in amazement.

PETRI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into stone or stony substance; to make callous or obdurate; to fix in amazement.

PETRI-FY, *v. i.* To become stone or of a stony substance; to become callous.

PETRI-FY-ING, *a.* Converting into stone—fixing in amazement.

PETRO-LE-UM, *n.* Rock-oil; an inflammable bituminous liquid.

PETRO-NEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PETRO-SI-LEX, *n.* Rock-flint or compact field-spar; hornstone.

PETRO-SI-LI-CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosiles.

PETROUS, *a.* Like stone; hard.

PETTED, *a.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PETTI-COAT, *n.* A woman's under-garment.

PETTI-FOG-GER, *n.* A lawyer employed in small, mean business.

PETTI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* Small, mean business of a lawyer.

PETTI-FOG-GING, *a.* Doing small law business; mean.

PETTI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; meanness.

PETTISH, *a.* Given to fretfulness; subject to freaks of ill-temper.—*SYN.* Fretful; peevish; forward; capricious; cross.

PETTISH-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being pettish.—*SYN.* Petulance; forwardness; crossness; fretfulness; peevishness.

PETTI-TOES (-pet'te-tôze), *n. pl.* The toes of a pig or swine; the human feet, in contempt.

PETTO, *n.* The breast; *in petto*, in secrecy.

PETTY, *a.* Small in amount, degree, importance, &c.—*SYN.* Little; inconsiderable; trivial.

PETU-LANCE, *n.* Freakish passion; peevish.

PETU-LAN-CY, *n.* *ness.*

PETU-LANT (-pet'yg-lant), *a.* Manifesting petulance; fretful; cross. See **CAPTIOUS**.

PETU-LANT-LY, *ad.* In a petulant or peevish manner.

PE-TUN-LA, *n.* A South American flower.

PEW, (pû), *n.* An enclosed seat in a church.

PEWIT, *n.* The lapwing or green plover.

PEWET, *n.* The lapwing or green plover.

PEWTER (-pû'ter), *n.* A compound of tin and lead, and sometimes brass; utensils, as plates, &c., made of pewter.

PEWTER-ER, *n.* One who works in pewter.

PHAE-TON (fæ'ton), *n.* The son of Phœbus: an open four-wheeled carriage; a tropic bird.

PHA-LANG-OAL, *n.* Belonging to the small bones.

PHA-LANG-IAL, *n.* of the fingers.

PHA-LANG-ES, *n. pl.* The small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHAL-AN-STER-IAN-ISM, *n.* The system of social organisation proposed by Fourier.

PHAL-AN-STER-Y, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a company of Fourierites.

PHAL-ANX, *n.*; *pl.* **PHAL-ANX-es** or **PHA-LIX-es**. A square body of soldiers, close and compact; a firm combination of men.

PHAN-ER-O-GAM-OUS, *a.* Having visible flowers, containing stamens and pistils.

PHAN-TASM (fan'tazm), *n.* The image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion; something imagined; vain and showy appearance.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO-RIA, *n.* A representation by **PHAN-TAS-MA-GO-RY**, *n.* a magic lantern.

PHAN-TASTIC, **PHAN-TA-SY**, &c. See **FANTASTIC**, **FANTASY**, &c.

PHAN-TOM, *n.* An apparition; a fancied vision.

PHAR-A-ON-IC, *n.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs of Egypt.

PHAR-I-SA-IC, *n.* Pertaining to the Phari-
PHAR-I-SA-IC-AL, *n.* *ness.* like the Pharisees; formal in religion; hypocritical.

PHAR-I-SA-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* External show in religion without the spirit of it.

PHAR-I-SA-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or practice of the Pharisees; mere show of religion.

PHAR-I-SE-AN, *a.* following the Pharisees.

PHAR-I-SEE, *n.* A Jew strict in the externals of religion, pretending to uncommon righteousness.

PHAR-MA-CEUTIC, *n.* *ness.*

PHAR-MA-CEUTIC-AL, *n.* (-sût'ik), *n.* *ness.* Pertaining to pharmacy.

PHAR-MA-CEUTICS, *n. pl.* The science of preparing medicine.

PHAR-MA-CEUTIST, *n.* One who prepares medicine.

PHAR-MA-CIST, *n.* *ness.*

PHAR-MA-COLO-GIST, *n.* One skilled in the composition of medicines.

PHAR-MA-COLO-GY, *n.* The science of drugs, or the art, or a treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

PHAR-MA-CO-PŒTIA (-pœ'ya), *n.* A dispensatory; a book directing how to prepare medicines.

PHAR-MA-CY, *n.* The preparation of medicines; the business of an apothecary.

PHAROS, *n.* A watch-tower or light-house.

PHAR-YNGE-AL, *a.* Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

PHAR-YN-GITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the membrane forming the pharynx.

PHAR-YN-GOTO-MY, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

PHARYNX, *n.* A part of the gullet.

PHASE (faze), *n.*; *pl.* **PHAS-es**, *n.* Appearance, as of **PHASIS**, *n.* the moon; transparent green quartz.

PHŒ-ANT (fæ'ant), *n.* A bird of beautiful plumage and excellent for food.

PHENIX, *n.* The fabulous bird that rises again from its own ashes.

PHE-NOM-E-NAL, *a.* Relating to phenomena or an appearance.

PHE-NOM-E-NON, *n.*; *pl.* **PHŒ-NOM-Œ-NA**. An appearance; anything remarkable.

PHIAL, *n.* A glass vessel or bottle; a vial.

PHIAL, *n. t.* To put in a phial.

PHIL, *p/z.* Love or lover of.

PHIL-A-DEL-PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHIL-AN-THRO-PIC, *n.* Having goodwill to mankind; directed to the general good.

PHIL-AN-THRO-PIC-AL, *n.* *ness.*

PHI-LANTHRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence.

PHI-LANTHRO-PY, *n.* Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human race.

PHIL-HAR-MON-IC, *a.* Relating to the love of harmony; loving harmony.

PHIL-HEL-LEN-IST, *n.* A friend of Greece.

PHIL-I-BEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knee; a short petticoat.

PHIL-IP-PIC, *n.* A severe speech of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedonia; hence, a discourse full of acrimonious invective.

PHIL-IP-PIZE, *v. t.* To utter invective.

PHIL-O-LOG-IC, *n.*

PHIL-O-LOG-IC-AL, *n.* *ness.* Pertaining to philology.

PHIL-O-LOG-IST, *n.* One versed in the history and construction of language.

PHI-LO-LO-GY, *n.* Primarily, a love of words; the branch of learning which treats of language and the branches connected with it.

PHI-LO-MATH, *n.* A lover of learning.

PHI-LO-MATH-IC, *a.* Having a love of literature.

PHI-LOM-ATHY, *n.* The love of learning.

PHI-LO-MEL, *n.* The nightingale.

PHI-LO-MELA, *n.* *ness.*

PHIL-O-PENA, *n.* A forfeit between two friends, arising out of partaking together of a double-kernelled almond.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOVE; RÖLE, BYLL; VTCIOUS—G AS K; 6 AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

PHI-LO-PRO-GENI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In phrenology, the love of offspring or young children.

PHI-LOS-O-PHER, *n.* One skilled in the science of nature and morals; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or moral and intellectual science; one who takes trials calmly.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or according to philosophy; }
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } skilled in or devoted to philosophy; calm.—*SYN.* Cool; temperate; rational; wise.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to philosophy.

PHI-LOS-O-PHISM, *n.* Love of false reasoning; the practice of sophistry.

PHI-LOS-O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry.

PHI-LOS-O-PHIZE, *v. t.* To reason as a philosopher; to investigate phenomena.

PHI-LOS-O-PHY, *n.* Literally, the love of wisdom; explanation of the causes and reasons of things; general laws or principles of science; course of science read in the schools; coolness.

PHIL-OS-TOR'GY, *n.* The natural affection for those near and dear, as of parents for their children.

PHIL-O-TECH'NIC, *a.* Loving the arts.

PHIL'TRE or HIL'TER (filter), *n.* A potion.

PHIL'TRE or PHIL'TER, *v. t.* To charm or excite to love or desire by a potion.

PHIZ (fiz), *n.* The face; visage; countenance.

PHLE-BOTO-MIST, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.

PHLE-BOTO-MIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLE-BOTO-MY, *n.* The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.

PHLEGM (*flem*), *n.* Cold animal fluid; watery humour; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

PHLEG-MATIC (*fleg-*), *a.* Abounding with phlegm; generating phlegm; cold; dull; heavy.

PHLEG-MATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Coldly; heavily.

PHLEG-MON (*flegmon*), *n.* A tumour with inflammation.

PHLEME. See FLEAM.

PHLO-GISTON (*flo-jis-ton*), *n.* A name formerly given to what is now termed caloric; the imaginary principle of fire.

PHOCA, *n.* A genus of mammals; the seal.

PHOCINE, *a.* Relating to the seal tribe.

PHOENIX. See PHAENIX.

PHO-NETIC, } *a.* Relating to sounds; vocal.

PHONIC, } *a.* Relating to sounds; vocal.

PHO-NETICS, } *n. pl.* The doctrine or science of sounds; the art of combining musical sounds.

PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Descriptive of the sounds of the voice.

PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Descriptive of the sounds of the voice.

PHO-NO-GRA-PHY, *n.* A description of the laws of the human voice, or a representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

PHO-NO-LITE, *n.* Basaltic greenstone with a ringing sound; clinkstone.

PHO-NOL-O-GY, *n.* The science or doctrine of elementary sounds formed by the human voice.

PHO-NO-TY-PY, *n.* A mode of printing so as to represent each sound by a distinct type.

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid and a base.

PHOSPHOR, *n.* Venus as the morning star.

PHO-PHOR-ATE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHOR-ATED, *a.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOS-PHO-RESCE (*fos-for-es*), *v. t.* To exhibit a faint light without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RESCENCE, *n.* A faint light of a body without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHO-RESCENT, *a.* Shining without heat.

PHOS-PHO'IC (*fos-for'ik*), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

PHOSPHOR-OUS (*fos-for-us*), *a.* Pertaining to phosphorus; noting an acid formed by phosphorus with oxygen, two parts of three.

PHOSPHOR-US, *n.* A combustible substance, yellowish, semi-transparent, and looking like fine wax.

PHOSPHU-RET, *a.* A combination of phosphorus with a base.

PHOSPHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHO-TO-GEN'IC, *a.* Producing light. The word is applied to taking a picture by the sun's rays.

PHO-TO-G'EN-Y, *n.* The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

PHO-TO-GRAPH, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.

PHO-TO-GRA-PHER, *n.* One who practises photography.

PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photography.

PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to photography.

PHO-TO-GRA-PHY, *n.* The art of fixing the images of the camera obscura on prepared paper.

See Heliography.

PHO-TOL-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine or science of light.

PHO-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

PHRASE (*fráze*), *n.* A short sentence; mode of speech; style.

PHRASE, *v. t.* To name or style; to express in words.

PHRASE, *v. t.* To use peculiar expressions.

PHRASE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which phrases are explained.

PHRASE-LESS, *a.* Not to be described or expressed.

PHRA-SE-O-LOG'IC, *a.* Peculiar in expression.

PHRA-SE-O-L-O-GY, *n.* Mode of speech; peculiar words used; a collection of phrases in a language.

—*SYN.* Expression; style; language; diction, which see.

PHRE-NET'IC, *a.* Subject to strong and violent sallies of the imagination or excitement.—*SYN.* Wild; erratic; frantic; delicious; *n.* a person who is wild and erratic in his imagination.

PHRE-NITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the brain; madness.

PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to phrenology.

PHRE-NOL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NOL-O-GY, *n.* Science of the mind and its properties; particularly the science of the mind as connected with supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain and the form of the skull; craniology.

PHRE-NO-MAGNET-ISM, *n.* An excitement of the brain by animal magnetism.

PHREN'Y, *n.* Madness. See FRENZY.

PHRYGT-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia in Asia; applied to a sprightly kind of music.

PTHIS'IC (*th'iz'ik*), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.

PTHIS'IC-AL, (*th'iz-e-kal*), *a.* Relating to the phthisic; breathing hard; tending to ulceration.

PTHIS'IS (*th'is'is* or *t'is'is*), *n.* A consumption occasioned by diseased lungs.

PHY-LACT'ER, } *n.* A spell or charm; among the Jews, a parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.

PHY-LACT'ER-Y, } *n.* A spell or charm; among the Jews, a parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.

PHY-LARCH, *n.* The chief or governor of a tribe or clan.

PHYE-TER, *n.* The cachalot; the spermaceti whale.

PHY'IC (*fir'ik*), *n.* The art of healing; medicine; a cathartic.

PHY'IC, *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to treat with physic; to cure; to purge.

PHY'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things as opposed to moral; external; medicinal; noting the training of the body to give it health and vigour, as of education.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHITE, THREE, TEN; MARINE, BIRD; WAVE.

PHYSIC-AL-LY, ad. By the operation of the laws of matter; according to nature, &c.

PHYSI-CO-THE-O-L-O-GY, n. Theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHY-SI-CIAN (fī-shā-n), n. One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICS (fī-ziks), n. pl. The science of nature or natural objects; the science of the material system.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM-IC, } a. Pertaining to physi-
PHYS-I-OG-NOM-IC-AL, } ognomy.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM-ICS, n. pl. Signs of the countenance indicating the state, temperament, and condition of the body and mind.

PHYS-I-OG-NO-MIST, n. One skilled in judging of the mind by the face.

PHYS-I-OG-NO-MY, n. The art or science of discerning the character from the face; the face or countenance, as expressive of the temper of the mind, &c.; particular configuration or cast of countenance, &c.

PHYS-I-OG-RA-PHY, n. A description of nature or the science of natural objects.

PHYS-I-O-LOG-IC, } a. Pertaining to physi-
PHYS-I-O-LOG-IC-AL, } ology.

PHYS-I-O-L-O-GIST, n. One versed in the science of living beings, or who treats of physiology.

PHYS-I-O-L-O-GY, n. The science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals or plants.

PHY-TOG-RA-PHY, n. A description of plants.

PHY-TOL-O-GIST, n. One versed in plants; a botanist.

PHY-TOL-O-GY, n. A treatise on plants; doctrine

PHY-TOPH-A-GOUS, a. Feeding on plants.

PI, n. A term used by printers when types are confusedly thrown together.

PI-ACU-LOUS, { a. Requiring or making expia-
PI-ACU-LAR, } tion.

PI-A-MAT-ER, n. [L.] A thin membrane covering the brain.

PI-A-NIS-SI-MO, [It.] In music, very soft.

PI-AN-IST, n. A performer on the piano-forte.

PI-ANO, [It.] In music, soft.

PI-ANO-FORTE, n. A keyed musical instrument smaller than the harpsichord.

PI-ASTRE, n. A silver coin of different values in different countries; the Italian being worth about 8s. 7d.; the Spanish, 4s. 2d.; the Turkish, 4d.

PI-AZZA, n. A covered walk or portico; in Italy, a square open space.

PIB-CORN, n. A musical instrument with a horn at each end.

PIB-BROCH (pee-brok), n. [Gael. Literally, war-pipe law.] A wild, descriptive, stirring Highland melody which is played on the great bagpipe.

PI-CA, n. A printing type of two kinds, large and small, the latter being next in size to long primer; a pie or magpie.

PICA-DOR, n. [Sp.] A horseman; one who in bull-fights is armed with a spear.

PIE-A-ROON, n. A freebooter; a pirate.

PIE-A-YCNE, n. A small coin worth 3d. [From *picallon*, the name of this coin among the French and Spanish of Louisiana.]

PICK, n. A sharp-pointed tool; choice.

PICK, v. t. The leading idea is that of striking, opening, or laying hold of with the fingers, &c., as to pick a bone, the teeth, &c.; to pick fruit; to pick a lock &c.; to seek, as to pick a quarrel; to pick out, to select.—*SYN.* To seize; choose; rather; clean; open.

PICK-AX, n. An ax that has a sharp point.

PICKED, } a. Pointed; sharp at the end; smart.

PICK'ED, }

PICK'ED-NESS, n. The quality of pointedness; sharpness.

PICK-EEB', v. t. To pillage; to pirate.

PICK'EE, n. One who picks; a pick-ax.

PICK'ER-EL, n. A small kind of pike.

PICK'ET, n. A sharpened stake or pale of a fence; an outguard.

PICK'ET-GUARD, n. In an army, a guard of horse and foot always ready in case of alarm.

PICK'ET-ING, n. A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ING, n. Act of plucking; that which is picked.

PICK'LE (pik'hl), n. Brine; salt and water or vinegar; thing pickled.

PICK'LE, v. t. To preserve in brine; to season.

PICK'LING, n. The preservation of vegetables or meats in vinegar or brine.

PICK'LOCK, n. A person or tool to open locks.

PICK'OCK-ET, } n. One who steals from the
PICK'-PURSE, } pocket or the purse of another.

PICK'THANK, n. An officious fellow; a whispering parasite.

PICK'TOOTH, n. An instrument to pick the teeth.

PIC'NIC, n. A party of pleasure into the country, &c., for which the company carry with them their own entertainment.

PIC'T, n. Literally, painted; a name of the Scythians.

PIC-TORI-AL, a. Done or drawn by a painter; illustrated by, pertaining to, or forming pictures.

PIC'TURE (-pikt'yur), n. A representation of anything by drawing; resemblance to the eye or understanding.—*SYN.* Painting.—Every kind of drawing is a picture, whether in pencil, crayons, or India-ink, &c.; a painting is a representation by means of colour. This holds good in a figurative sense; the historian draws a lively picture, the poet paints in glowing colours.

PIC'TURE, v. t. To paint or represent.

PIC'T-CR-ESQUE' (-pikt-yur-zak'), a. Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture.

PIC'T-CR-ESQUE'LY (pikt'), ad. So as to have a picturesque effect.

PIC'T-CR-ESQUE'NESS (pikt-yur-zak'), n. The state of being picturesque.

PIC'UL. See **PICUL**.

PID'DLE, v. t. To feed squeamishly; to trifle.

PID'DLER, n. One that eats little; a trifler.

PIE (pi), n. Paste baked with something in it or under it; the magpie.

PIE-BALD (piebald), a. Of various colours; parti-coloured.

PIECE (peece), n. The radical idea is that of something separate or distinct, as a piece of timber or land, a piece of music or composition, a piece of work, a piece of ordnance; a fragment. All of a piece means all of the same sort.

PIECE, v. t. To enlarge by adding a piece; to patch.

PIECE, v. i. To unite by a joining of the parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

PIECE'LESS, a. Not made of pieces.

PIECE'MEAL, a. Single; separate.

PIECE'MEAL, ad. In or by parts.

PIECER, n. One who pieces or patches.

PIED (pi'd), a. Parti-coloured; speckled; spotted.

PIED'NESS, n. Diversity of colours.

PIE'POW-DER-COURT, n. An ancient court of record, for the redress on the spot of grievances occurring at fairs and markets; so called from the dusty feet of the suitors, or because justice was done there before the dust could fall from their feet; written also *pie-pouders*.

PIER (peer), n. Support of an arch; a mound or mole to break the force of the waves; a projecting wharf; a mass of solid work between the windows of a room, &c.

PIERCE (peerce), v. i. To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the affections.—*SYN.* To bore; penetrate; perforate; dive into; reach.

PIERCE, v. t. To enter; to penetrate; to dive or penetrate into, as a secret; to affect deeply.

PIERCE-A-BLE, a. That may be pierced.

PIER-CER, n. That which pierces.

PIERCING, a. Affecting; cutting; keen.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÛN, BÛLL; V'CIÖUS.—E AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; ÖN AS SH; WHIS.

PIERCING, *n.* The act of penetrating with force.
PIERCING-LY, *ad.* Keenly; sharply; acutely.
PIERCING-NESS, *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating.—*SYN.* Sharpness; keenness; acuteness.
PIER-GLASS, *n.* A glass hanging between windows.
PI-ER-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses.
PIER-TA-BLE (peer'ta-bl), *n.* A table standing by the pier or wall between windows.
PI-E-TISM, *n.* Great strictness of piety combined with mysticism.
PI-E-TISTIC, *a.* Relating to pietism.
PI-E-TIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great purity of life, and giving themselves up to a mystical style of religion.
PI-E-TY, *n.* Reverence for God and devotion to his service; respectful duty to parents.—*SYN.* Religion. *See* RELIGION.
PIG, *n.* A young swine; mass of metal.
PIG, *v. t. or v. i.* To bring forth, as pigs; to farrow; to lie together like pigs.
PIG'EON (pi'un), *n.* A bird of several species.
PIG'EON-HOLE, *n.* A division in a case for papers.
PIG'EON-HOUSE, *n.* A shed for pigeons.
PIG-EYED (-ide), *a.* Having small, deep, sunken eyes.
PIG'GER-Y, *n.* A pen or enclosure for pigs.
PIG'GIN, *n.* A wooden vessel; a dipper.
PIG-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a large head; stupid.
PIG-I-RON, *n.* Iron or lead in pigs, as first from **PIG-LEAD**, } the ore.
PIG-MEAN, *a.* Very small; like a pigmy.
PIGMENT, *n.* A paint; colour for painting.
PIG-MENTAL, *a.* Relating to pigments.
PIGMY, *n.* A very little person.
PIGMY, *a.* Very small in size; feeble; inconsiderable.
PIG-NO-BATION, *n.* The act of pledging or pawning.
PIGNUT, *n.* The ground-nut; also a variety of the walnut.
PIGTAIL, *n.* The tail of a pig; a cue; a small roll of tobacco.
PIKE, *n.* A military weapon consisting of a pole with a sharp iron head, a farmer's tool; a turner's implement; a fresh-water fish.
PIKED (pikt), *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.
PIKEMAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.
PIKESTAFF, *n.* The wooden handle of a pike.
PI-LASTER, *n.* A square column.
PI-LASTERED (-lasterd), *a.* Furnished with pilasters.
PILCHARD, *n.* A small fish like a herring.
PILE, *n.* A mass or collection of things heaped together; an edifice or edifices; a large stake driven into the ground; the surface of velvet. A galvanic pile is a succession of metallic plates, &c., in a battery; dilated vein of rector.
PILE, *v. t.* To lay or throw in a heap; to fill with something heaped; to drive piles.—*SYN.* To heap; amass; accumulate.
PILE-ATE, } *a.* Having or like a cap for the
PILE-ATED, } head.
PILE-DRIVER } *n.* An engine for driving down
PILE-ENGINE, } piles.
PILER, *n.* One who forms a heap.
PILES, *n. pl.* A disease; hemorrhoids; emerods.
PILFER, *v. t.* To steal trifling things.
PILFERED, *a.* Stolen; filched in small parcels.
PILFER-ER, *n.* One who is guilty of petty theft.
PILFER-ING, *n.* Theft of little things.
PIL-GAR-LICK, } *n.* One who has lost his
PILLED-GAR-LICK, } hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch.
PILGRIM, *n.* A traveller, particularly one who has a religious object; in *Scripture*, a sojourner on earth.
PILGRIM-AGE, *n.* A long journey; a visit to a place deemed sacred; the journey of life; time irksomely spent. *See* JOURNEY.

PI-LIF-ER-ÖUS, } *a.* Bearing or producing hair,
PI-LIG-ER-ÖUS, } covered with hair.
PILL, *n.* A medicine in form of a little ball; any thing nauseous or disagreeable.
PILL, *To peel.* *See* PEEL.
PILLAGE, *n.* That which is taken from another by force, especially in war; spoil; the act of pillaging.—*SYN.* Plunder.—*Pillage* (Fr. *piller*, to strip or peel) refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while *plunder* (Ger. *plündern*, to bear off) refers to the removal of the things carried away.
PILLAGE, *v. t.* To plunder; to strip by open violence; to spoil.
PIL-LA-GER, *n.* One who plunders.
PIL-LAR, *n.* A column which supports or upholds; a monument; a supporter made of stone; a kind of column; something resembling a pillar; a perpendicular stanchion of wood or iron under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks of ships the centre of the ring round which a horse turns in the manege.—*SYN.* Column; foundation; prop; support.
PILLARED (pill'ard), *a.* Like a pillar; supported by pillars.
PIL-LÄU, *n.* Boiled rice, mutton, or fowls, with raisins, &c.; a Turkish dish.
PILLION (pill'yun), *n.* A cushion for a woman to ride on; a pad; a low saddle.
PIL-LO-RY, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the neck and head for punishment.
PIL-LO-RY, *v. t.* To punish by the pillory; to hold up to disgrace or contempt.
PILLOW (pillö), *n.* A cushion to lay the head on; the block which supports the inner end of the bowsprit.
PILLOW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support.
PILLOW-BIER, } *n.* A cloth cover or sack for a
PILLOW-CASE, } pillow; the sack which contains the pillow.
PILLOWED, *a.* Supported by a pillow.
PIL-LOSE, } *a.* Hairy; covered with long, distinct
PILLOUS, } hairs, as a pilose leaf.
PIL-OST-ITY, *n.* Hairiness.
PILOT, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide; a director of the course of another person.
PILOT, *v. t.* To steer a ship; to guide.
PILOT-AGE, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot.
PILOT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the mackerel kind, which, as often seen with sharks, is said to be a pilot or guide to them.
PILOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.
PI-MENTA, } *n.* A spice; allspice.
PI-MENTO, }
PIMP, *n.* A pander; one who procures gratifications for the lust of others.
PIMP, *v. t.* To procure for others.
PIMP'ER-NEL, } *n.* The name of several plants
PIMP'IN-EL, } found in gardens and fields.
PIMPLE, *n.* A small pointed elevation on the skin, differing from a pustule by not containing pus or fluid.
PIM'PLED, } *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full
PIMPLY, } of pimples.
PIN, *n.* A pointed instrument of brass or wood; a thing of little value; the central part; a peg in musical instruments for straining the strings, &c.; a lynch-pin; a cylindrical roller made of wood; the axis of the sheave in a block.
PIN, *v. t.* To fasten with a pin; to fix.
PIN-A-FÖRE, *n.* A kind of apron.
PIN-CASE, *n.* A case for pins.
PIN-MON-ÉY, *n.* A sum of money, settled on a wife for her private expenses.
PIN-CERS, *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing nails.
PINCH, *v. t.* To squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers; to gripe; to press hard; to distress or straiten by difficulties; to try thoroughly.
PINCH, *v. t.* To bear hard; to spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

PINCH, *n.* A squeezing or gripe; distress or opposition; difficulty; time of distress from want; a small quantity taken up between the fingers' ends.

PINCHBECK, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

PINCHERS, *n. pl.* A gripping instrument.

PINCHING, *a.* Compressing or squeezing with violence; causing pain by constriction, as cold or hunger; *n.* the act of compressing or squeezing.

PINCUSHION (-kush'un), *n.* A pad in which pins are stuck.

PIN-DARIE, *n.* An ode in imitation of Pindar; *a.* according to Pindar's style; lofty.

PINE, *n.* An evergreen tree of many species, used for boards, &c.

PINE, *v. t.* To lose flesh gradually; to wear or waste away from distress or longing, &c.—*SYN.* To languish; droop; flag; decay.

PINE, *v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish; to grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

PINE-APPLE, *a.* Resembling a pine-apple; an epithet of a small protuberance of the brain.

PINE-APPLE, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of pines.

PINE-BARREN, *n.* A tract of land producing only pine-trees.

PINE-Y, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised; a pine forest.

PINFATHER (-feth-er), *n.* A small or short feather.

PINING, *n.* A state of languishing or wasting away.

PINION (pin'yun), *a.* The joint of a bird's wing furthest from the body; a wing; quill; a small wheel whose teeth play into a larger one; fenders for the arm.

PINION (pin'yun), *v. t.* To bind the wings of; to cut off the first joints of a wing; to confine the arms; to shackle, as by rules, &c.

PINIONED, *a.* Confined by the wings; shackled; furnished with wings.

PINK, *n.* A flower valued for its fragrance; a light red colour; any thing quite superior; a ship with a narrow stern; the minnow.

PINK, *v. t.* To stamp or work with eyelet holes.

PINKETED (-ide), *a.* Having small eyes.

PINKROOT, *n.* The root of the Indian herb or Carolina pink.

PINMAKER, *n.* One whose business is to make pins.

PINNACE, *n.* A small vessel; also a boat of a man-of-war.

PINNACLE (pin'na-kl), *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.

PINNACLE, *n.* A turret; summit; highest point.

PINNATE, } *a.* Having several leaflets on each
PINNATED, } side.

PINNEER, *n.* One that pins; a pinmaker; the lapet of a hood left to fly loose.

PINNING, *n.* The act of fastening with pins, pegs, &c.

PINT, *n.* Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces.

PINTLE, *n.* A little pin; a long iron pin to keep a cannon from recoiling; the hooks on which a rudder hangs.

PINY, *a.* Abounding with pine trees.

PINO-NEE, *n.* A person that goes before to remove obstructions and prepare the way for others.

PINO-NEE, *v. t.* To go before and prepare the way for others.

PIONNY, } *a.* A perennial plant, with tuberous
PIONNY, } roots and large red flowers.

PIOUS, *a.* Reverencing the Supreme Being; devoted to the service of God; paying due respect to parents; practised under pretence of religion, as pious frauds.—*SYN.* Religious; devout; godly; holy; righteous.

PIOUSLY, *ad.* In a godly and religious manner.

PIOUS-MINDED, *a.* Of a pious disposition.

PIP, *n.* A spot on cards; a disease of fowls occasioned by worms growing round and contracting the windpipe; the seed of an apple-orange, &c.

PIP, *v. i.* To chirp or cry as a chicken. See **PIPER**.

PIPE, *n.* A tube; a tube with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a musical instrument: the organ of voice or respiration; the key or sound of the voice; a cask of 126 gallons or two hog-heads.

PIPE, *v. t. or v. i.* To play on a pipe; to whistle.

PIPE-CLAY, *n.* A kind of white clay used in making tobacco-pipes, &c.

PIPED (pipt), *a.* Formed with a tube.

PIPER, *n.* One that plays on a pipe or flute.

PIPERIDGE. See **PEPPERIDGE**.

PIPERIN, *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

PIPING, *a.* Making a piping or whistling noise; feeble; sickly; boiling, as piping hot.

PIPKIN, *n.* A small earthen boiler.

PIPTIN, *n.* A species of apple.

PIQUANT-CY (pik'an-ty), *n.* The state or quality of being sharp, pungent, or sour, &c.—*SYN.* Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

PIQUANT (pik'ant), *a.* Stimulating to the tongue; marked by offended feeling or severity.—*SYN.* Bricking; sharp; pungent; severe.

PIQUANT-LY (pik'ant-ly), *ad.* Sharply; tartly; nicely.

PIQUE (peek), *n.* Offence taken; slight and sudden irritation.—*SYN.* Spite; grudge.—*PIQUE* (Fr. *pique*, to prick or sting) denotes a quick sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, not usually permanent or marked by malevolence.

Spite is a stronger term, denoting settled ill-will or malice, with a desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation; *grudge* (literally, a murmuring) goes still further, denoting cherished secret enmity with an unforgiving spirit.

PIQUE (peek), *v. t.* To excite to a degree of jealousy or anger; to value one's self, with the reciprocal pronoun.—*SYN.* To offend; displease; irritate; nettle.

PI-QUET ('pe-két'), *n.* A game at cards.

PIRACY, *n.* Robbery on the high seas; infringement of the laws of copyright, or robbing another of his writings, &c.

PIRATE, *n.* One that robs on the high seas, or steals another's literary rights, &c.

PIRATE, *v. t.* To take by theft, without right or permission, as books or writings.

PIRATE, *v. t.* To rob on the sea.

PIRATIC-AL, *a.* Plundering on the sea.

PIRATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* As pirates do.

PIRATING, *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy.

PIN, *n.* The reel or piece of wood on which the wool is wound in weaving; the yarn itself so wound. [*Scotch.*]

PI-ROGUE, } *n.* A canoe formed out
PI-RA-GUA (pe-raw'ga), } of the stem of a tree; a narrow ferry-boat having two masts and a lee-board.

PIR-OU-ETTE (pir-oo-ét'), *n.* A whirling on the toes in dancing; the circumvolution of a horse on the same ground.

PISAS-PHALT, *n.* Earth pitch: a kind of soft, tar-like bitumen of a strong smell.

PISCARY, *n.* In law, the right of fishing in another man's waters.

PISCATION, *n.* Act of fishing.

PISCATO-RI-AL, *a.* That relates to fishing.

PISCATO-RY, *a.* Relating to fishes.

PISCES (pis'sez), *n. pl.* In astronomy, the fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

PISCICULTURE, *n.* [*L. piscis.*] The act or art of hatching and rearing fishes in receptacles provided for the purpose.

PISCIVOROUS, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

PISSE (pé'se), *n.* [*Fr.*] A style of building of walls made of a clayey mortar and straw in moulds, which, dried, forms a solid mass.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—*e as k; é as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.*

PISH, *æ*. Expression of contempt.

PISH, *v. t.* To express contempt by a pish!

PISI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a pea.

PISMIRE, *n.* An insect, called also ant and emmet.

PISO-LITE, *n.* A calcareous stone formed of globular concretions like peas; pea-stone.

PISO-LITIC, *a.* In structure, resembling peas stuck together.

PISS, *n.* Urine; *v. t.* to urinate.

PIS-TACHIO (*-pis-táshô*), *n.* The nut of the turpentine-tree, containing a kernel.

PIS-TA-REEN, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 9d.

PIS-TIL, *n.* The little upright column in the centre of a flower, crowned by the stigma.

PIS-TIL-LATE, *a.* Having a pistil.

PISTOL, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms.

PISTOL, *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.

PIS-TOLE, *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about 15s. 6d.

PISTON, *n.* A short cylinder of metal or other substance which works up and down in the barrel of a pump or an engine.

PISTON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.

PIT, *n.* An artificial cavity in the earth; part of a theatre; a hollow of the body; a mark left by disease, as the small-pox; the kernel of stone fruit.

PIT, *v. t.* To sink in hollows; to indent; to set in competition.

PIT-A-PAT, *ad.* In a flutter; with quick succession of beats; with palpitation.

PITCH, *n.* A thick tenacious substance from the pine; a point; degree; size; degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune.

PITCH, *v. t.* To smear with pitch; to cast; to fix or set as a tent; to throw headlong; to regulate the key-note, as of a tune; to array, as in battle.

PITCH, *v. t.* To rest from flight; to fall headlong; to plunge; to choose, as to pitch upon a profession; to set up a tent; to rise and fall, as a ship or waves.

PITCHED (*pitcht*), *a.* Thrown headlong; set or fixed; put in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCHER, *n.* One who pitches any thing; an earthen vessel with a spout.

PITCH-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which copper coins are pitched at a mark or hole; a low kind of gambling.

PITCH-FORK, *n.* A fork to throw sheaves, hay, &c.

PITCHI-NESS, *n.* Blackness; darkness.

PITCHING, *n.* The rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, &c.

PITCHING, *a.* Sloping, as the side of a roof, hill, &c.; smeared with pitch.

PITCH-PIPE, *n.* An instrument to measure the key of a tune.

PITCH-STONE, *n.* A glassy volcanic rock resembling hardened pitch.

PITCHY, *a.* Like pitch; black; smeared with pitch.

PITE-OUS, *a.* That may excite pity; deserving compassion; affected by pity; pitiful; poor.—*SYN.* Sorrowful; wretched; pitiable.

PITE-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a piteous manner; with compassion; sorrowfully.

PIT-FALL, *n.* A pit covered for taking game.

PITH, *n.* The soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; the spinal cord of animals; condensed substance or quintessence, as the *pith* of the matter; vigour of style in writing; energy; force; cogency.

PITHI-LY, *ad.* With strength or brief energy.

PITHI-NESS, *n.* Energy; sententious force.

PITHLESS, *a.* Wanting pith or cogency.

PITHY, *a.* Consisting of full of pith; uttering energetic words or expressions; forcible.

PITI-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving pity; lamentable; miserable.

PITI-FUL, *a.* Having a feeling of sorrow for the distressed; tender; compassionate; moving to compassion, as a *pitiful* story; exciting contempt for littleness or meanness, as a *pitiful* ambition. See *CONTUMPTIBLE*.

PITI-FUL-LY, *ad.* With pity; so as to excite pity; meanly.

PITI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; compassion; contemptibleness.

PITI-LESS, *a.* Devoid of pity; not exciting pity.—*SYN.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; merciless; unsympathizing.

PITI-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity or compassion.

PITI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of pity.

PIT-MAN, *n.* A man who works in a mine or pit when sawing timber; the timber connecting the lower end of the mill-saw with its moving wheel.

PITS&W, *n.* A saw to be used by two men.

PIT-T&L, *n.* A dark blue substance like indigo, obtained from wood-tar.

PITTANCE, *n.* A small allowance.

PITTED, *a.* Marked with hollows; set in competition.

PI-TU-I-T&RY, *a.* Secreting mucus or phlegm.

PI-TU-I-TOUS, *a.* Consisting of or resembling mucus.

PITY, *n.* A tender feeling excited by another's distress; thing to be regretted.—*SYN.* Sympathy; compassion.—*Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, &c., to its fullest exercise. Compassion is deep tenderness for another under severe and inevitable misfortune. Pity regards its objects not only as suffering but weak, and hence as inferior. Scott, speaking of the Douglass, says:
"And last, and worst to spirit proud,
Had borne the pity of the crowd."

PITY, *v. t.* To have sympathy for; to be pained for.—*SYN.* To commiserate; compassionate; sympathize with; *v. t.* to be compassionate; to exercise pity.

PIVOT, *n.* A pin on which anything turns; in military language, the officer or soldier who is at the flank on which a company wheels.

PIX, *n.* A box that contains the host.

PIXY, *n.* A fairy.

PLA-CA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being appealable.

PLA-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* *peasable*.

PLA-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased; willing to forgive.

PLA-C&RD, *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place; an advertisement; a libel.

PLA-C&RD, *v. t.* To post on a public place.

PLA-C&TE, *v. t.* To appease; to pacify; to quiet.

PLACE, *n.* Portion of space or ground; rank; point or degree in the order of proceeding; office; room; city; town; village; country, &c.; space in general.—*SYN.* Situation; position; spot; post; function, &c.

PLACE, *v. t.* To put or set in a particular place or condition.—*SYN.* To dispose; lay; fix; appoint; establish; locate; invest; land.

PLA-C&TO, *n.* A prescription to please; in popish church, a vesper hymn for the dead.

PLACEMAN, *n.* One holding an office under government.

PLA-C&NT&A, *n.* [*L.*] The soft cellular substance which connects the embryo to the parent.

PL&CEE, *n.* One who places or sets.

PL&CEE (*pron. pl&th&re'* by Spaniards, *pl&sa-re* or *pl&cer* by Americans), *n.* A place where gold dust is found, especially by the side of rivers, or in the bed of mountain torrents.

PL&CID, *a.* Noting a state of quietness and peace of mind; not stormy.—*SYN.* Gentle; serene; mild; unruffled.

PL&CID-I-TY, *n.* Calmness; unruffled state; sweetness of disposition.—*SYN.* Quiet; tranquillity.

PL&CID-LY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; mildly.

PL&CING, *n.* The act of fixing or establishing.

[illegible]

DÔVE, WÔLF, BÔCK; RÊLE, BYLL; V'CI'OUS.—SAS K; ÔAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; THIS.

an engraving; a solid page of metal to print from; the piece of timber which supports the ends of rafters.

PLATE, *v. t.* To cover or adorn with plate; to beat to a lamina; to arm with plate or metal for defence.

PLA-TEAU' (pla-tô'), *n.* [Fr.] A broad, flat space; a large ornamented centre dish.

PLATED, *a.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLATE-GLASS, *n.* A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates for mirrors and windows.

PLATEN, *n.* The flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.

PLATFORM, *n.* Horizontal delineation or sketch; floor of boards or planks; a terrace; plan; scheme; system of church government.

PLATING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver, &c.

PLATI-NUM, } *n.* A metal heavier than gold, and
PLATI-NA, } resembling silver in colour.

PLATI-TUDE, *n.* The quality of dullness; insipidity.

PLA-TONIC, *a.* Relating to Plato; refined; pure. Platonic love, pure, spiritual love subsisting between the sexes.

PLATO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of Plato, who believed in one God as having created the universe according to perfect patterns or ideas existing in his own mind and the nature of things.

PLATO-NIST, *n.* One who adheres to Plato.

PLATO-NIZE, *v. t.* To adopt or disseminate Plato's views; *v. i.* to explain on the principles of the Platonic school.

PLA-TOON', *n.* A small body of soldiers.

PLATTER, *n.* A large, broad, shallow dish.

PLATTING, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., platted or woven together.

PLAT-Y-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* Broad-headed.

PLAUDIT, *n.* Praise bestowed.—*Syn.* Commendation; approbation; applause; praise.

PLAUDIT-O-RY, *a.* Commending by applause.

PLAU-SI-BILI-TY, } *n.* Speciousness, show of
PLAU-SI-BLE-NESS, } right or propriety.

PLAU-SI-BLE (plau-zé-bl), *a.* Adapted to satisfy or convince, as a plausible story.—*Syn.* Specious. —Both these words have a bad sense. Plausible denotes that which seems to satisfy the ear, and yet leaves distrust in the judgment; specious that which carries a fair appearance to the eye, and yet may cover something false. Many plausible arguments and specious pretences have been brought forward to defend the cause of wickedness.

PLAU-SI-BLY, *ad.* With specious, fair show. PLAU-SIVE, *a.* Applauding; plausible. PLAY (plâ), *v. i.* Literally, to send forth; to act freely; hence, to sport, as a child plays; to perform, as an actor; to trifle; to use a musical instrument; to gamble.

PLAY, *v. t.* To put in action or motion; to perform.—*Syn.* To sport; trifle; frolic.

PLAY, *n.* Literally, a sending forth; hence, free action, as the play of a wheel; sport; amusement, as the plays of childhood; manner of acting, as fair play; a drama to be acted.—*Syn.* Sport; frolic; game; employment.

PLAY-BILL, *n.* A printed scheme of a play, with the order of acting.

PLAYER, *n.* One that plays; a performer.

PLAYFUL, *a.* Full of play; sportive; merry.

PLAY-HOUSE, *n.* A house for acting plays in.

PLAYING, *n.* The act of performing at an exhibition or on an instrument.

PLAYMATE, *n.* A play-fellow; companion in play.

PLAY-SOME (plâ'sum), *a.* Playful; wanton; waggish.

PLAY-THING, *n.* A toy; a thing for amusement.

PLAY-WRIGHT (rite), *n.* A maker of plays.

PLEA (plâ), *n.* That which is alleged in support of a cause or in defence or justification; a suit or process in court; urgent prayer or entreaty.

PLEAD (pleed), *v. i.* [pret. and pp. PLEAD'ED, not PLED.] To argue in support of or against a proposition, claim, &c.; to supplicate earnestly.

PLEAD, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. PLEAD'ED, not PLED.] To discuss, defend, and maintain by argument; to allege.

PLEAD'ER, *n.* One who pleads or alleges.

PLEADING, *n.* Allegation; act of supporting a cause.

PLEADING'S (pleed'ingz), *n.* In law, the mutual alterations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties to uphold their claims.

PLEAS'ANT (plér'ant), *a.* Affording gratification; contributing to enjoyment; characterized by sport or humour; adapted to mirth rather than use.—*Syn.* Agreeable; gay; cheerful; pleasing; enlivening; merry; sportive; humorous; amusing; witty. See PLEASING.

PLEAS'ANT-LY (plér'ant-), *ad.* So as to please or gratify; gayly; merrily; ludicrously.

PLEAS'ANT-RY, *n.* Sprightly talk; cheerfulness.

PLEASE (pleez), *v. t.* To afford gratification; to delight; to satisfy; to prefer.

PLEASE, *v. i.* To have satisfaction or preference; to comply; to like.

PLEASED (pleezd), *a.* Gratified; agreeably affected.

PLEAS'ER (plér'er), *n.* One who gives pleasure.

PLEAS'ING, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction.—*Syn.* Pleasant; agreeable.—Pleasant is more particularly applied to things in the concrete, as pleasant weather, a pleasant day, ride, situation, &c. A late English writer says, "It was formerly used to describe merry and playful conversation, or a jocosely and lively person, but is now in a great measure withdrawn from persons and applied to things." When we apply *pleasing* to things, it is usually in their abstract relations, as a *pleasing* variety, interchange, &c. In respect to persons, *pleasing* is generally used to describe personal qualities, as a *pleasing* address, countenance, &c. *Agreeable* is more used of social qualities and relations, as an *agreeable* conversation, *agreeable* society, &c. These distinctions, however, are not in all cases very accurately observed.

PLEAS'ING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLEAS'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to please or give pleasure.

PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of giving pleasure.

PLEAS-UR-A-BLE (plézh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Giving pleasure.

PLEAS-UR-A-BLY, *ad.* With pleasure.

PLEAS'URE (plézh'ur), *n.* Gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; what the mind dictates or prefers.—*Syn.* Delight; gratification; charm; purpose; determination.

PLEAS'URE (plézh'ur), *v. t.* To afford gratification. PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* A ground laid out in an ornamental manner.

PLE-BE'IAN (ple-bé'yan), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of common people.

PLE-BE'IAN (ple-bé'yan), *n.* One of the common people.

PLE-BE'IAN-ISM, *n.* Manners of low people.

PLECT'RUM, *n.* A small instrument with which the ancients struck the lyre; the styloid process of the temporal bone; the uvula; the tongue.

PLED. This word is often used, although improperly, instead of *pleaded* for the pret. and pp. of the verb to PLEAD, as he *pled* or has *pled* the cause.

PLEDGE, *n.* A pawn; a deposit as security; in law, bail or surety; a drinking of health; earnest, which see.

PLEDGE, *v. t.* To deposit as security; to pawn; to warrant; to drink to the health of another; to engage by promise or declaration.

PLIGHTER, *n.* One that plights.

PLINTH, *n.* The flat part at the bottom of a column in the form of a square block of stone, &c., in a wall, two or three rows of bricks projecting from the base.

PLIOCENE, *a.* A term applied to the most modern tertiary deposits in which the fossils are of recent species.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To travel or work slowly, to drudge; to labour heavily.

PLIOCENE, *a.* Different but slow in execution.

PLIOCENE, *a.* A flat or small extent of ground; a plain; laid out; in surveying, a plain or fragment of the field delineated on paper, as the plan of a field.

PLIOCENE, *a.* Any scheme of a complicated nature; the plan of a dramatic composition, novel, &c.—*Str.* Stratagem; intricate; plot; contrivance.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To make a plot; to contrive, as in surveying; to plot; to project.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To contrive a scheme of wickedness against another; to devise mischief; to scheme.

PLIOCENE, *n.* The act of contriving or forming schemes; the act of laying down a survey.

PLIOCENE, *v.* See **PLIOCENE**.

PLIOCENE (quarrel), *n.* A bird of several species.

PLIOCENE, *n.* An instrument to turn and level.

PLIOCENE, *v.* the soil; a machine used by bookbinders for cutting the edges of books; a kind of plane used by joiners, for planing, planing.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To trench and turn up the ground; to use a plough.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To turn up ground with a plough.

PLIOCENE, *v.* to furrow or divide; to run through, as to plough the sea; to labour at a thing.

PLIOCENE, *v.* Plow has been adopted in the English Bible.

PLIOCENE, *a.* That may be ploughed.

PLIOCENE, *n.* A tool that drives or guides.

PLIOCENE, *n.* a team in ploughing.

PLIOCENE, *v.* Turned up with a plough; furrowed.

PLIOCENE, *v.* rowed.

PLIOCENE, *v.* The operation of turning up ground with a plough.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Land that is or has been ploughed.

PLIOCENE, *n.* ploughed; the ground.

PLIOCENE, *n.* One who tills the ground.

PLIOCENE, *n.* husbandman; a rustic or early labourer.

PLIOCENE, *n.* The iron that cuts the ploughshare.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To pull with such force, or off, out, from, &c., to strain, to strain off.

PLIOCENE, *n.* The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; in fowls, &c., the lungs.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Plucked off; stripped of feathers or hair.

PLIOCENE, *n.* The stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLIOCENE, *n.* A stopping or closing with a plug.

PLIOCENE, *n.* A fruit of many varieties; a raisin; the sum of different sterling.

PLIOCENE, *n.* The feathers of a bird.

PLIOCENE, *n.* A mass of lead on a line.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Perpendicular to the horizon; standing according to a plumb-line.

PLIOCENE, *n.* In a perpendicular direction; directly or suddenly.

PLIOCENE, *v.* To adjust by a plumb-line, to sound.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Like or partaking of plumbago.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Graphite; a combination of carbon and iron, erroneously called black-lead.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Consisting of lead; resembling lead; dull, stupid.

PLIOCENE, *n.* One who works in lead.

PLIOCENE, *n.* Work done by a plumber; the art of casting or working lead;

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BYLL; VŦCIOUS.—S as K; é as J; s as z; ÖH as SH; WHIS.

- making sheets and pipes of lead, &c.; works in lead; place where lead is wrought.
- PLUMBING**, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead.
- PLUMB-LINE** (plüm'), *n.* A perpendicular line, or line directed to the centre of gravity in the earth; a line with a weight at the end to determine the perpendicular.
- PLUMB-RÖLE**, *n.* A narrow board with a plumb-line and a perpendicular mark through the middle, used by builders.
- PLUM-CAKE**, *n.* A cake with raisins, &c.
- PLUME**, *n.* The feather of a bird; ornament; token of honour; prize of contest; the ascending part of a seed; pride; towering mien.
- PLUME**, *v. t.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip; to adorn; to pride; to value.
- PLUMELESS**, *a.* Destitute of feathers.
- PLUMI-PED**, *n.* A bird that has feathers on its feet.
- PLUMMET**, *n.* A long piece of lead for sounding; an instrument to show a perpendicular; any weight; a piece of lead used by boys to rule lines with.
- PLUMMING**, *n.* The operation for discovering the proper place for an air-shaft.
- PLUMOSE**, } *a.* Feathery or resembling feathers;
PLUMOUS, } having hair growing on the sides, as a bristle.
- PLUMP**, *a.* Swelled with fat or flesh; having a full skin; unqualified, as a lie.—*SN.* Fat; sleek; full; round; blunt; unreserved.
- PLUMP**, *v. t.* To fatten; to swell; to dilate.
- PLUMP**, *v. i.* To plunge or fall, as a heavy mass or lump; to fall suddenly; to enlarge to fullness; to be swelled.
- PLUMP**, *ad.* With a sudden fall; heavily.
- PLUMPER**, *n.* Something to swell the cheeks; a full, unqualified lie; an exclusive vote.
- PLUMPLY**, *ad.* Fully; without reserve.
- PLUMPNESS**, *n.* The state of fatness; fullness.
- PLUM-PUDDING**, *n.* A pudding containing raisins, &c.
- PLUMULE**, *n.* The ascending part of the embryo which becomes the stem.
- PLUMY**, *a.* Full of plumes; adorned with plumes.
- PLUNDER**, *n.* Spoil taken and carried away by open force.—*SN.* Baggage; luggage.—In some of the Western States of America a traveller's baggage is familiarly called plunder. This strange use of the term is probably derived from the Germans who abound in that quarter, plunder being a vulgar term in German for baggage, from plündern, to carry or bear off.
- PLUNDER**, *v. t.* To take by pillage or open force; to take by robbery.—*SN.* To pillage; to spoil; to rob; to sack; to rifle.
- PLUNDER-ER**, *n.* A pillager; a robber.
- PLUNDERING**, *a.* Pillaging; robbing.
- PLUNGE**, *v. t.* To thrust into something liquid or soft; to baptize by immersion; to drive into any state in which the thing is considered as surrounded.
- PLUNGE**, *v. i.* To pitch; to drive; to rush.
- PLUNGE**, *n.* A thrusting into a fluid or soft substance; act of plunging.
- PLUNGER**, *n.* He or that which plunges; a long solid cylinder or forcer in pumps.
- PLUNGING**, *a.* Driving; rushing headlong; in war, applied to a fire poured down from guns above or on a height.
- PLUPERFECT**, *a.* Noting the tense by which is expressed an action or event that took place before some other past action or event.
- PLURAL**, *a.* Consisting of two or more; in grammar, applied to the number which designates more than one.
- PLURALIST**, *n.* A clergyman who holds two or more ecclesiastical benefices.
- PLURALITY**, *n.* A number more than one, or greater than any other, and less than half. *Plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more than any other, but not so many as all others together. See **MAJORITY**.
- PLURALLY**, *ad.* So as to imply more than one.
- PLURIPRESENCE**, *a.* Present in more places than one.
- PLURISY**, *n.* Superabundance, especially of blood.
- PLUS**, The sign +, noting addition.
- PLUSH**, *n.* Shag; a species of shaggy cloth, with a velvety nap on one side.
- PLUTO**, *n.* In mythology, the god of the infernal regions.
- PLUTONI-AN**, } *n.* One who holds that moun-
PLUTONIST, } tains, &c., were formed by the action of fire.
- PLUTONIC**, *a.* Designating the system of the Plutonists; igneous rocks formed at some depth below the surface of the earth.
- PLUVIAL**, } *a.* Relating to rain.—*SN.* Showery;
PLUVIOUS, } rainy; wet; humid.
- PLUVI-METER** or **-OMETER**, *n.* A rain-gauge; an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain.
- PLY**, *v. t.* To put or bend to with force; to employ or practise with diligence, &c.; to solicit with pressing importunity.—*SN.* To urge; press; strain; force.
- PLY**, *v. i.* To urge; to busy one's self; to yield; to try to make progress against the wind, &c.
- PLY**, *n.* A fold or plait; a bend; a bias.
- PLYING**, *n.* Urgent solicitude; effort to make way against the wind.
- PNEUMATIC**, } *a.* Consisting of
PNEUMATICAL, } or pertaining to air; moved by air.
- PNEUMATICS** (nū-mät'iks), *n. pl.* The science of the air and of the gases; treatise on elastic fluids.
- PNEUMATOLOGY**, *n.* The science of elastic fluids or of spiritual substances.
- PNEUMONIA**, } *n.* Inflammation of the lungs;
PNEUMONY, }
- PNEUMONIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; *n. pl.* medicines for affections of the lungs.
- PNEUMONITIS**, *n.* In medicine, inflammation of the lungs.
- POACH**, *v. t.* To boil slightly; to steal game; to tread soft ground and leave deep tracks.
- POACH**, *v. i.* To be trodden with deep tracks.
- POACHED** (pöcht), *a.* Slightly boiled or softened, trodden with deep tracks.
- POACHER**, *n.* One who kills game unlawfully.
- POACHING**, *n.* The act or employment of a poacher.
- POACHY**, *a.* Soft; muddy; yielding to the feet.
- POCK**, *n.* A pustule on the skin in small-pox.
- POCKET**, *n.* A small bag in a garment.
- POCKET**, *v. t.* To put in the pocket; to steal; to pocket *as affront*, to receive it without resentment.
- POCKET-BOOK**, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.
- POCKET-TEN** (-fist-tn), *a.* Pitted with the small-pox.
- POCKHOLE**, }
POCKMARK, } *n.* The pit made by small-pox.
- POCKY**, *a.* Full of pocks; infected with small-pox.
- PÖD**, *n.* A capsule; pericarp or seed-case.
- PÖD**, *v. i.* To grow or swell, as pods.
- PO-DAG'RIC**, } *a.* Gouty; afflicted with the
PO-DAG'RIC-AL, } gout, or pertaining to it.
- PÖDGY** (püdgy) *a.* Thick and soft, as *podgy* hands.
- PÖEM**, *n.* A composition in verse.
- PÖE-SY**, *n.* Poetry; art of writing verse.
- PÖET**, *n.* One who writes or is skilled in poetry.
- PÖET-AS-TER**, *n.* A poor poet or rhymist.
- PÖET-ESS**, *n.* A female poet.
- PÖETIC**, } *a.* Written in verse; suitable to
PÖETIC-AL, } poetry; sublime; possessing the peculiar qualities of poetry.

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIB, LIST, FULL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.**
- PO-ETIC-AL-LY, ad.** With the qualities or by the art, or in the manner of poetry.
- PO-ETICS, n. pl.** The doctrine of poetry.
- PO-ET-IZE, v. t.** To write as a poet.
- PO-ET-LAURE-ATE, n.** A poet whose office is to celebrate the birth-days of a prince or other special occasions; the king's poet.
- PO-ET-RY, n.** Metrical composition; the art or practice of composing in verse; poems; the language of excited feeling or imagination.
- POIGN-AN-CY (poign'an-sy), n.** The power of stimulating the organs of hate or of irritating the feelings.—**SYN.** Sharpness; asperity; keenness; acuteness.
- POIGN-ANT (poign'ant), a.** Stimulating or irritating the organs or the feelings; producing a sense of sharpness or of pain.—**SYN.** Sharp; severe; keen; satirical; bitter.
- POIGN-ANT-LY, ad.** With keenness of point.
- POIKI-LIT-IE, a.** Belonging to the New Red Sandstone.
- POINTING, n.** A process; by which a debtor's movables are transferred to a creditor.
- POINT, n.** Literally, a projection, as a headland, cape, &c.; hence, something sharp or pricking, as the point of a knife, the point of an epigram; an indivisible part, as a point of time or space; the switch of a railway; inessure; particular respect; aim; position; cordage for reefing; division of the horizon; punctilio; a mark of division in printing, as a comma.—**SYN.** Apex; tip; summit.
- POINT, v. t.** To sharpen; to direct toward an object; to aim; to mark with characters for designation; to mark with vowel-points; to fill interstices with mortar; to divide by stops; v. i. to direct the finger for designating an object; to indicate, as dogs to sportsmen; to show distinctly.
- POINT-TAIL, n.** The pistols of a plant.
- POINT-BLANK, a.** In gunnery, having a horizontal direction; hence, direct; ad. horizontally; directly.
- POINT D'APPUI (pwá dappwé), [Fr.]** Point of support; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest.
- POINTED, a.** Having a sharp point; marked by keenness or sharpness.—**SYN.** Sharp; keen; severe; satirical; epigrammatic; direct.
- POINTED-LY, ad.** With point, severity, or keenness.
- POINTER, n.** A thing that points; the hand of a time piece; an index; a dog trained to point out game.
- POINTING, n.** The act of marking stops; punctuation; the state of being marked or having points; the act of filling crevices of a wall with mortar, &c., or the material to be used.
- POINTLESS, a.** Having no point; blunt; dull; obtuse; stupid.
- POISE (poiz), n.** That which causes bodies to descend; the weight of a steelyard; balance; equilibrium.
- POISE (poiz), v. t.** To balance in weight; to weigh; to ascertain or examine.
- POI-SON (poi'zn), n.** That which is noxious to life or health; figuratively, that which is injurious to morals, &c.—**SYN.** Venom.—Poison usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, &c.; venom something applied externally or discharged from animals, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, &c. Venom is also more active and malignant in its operation than poison, and hence is a stronger term.
- POI-SON (poi'zn), v. t.** To infect with poison; to taint; to impair or corrupt.
- POI-SON-ED, a.** Infected or destroyed by poison.
- POI-SON-ER (poi'zn-er), n.** One who poisons another.
- POI-SON-OUS (poi'zn-us), a.** Having the qualities of poison; venomous; destructive.
- POI-SON-OUS-NESS, n.** The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.
- POKE, n.** A pocket; a small bag, as a pig in a poke; a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences; a push or punch, as with the elbow, &c.
- POKE, v. t.** To thrust or push with any thing pointed; to feel for with a long instrument; to stir; to put a poke on; v. i. to grope, as in the dark.
- POKE, } n. A plant, called also cocum,
POKE-WEED, } bearing berries which yield a dark purple juice.**
- POK-ER, n.** One that pokes; an iron bar for stirring a coal fire; in America, any frightful object in the dark; a bugbear.
- PO-LA'REE, } n. A vessel with three masts, each
PO-LA'REA, } of a single piece, &c.**
- POL-AR, a.** Pertaining to the poles of the earth; proceeding from one of the regions near the poles, or so situated.
- POL-AR-SCOPE, n.** An instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.
- POL-AR-ITY, n.** Quality of pointing to the pole; state of a body as having poles.
- POL-AR-I-ZATION, n.** The act of giving polarity to a body; state of having polarity.
- POL-AR-IZE, v. t.** To communicate polarity to.
- POL-AR-IZED, a.** Having polarity communicated to; possessing the property of polarity. [perch.]
- POLE, n.** A slender piece of timber; a rod or
- POLE, n.** One of the extremities of the axis upon which the sphere turns; the extremity of the earth's axis; the star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; one of the two points of a magnet corresponding to the poles of the earth.
- POLE, v. t.** To furnish with poles for support; to push with poles, as a boat.
- POL-E-AX, n.** A hatchet fixed on a pole.
- POL-E-STAR, n.** A star vertical to the pole of the earth; a lode-star; the polar star; a guide.
- POL-E-CAT, n.** A small animal secreting a fetid liquor; the skunk.
- POL-E-MARCH (märk), n.** An Athenian magistrate who superintended strangers, and children of those who died in war.
- POL-EM-IC, n.** A disputant; a controvertist; one who maintains a system in opposition to another.
- POL-EM-IC, } a. Controversial; engaged in
POL-EM-IC-AL, } supporting an opinion or system by controversy.**
- POL-EM-ICS, n. pl.** Controversy, especially on religious subjects.
- POL-EM-O-SCOPE, n.** An oblique perspective glass for seeing objects not directly before the eyes.
- POL-ENTA, n. [It.]** In Italy, a pudding made of maize flour.
- POL-LICE (po-leece), n.** The government of a city or town; the internal regulation of a state; body of civil officers.
- POL-LICED (po-leest), } a. Regulated by a system
POL-LICED (pol'e-sid), } of laws.**
- POL-LICE-OFFICER, } (po-leece-), { n. An officer
POL-LICE-MAN, } to execute the laws of a city.**
- POL-I-CY, n.** Art or system of government; prudence; art; stratagem; cunning; contract of insurance. See **POL-IT.** In Scotland, a pleasure-ground.
- POL-ISH, v. t.** To make smooth; to refine in manners; v. i. to become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.
- POL-ISH, n.** Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.
- POL-ISHED (pol'isht), a.** Made smooth and glossy; refined; polite.
- POL-ISH-ER, n.** The person or thing that polishes.
- POL-ISH-ING, n.** The act of making smooth and glossy or of refining manners; smoothness; glossiness; refinement.
- POL-LITE, a.** Having elegance or refinement of manners; well bred; characterized by courtesy.—**SYN.** Polished; refined; courteous; obliging.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; VT'CIQUS.—CAS K; CAS J; CAS E; CH AS SH; THIA.

PO-LITE'LY, ad. Gently; elegantly; court-
ously.

PO-LITE'NESS, n. Kind attention united to polish of manners.—*SYN.* Courtesy.—*POLITENESS* (from Gr. polis, a city) denotes that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courtesy* is, etymologically, that modification of politeness which belongs to courts; it displays itself in the address and manners; it is shown more especially in receiving and entertaining; others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

POL-I-TESSE, n. Over-acted politeness.

POL-I-TIC, a. Sagacious in devising and executing measures for the public welfare; well adapted to public prosperity; ingenious to devise and adopt means to an end; well adapted to the end.—*SYN.* Wise; prudent; discreet; sagacious; artful; cunning.

PO-LITIC-AL, a. Relating to a state or to public measures; treating of politics or government.

PO-LITIC-AL-LY, ad. With reference to a state or to politics.

POL-I-TI'CIAN (tish'an), n. A person who is versed in or devoted to politics; an artful man.

POL-I-TICS, n. pl. The science of government; political affairs; the contests of parties for power.

POL-I-TY, n. Form or constitution of government.—*SYN.* Policy.—These two words were originally the same. *Polity* is now confined to the structure of a government, as civil or ecclesiastical polity; while *policy* is applied to the management of public affairs, as foreign or domestic policy. *Policy* has the further sense of skilful or cunning management.

POL'KA, n. A Hungarian dance.

POLL (pole), n. The head; register of heads; election.

POLL, v. t. To top the tops of trees; to cut off hair; to receive votes at an election; to bring to the polls.

POLLARD, n. A tree, the head of which has been lopped off; a mixture of bran and meal; a fish; v. t. to top the tops of trees.

POLL'EN, n. The fecundating dust of plants.

POLL'ER, n. One who polls; one that lops trees; one that registers voters.

POLL'OCK, n. A sea-fish of the cod family.

POLL'UTE (38), v. t. To make foul or unclean; to taint with guilt; to corrupt or impair by mixture of ill; to violate by illegal sexual commerce.—*SYN.* To defile; soil; contaminate; vitiate; debauch; dishonour.

POLL'UTER, n. One who defiles; one who profanes.

POL-LUTION, n. Act of defiling; the state of being polluted; the effect of sin.—*SYN.* Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; contamination; corruption; violation.

PO-LO-NAISE, n. A robe or dress; a dance.

POLT, n. Colloquially, a blow or stroke.

POL-TROON, n. An arrant coward; a dastard. See COWARD.

POL-TROON'ER-Y, n. Arrant cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POL'Y, in compound words, signifies many.

POLY-AN-DRI-AN, a. Having many, or more than twenty stamens.

POL-Y-ANTHUS, n. A plant with flowers in clusters.

PO-LY-CRAC-Y, n. Government by many rulers.

PO-LY-GA-MIST, n. One who vindicates or practices polygamy.

PO-LY-GA-MY, n. Plurality of wives or husbands at the same time.

POLY-GLO'Y, a. Containing many languages; n. a book containing many languages; particularly the Bible.

POLY-GON, n. A figure of many angles and sides.

PO-LY-GO-NAL, a. Having many angles.

PO-LY-GO-NUM, n. A genus of plants having many joints, as bind-weed, &c.

POLY-Y-GRAM, n. A figure of many lines.

POLY-Y-GRAPH, n. An instrument to multiply easily copies of a writing.

PO-LY-GA-PHY, n. The art of writing in various ciphers, also of deciphering them.

POL-Y-HE'DRAL, a. Having many sides.

POL-Y-HE'DRON, n. A body having many sides; in optics, a multiplying-glass, called also polyscope.

POL-YMA'THY, n. Varied knowledge and skill.

POL-Y-MORPH'OUS, a. Having many forms.

POL-Y-NES'IA (-nézha), n. The Isles in the Pacific.

POL-Y-NES'IAN, a. Pertaining to Polynesia.

POL-Y-NO'MI-AL, a. Containing many terms or names.

POLYPE, n. An aquatic animal with a cylindric body, and a mouth at one extremity surrounded by tentacles, which forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter.

POL-Y-PETAL-IOUS, a. Having many petals.

PO-LY-PH'O-NOUS a. Having many sounds, as in echoes; assuming the voices of many speakers.

POL-Y-POUS, a. Of the nature of a polypus.

POL-Y-PUS, n.; pl. Pol'y-rus-es or Pol-y-r-i. Something that has many feet; a tumour with a narrow base.

POL-Y-SPER'MOUS, a. Containing many seeds.

POL-Y-SYL-LABIC, } a. Consisting of many
POL-Y-SYL-LABIC-AL, } syllables.

POL-Y-SYL-LA-BLE, n. A word of more than three syllables.

POL-Y-TECH'NIC (pol-e-ték'nik), a. Comprehending many arts, as the polytechnic school.

PO-LY-THA-LA-MOUS, a. Many chambered.

POL-Y-THE-ISM, n. The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

PO-LY-THE-IST, n. One who believes in the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

PO-LY-THE-ISTIC, } a. Pertaining to poly-
PO-LY-THE-ISTIC-AL, } theism.

POL-Y-ZO'ON, n.; pl. Pol-y-zo'a, n. One of the minute mollusca that inhabit compound phytoidal structures, like the flustra, &c.

POM'ACE (póm'aoe), n. The substance of apples, &c., crushed.

PO-MA'CEOUS (-má'shus), a. Consisting of pomace or like it.

PO-MA'DE, n. Perfumed ointment.

PO-MAN'DER, n. A perfumed ball or powder.

PO-MAT'UM, n. A perfumed unguent for the hair.

PO-MAT'UM, v. t. To apply pomatum to the hair.

POME, n. The fleshy capsule or core, as of an apple.

POME-GRAN'ATE (póm-), n. A fruit of the tree of an orange, filled with pulp and numerous seeds; the tree producing it.

PO-MIFER-OUS, a. Producing apples or other larger fruits, as melons, gourds, &c.

POM'MEL (póm'mel), n. A knob; a protuberance on a saddle.

POM'MEL (póm'mel), v. t. To beat, as with something thick or protuberant; to thump; to bruise.

POM-MEL-TON (mél'yun), n. The cascabel or knob of a cannon.

PO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, a. Relating to pomology.

PO-MOLO-GIST, n. One versed in pomology.

PO-MOLO-GY, n. Art of rearing fruit.

POMP, n. A splendid show, exhibition, or ceremony.—*SYN.* Display; pageant; magnificence; ostentation; splendour; parade; grandeur.

POMPET, n. A printer's ball for blacking types.

POMP-I-ON (póm'p-e-on), n. A pumpkin.

POM-POSI-TY, n. Ostentation; magnificence;

POMPOUS-NESS, } great show;

POM'POUS, a. Displaying pomp or characterized by ostentation &c.—*SYN.* Stately; showy; ostentatious; grand; dignified; magisterial; boastful.

POMPOUS-LY, ad. Splendidly; with great parade.

l., *2.*, &c., *long.*—*l.*, *2.*, &c., *short.*—*CARE, FEAR, LIST,*

PONCHO, *n.* [*Sp.*] A kind of cloak used by the Mexicans.

POND, *n.* A body of standing water, natural or artificial, of any size between a pool and a lake.

POND, *v. t.* To make a pond or form a collection of water by stopping a stream.

PONDER, *v. t.* To think upon closely and deliberately; to examine with great care; *r. t.* to think or consider closely, with *on.*—*SYN.* To consider; muse.—To consider (*literally*, to sit down by) means to view or contemplate with fixed thought; to ponder (*lit.* to weigh) denotes to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision; to muse is simply to think upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives. We consider any subject which is fairly brought before us; we ponder a concern involving great interests; we muse on the events of childhood.

PONDER-ABILI-TY, *n.* The state of being ponderable.

PONDER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.

PONDER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity.

PONDER-OSI-TY, } *n.* Weight; gravity;

PONDER-OUS-NESS, } heaviness.

PONDER-OUS, *a.* Having weight or force, or strongly impellent; being of moment or consequence.—*SYN.* Heavy; weighty; massy; forcible; important; momentous.

PONDER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With great weight.

PON-GEE, *n.* An inferior Indian silk.

PON-GO, *n.* A large species of ape resembling the orang-outang.

PONTARD (pôn'yard), *n.* A small dagger.

PONTARD, *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard.

PONTAGE, *n.* A duty paid for repairing a bridge.

PONTIFF, *n.* A high priest; in modern times, the title of the Pope.

PON-TIFI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to a high priest.

PON-TIFI-CAL, *n.* A book of ecclesiastical rites and forms.

PON-TIFI-CALS, *n. pl.* Full dress of a bishop.

PON-TIFI-CATE, *n.* The dignity of high priest; the papacy.

PON-TI-FICE, *n.* Structure of a bridge.

PON-TI-FI-CIAL (-ish'ul), } *a.* Pertaining to the

PON-TI-FI-CIAN (-ish'an), } Pope; papistical.

PON-TOON, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used by armies for making bridges; a lighter.

PONY, *n.*; *pl.* **PONIES**. A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight of 36 pounds English.

POODLE, *n.* A variety of pet dog.

POOL, *n.* A small collection or basin of water; the stakes played for in a certain game of cards.

POOP, *n.* The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck.

POOPED (poopt), *a.* Having a poop; struck on the stern by a heavy sea.

POOR, *a.* Destitute of property; wanting strength, value, fertility, or good qualities in general; a word of tenderness or of contempt.—*SYN.* Needy; indigent; barren; mean; paltry; trifling; pitiable; small; lean.

POOR-HOUSE, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor.

POOR-JOHN, *n.* Hake, salted and dried.

POORLY, *a.* Indisposed; somewhat ill.

POORLY, *ad.* Without wealth, spirit, or dignity; meanly.

POORNESS, *n.* Poverty; want; barrenness.

POP, *n.* A smart, quick sound or report.

POP, *ad.* Unexpectedly.

POP, *v. t.* To enter or issue with a quick, sudden motion; to dart; *v. t.* to thrust suddenly with a quick motion.

POPE, *n.* Father; the bishop of Rome.

POPE-DOM (pôpe'dum), *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of the Pope.

POPER-Y, *n.* The Popish or Romish religion.

POPE'S-EYE, *n.* A gland surrounded by fat in the middle of the thigh.

FALL, WHIT; THREE, TAKEN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

POPGUN, *n.* A small gun used by children to shoot wads, &c.

POPIN-JAY (pôpin-jâ), *n.* A parrot; a woodpecker; a fop; an artificial bird used in a shooting game as a mark.

POPISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Pope or taught by the Pope; peculiar to popery.

POPISH-LY, *ad.* With a tendency to popery.

POP-LAR, *n.* A tree of several species.

POP-LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.

POP-LITE-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the ham.

POP-LITIC, }

POP-PY, *n.* A plant from one species of which is collected opium.

POP-U-LACE (pôp'yû-lace), *n.* The common people; the multitude; all persons not of rank, education, office, or erudition; mob, which see.

POP-U-LAR (pôp'yû-lar), *a.* Pleasing, pertaining, or suitable to the people; prevailing among the people; easy; plain; familiar.

POP-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* State of having the public favour.

POP-U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make popular or common.

POP-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* With public favour; according to the conceptions of the common people.

POP-U-LATE, *v. t.* To breed people; to propagate.

POP-U-LATE, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants.

POP-U-LATION, *n.* The act of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; whole people of a country; the state of a country with regard to the number of its inhabitants, &c.

POP-U-LOUS, *a.* Full of people; well inhabited.

POP-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

POP-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of land.

POR-BEAGLE, *n.* A species of shark.

POR-CE-LAIN, *n.* The finest earthenware, originally manufactured in China.

POR-CE-LAIN, *a.* Composed of or relating to porcelain; an entrance or vestibule to a house; portico; covered walk.

POR-CINE, *a.* Pertaining to swine; hog-like.

POR-CU-LINE, *n.* A rodent quadruped with sharp prickles erectable as a means of defence.

PORE, *n.* A minute passage in the skin or in other substances; a spiracle.

PORE, *v. t.* To look with steady attention

POR-GE, } See **POGGY**.

POR-GY, }

POR-T-NESS, *n.* State of being full of pores.

POR-TISM, *n.* A proposition in geometry, affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of many solutions.

PORK, *n.* The flesh of swine, salted or fresh.

PORKER, } *n.* A young hog; a small pig.

PORK-LING, }

PO-ROSI-TY, } *n.* The quality of having pores

PO-ROUS-NESS, } or many pores.

PO-ROUS, *a.* Having pores or interstices.

POB-PHY-RITIC, } *a.* Pertaining of or re-

POB-PHY-BA-CEOUS, } sembling porphyry;

POB-PHY-RY, } composed of porphyry.

POB-PHY-RY, *n.* Any rock containing crystals distinct from the main mass, of various colours and degrees of hardness.

POR-POISE (pôr'pus), *n.* The sea-hog; a cetaceous fish.

POR-RIDGE, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water or milk boiled; broth.

POR-RAIN-GER, *n.* A small metal vessel.

PORT, *n.* An opening in the side of a ship of war through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole; the lid which shuts a port-hole; external appearance; manner of walk; the larboard or left side of a ship; a kind of wine from Oporto; a harbour.—*SYN.* Air; mien; bearing; carriage; demeanour; behaviour; deportment; haven.

PORT, *v. t.* To carry in form; to turn or put to the larboard side of a ship.

DÔVE, WOLF, BARK; RÔLE, BULL; VINCIOUS—GAS X; & A. J.; S A S 2; OR A S H; THIS.

POR-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be carried by the hand or easily; that may be borne along with one.
POR-TAGE, *n.* Act of carrying; price of carriage; carrying place between navigable waters.
POR-TAL, *n.* A gate; a kind of arch; an opening for entrance.
POR-T-CRAYON, *n.* A crayon-holder.
POR-T-CULLIS, *n.* In fortification, a frame armed with iron within the chief gateway, to be let down for defence in emergencies; an ancient coin.
POR-T-CULLIS, *v. t.* To shut; to bar or obstruct.
PORTE, *n.* The Ottoman court.
PORTE-MON-NAIE (pôrt-mun-nâ), *n.* [Fr.] A leathern purse for carrying money.
POR-TEND, *v. t.* To indicate something future by previous signs.—**SYN.** To forebode; augur; presage; threaten; foreshow.
POR-TENT, *n.* An omen of ill; a sign.
POR-TENTOUS, *a.* Foreboding; ominous; mysterious; wonderful.
POR-TENTOUS-LY, *ad.* In an ominous manner.
POR-TER, *n.* One having charge of a gate; a carrier; a dark brown malt liquor.
POR-TER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage; the business of a porter.
POR-TFIRE, *n.* A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and mealed powder, used as a match to discharge cannon.
POR-TFOLIO (-yô), *n.*; pl. **POR-TFÔLÎOS**. A portable case for papers.
POR-T-HOLE, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.
POR-TICO, *n.*; pl. **POR-TIC-OS**. A piazza, gallery, or covered walk.
POR-TION (pôr-shun), *n.* A separate part; part assigned; the property a woman brings with her in marriage; share of an inheritance.—**SYN.** Part.—*Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some whole; portion has the additional idea of being detached from a whole, usually with a view to its being allotted to some object, as a portion of one's time.
POR-TION, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow.
POR-TION-IST, *n.* One who has an academical allowance; the incumbent of a benefice having more rectors or vicars than one.
POR-TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion.
POR-TLI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien or personal appearance; largeness of person.
POR-TLY, *a.* Of a large and full person; bulky; commanding in appearance.
POR-T-MANTEAU (pôr-man'to), *n.* A bag for carrying clothes in, usually made of leather.
POR-TRAIT, *n.* A picture; a painted like-
POR-TRAIT-URE, *n.* A picture; a painted like-
POR-TRAY (pôr-trâ), *v. t.* To paint; to draw; to describe.
POR-TRAYAL (-trâ'al), *n.* The act of portraying.
POR-TRAYER, *n.* One who paints or describes.
POR-TRESS, *n.* The female keeper of a gate.
POR-TREVE, *n.* The chief officer of a port or portreeve.
POR-TREEVE, *n.* The chief officer of a port or portreeve.
POR-T-TOWN, *n.* A town with a harbour.
POR-TUGUESE, *a.* Relating to Portugal; *n.* a native of Portugal.
POR-Y, *a.* Containing pores or small interstices.
POSE (pôze), *v. t.* To puzzle or put to a stand.
POS-ER, *n.* One who puzzles; a close examiner; something that, as a question, puzzles.
POS-IT-ED, *a.* Placed; put; set.
PO-SITION (po-zish'un), *n.* State of being placed; manner of standing or being placed; principle laid down; state of affairs in relation to others, &c.; a method of solving problems in arithmetic, &c.—**SYN.** State; condition; situation; attitude.
POS-ITIVE, *a.* That is laid down or settled; hence, expressed, not implied; actual or affirmative, not negative; direct, not circumstantial; absolute, not conditional; settled by arbitrary appointment as opposed to natural; positive degrees of an adjective, the unqualified form of it.—

SYN. Direct; explicit; express; real; absolute; certain; confident; dogmatic.
POS-IT-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a positive form or manner; absolutely; certainly; really.
POS-IT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Undoubting assurance; reality of existence.
POS-IT-IV-ISM, *n.* Positiveness; the positive philosophy of Comte; "the philosophy of the sciences, as basis for a new social faith."
POSSE COM-ITATU, *n.* The citizens in general, as summoned to assist the officers of justice.
POS-SESS (pos-sess' or pos-sess') *v. t.* To hold as one's own by right of property; to hold without title; to occupy or control by force, as an evil spirit.—**SYN.** To have.—*Have* is the word naturally used; to possess denotes to have "as a possession." A man does not possess his wife and children; they are part of himself. For the same reason, we have (not possess) the faculties of reason, will, &c., an elegant taste, a sound judgment, &c.; they are exercises of the mind, not possessions.
POS-SESSION or **POS-SESSION**, *n.* The holding or occupancy of a thing; thing possessed; any thing valuable; state of being in the power of invisible beings, as demoniacal possession.
POS-SESS-IVE or **POS-SESS-IVE**, *a.* Having or noting possession.
POS-SESSOR or **POS-SESSOR**, *n.* The person who holds or occupies.—**SYN.** Owner; proprietor; master; occupant.
POS-SESS-O-RY or **POS-SESS-O-RY**, *a.* Having possession or relating to it.
POS-SET, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquors; *v. t.* to curdle; to turn.
POS-SI-BIL-ITY, *n.* The power of existing or happening.
POS-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be; that may happen or come to pass. See **PRACTICABLE**.
POS-SI-BLY, *ad.* So that it may be.—**SYN.** Perhaps; peradventure; perchance.
POST, in compound words, signifies *after*.
POST, *n.* A messenger; a public office or employment; a military station or troops holding it; place; a timber set or to be set upright; letter-paper.
POST, *v. t.* To station; to set on a post; to carry to a ledger.
POST, *v. t.* To travel with speed; to hasten.
POST-AGE, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters by mail.
POSTAL, *a.* Belonging to the post-office, as postal arrangements.
POST-BILL, *n.* A bill of letters mailed by a post-master.
POST-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries the mail.
POST-CHAISE (-shâze), *n.* A four-wheeled car-
POST-COACH, *n.* A carriage for the conveyance of passengers.
POST-DATE, *v. t.* To date after the true time.
POST-DILUVIAL, *a.* Being after the flood in
POST-DILUVIAN, *n.* Noah's days.
POST-DILUVIAN, *a.* One who lived after the flood or who has lived since that event.
POST-ENTRY, *n.* A second entry at the custom-house of goods omitted by mistake; in book-keeping, a subsequent entry.
POST-ER, *n.* One who posts books; a courier; a large bill for posting in a public place.
POST-ERIOR, *a.* Later in time or order; following. See **ANTERIOR**.
POST-ERIOR-ITY, *n.* The state of being later or subsequent.
POST-ER-ORS, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal body.
POST-ER-ITY, *n.* Descendants, or, in a general sense, succeeding generations.
POST-ERN, *n.* A small back gate or little door.
POST-FIX, *v. t.* To add or annex at the end.
POST-HASTE, *n.* Full speed; *ad.* very hastily.
POST-HORSE, *n.* A horse for the use of a post-rider.

- A. 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, STRID; MOVE.
- POST-HOUSE**, *n.* A house for receiving and despatching letters.
- POSTHUMOUS**, *a.* Being after one's decease; born after a father's death; published after the death of an author.
- POSTHUMOUSLY**, *ad.* After one's death.
- POSTIL**, *n.* A marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of a Bible.
- POSTIL**, *v. t.* To write marginal notes; *v. t.* to comment.
- POST-TILLION** (pōs-tīl'yūn), *n.* One who rides and guides the horses of a post-chaise.
- POSTING**, *n.* The transferring of accounts to a ledger; the travelling post or with post-horses.
- POST-MAN**, *n.*; *pl.* **POSTMEN**. A letter-carrier; a courier.
- POST-MARK**, *n.* The postmaster's stamp on a letter.
- POST-MASTER**, *n.* The officer who has charge of a post-office, or one who provides post-horses.
- POST-MERIDIAN**, *a.* Being after noon.
- POST MORTEM**. [*L.*] After death. A post mortem examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.
- POST-NOTE**, *n.* A promissory note of a bank payable (post) after its date at some specified period, thus being negotiable paper.
- POST-OBIT**, *n.* [*L.*] A bond payable after the death of the obligor.
- POST-OFFICE**, *n.* A place where mail letters are received for delivery and transmission.
- POSTPAID** (pōst-pāid), *a.* Having the postage paid.
- POST-PONE**, *v. t.* To defer to another time; to set below something else; to put off.—*Syn.* To defer; delay; procrastinate; hinder; retard; adjourn, which see.
- POST-PONEMENT**, *n.* Act of deferring; delay.
- POST-POSITIVE**, *a.* Placed after something.
- POSTSCRIPT**, *n.* A paragraph, or a part added to a writing.
- POST-TOWN**, *n.* A town having a post-office.
- POSTULANT**, *n.* One who makes a demand.
- POSTULATE** (pōst'yū-lāt), *n.* A position assumed without proof; a self-evident problem.
- POSTULATE**, *v. t.* To solicit; to require; to assume without proof or without consent.
- POSTULATION**, *n.* The act of exposing without proof; the act of requiring by entreaty.—*Syn.* Assumption; supplication; intercession; suit; cause.
- POSTULATE** (pōst'yū-lāt), *n.* The form or attitude in which anything is placed.—*Syn.* Position; situation; state; condition; disposition; attitude, which see.
- POSTURE**, *v. t.* To place or dispose in a certain way.
- POSTURE-MASTER** (pōst'yūr-), *n.* One who practises or teaches postures.
- PO'XY**, *n.*; *pl.* **PO'XIES**. A motto on a ring; a nose-gay.
- POT**, *n.* A vessel for holding or boiling liquors; the quantity held by a pot, as a pot of ale, &c.
- POT**, *v. t.* To preserve in pots; to put in pots.
- POT-POUR-RI** (pō-pōor-rē), *n.* A hotch-potch; a mixture of odoriferous flowers and other fragrant substances.
- POTABLE**, *a.* Fit to be drunk; drinkable.
- POTABLE**, *n.* Something for drink.
- POTASH**, *n.* Popular name of the vegetable fixed alkali from the ashes of plants.
- POTASSA**, *n.* Scientific name of pure potash.
- POTASSIUM**, *n.* The metallic basis of pure potash.
- POTATION**, *n.* A drinking; a draught.
- POTATO**, *n.*; *pl.* **POTATOS**. A plant and its esculent root.
- POTATORY**, *a.* Relating to drinking.
- POT-BELLIED** (-bel-lid), *a.* Having a prominent belly.
- PO-TEEN**, *n.* Irish whisky.
- POTENCY**, *n.* Physical or moral power.—*Syn.* Strength; might; efficacy; energy.
- POTENT**, *a.* Having physical power or influence or great authority.—*Syn.* Mighty; puissant; powerful; strong; efficacious; able; forcible; influential; efficient.
- POTENTATE**, *n.* One who has great power; a prince or sovereign.
- POTENTIAL** (-tēn-shāl), *a.* Having power; existing in possibility.
- POTENTIALITY** (-shāl-ē-ty), *n.* Possibility; not reality.
- POTENTIALLY**, *ad.* In possibility; not positively; in efficacy.
- POTENTLY**, *ad.* With great force or energy; powerfully; strongly.
- POTHER**, *n.* A bustle; confusion; stir.
- POTHER**, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to make a bustle or ineffectual effort; to make a stir.
- POT-HERB**, *n.* An herb for kitchen use.
- POT-HOOK**, *n.* A hook to hang a pot on; a screwing letter or character like a pot-hook.
- POTHOUSE**, *n.* A low drinking-house.
- POTION**, *n.* A draught; a dose.
- POT-SHERD**, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.
- POTSTONE**, *n.* A soft magnesian rock, capable of being formed into vases and pots; lapis ollaris.
- POTTAGE**, *n.* Porridge; food made by boiling any kind of meat and herbs.
- POTTED**, *a.* Placed, preserved, or drained in a pot, &c.
- POTTER**, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.
- POTTER'S-CLAY**, *n.* A variety of clay used by potters.
- POTTERY**, *n.* The wares of a potter; the place of their manufacture.
- POTTLE**, *n.* A measure of four pints; a pot or tankard. [Liquor.]
- POT-VARIANT** (-vā'l-yant), *a.* Made courageous by POUCH, *n.* A small bag; purse; pocket; the bag or sack of a bird.
- POUCH**, *v. t.* To pocket; to swallow, as a bird.
- POU-CHONG** (pōo-shōng), *n.* A black tea.
- POU-DRETE** (pōo-drēt), *n.* [*Fr.*] A manure made from the contents of privies, mixed with charcoal, &c.
- POULT**, *n.* A young chicken; a pullet; a pout.
- POULTER-ER**, *n.* One who sells fowls.
- POULTICE** (pōlt'is), *n.* A cataplasm; a soft application to remove inflammations, &c.
- POULTICE** (pōlt'is), *v. t.* To apply a poultice to; to cover with a cataplasm.
- POULTICED** (pōlt'ist), *a.* Covered with a cataplasm.
- POULTRY** (pōl'try), *n.* Domestic fowls.
- POUNCE**, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; a powder used to prevent ink from spreading.
- POUNCE**, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pounce; to fall on and seize, as a bird its prey, with on or upon.
- POUNCE-BOX**, *n.* A box for sprinkling pounce.
- POUNCED**, *a.* Furnished with claws, &c.; sprinkled with pounce.
- POUNCET-BOX**, *n.* A small box with perforated lid for perfumes.
- POUND**, *n.* Weight of sixteen ounces avoirdupois, or twelve of troy; twenty shillings; an inclosure for cattle taken trespassing or going at large.
- POUND**, *v. t.* To beat or bruise; to put in a pen.
- POUNDRAGE**, *n.* A duty on the pound or on twenty shillings.
- POUNDER**, *n.* A pestle; he or that which pounds; a person or thing designated from a certain number of pounds, as a six-pounder, &c.
- POUR** (pōre), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To throw out, as a fluid; to send forth in abundance; to throw in profusion or with overwhelming violence.
- POUR**, *v. t.* To issue forth in a stream or continued succession of parts; to flow.
- POUT**, *n.* A fit of sullenness; a species of fish; a variety of bird.
- POUT**, *v. t.* To push out the lips; to shoot out; to look sullen.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RILE, BELL; VICIOUS.—CAS K; GAS J; SAS E; CH AS SH; THIS.

POUTER, } *n.* A large-breasted pigeon.
POWTER, }
POUTING, *n.* Childish sullenness.
POVERTY, *n.* Want of the necessary means of support; barrenness of sentiment or defect of words in composition.—*SYN.* Indigence; pauperism. *Poverty* is a relative term; what is poverty to a gentleman would be competence for a day-labourer. *Indigence* implies extreme distress and almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and is therefore a hopeless and degraded state.
POWDER, *n.* A dry substance in minute particles; a granulated explosive compound of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal; pulverized starch, &c., used for the toilet. [due to dust.]
POWDER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to re-
POWDER-FLASK, } *n.* A flask or horn in which
POWDER-HORN, } gunpowder is kept.
POWDER-MILL, } A mill for making gun-
 powder.
POWDER-Y, *a.* Friable; dusty; easily crumbled.
POWER, *n.* In a philosophical sense, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; force; animal strength; energy; ability; faculty; momentum; violence; influence; command; the right of governing; authority; divinity; warrant; right; privilege. In arithmetic and algebra, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself. In optics, the magnifying effect of a lens, &c.
POWER-FUL, *a.* Having great power; able to produce great effects.—*SYN.* Mighty; strong; potent; puissant; efficacious; forcible.
POWER-FUL-LY, *ad.* Mightily; with great force.
POWER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power.—*SYN.* Might; force; energy; sway; strength.
POWER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power.—*SYN.* Weak; feeble; invalid; faint; impotent.
POWER-LOOM, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical force, as water, steam, &c.
POWER-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.
POWWOW, *n.* An Indian conjurer or priest, or conjuration with noise and dancing.
POX, *n.* A disease manifested by eruptions or pustules; syphilis or venereal disease.
POZ-ZU-O-LA'NA (pot-su-o-la'na), } *n.* Volcanic
POZ-ZO-LA'NA (pot-so-la'na), } ashes, used
 in making a kind of mortar which hardens under water.
PRAM, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat or lighter.
PRACTICABILITY, } *n.* The quality or state
PRACTICABILITY-NESS, } of being practicable;
 feasibility.
PRACTICABLE, *a.* Capable of being per-
 formed; that may be practised or used; a
 practicable breach is one that can be entered by
 troops.—*SYN.* Possible.—A thing may be possi-
 ble, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet
 may not now be practicable for want of the means
 requisite to its performance. Archimedes thought
 it possible to lift the world, but this has not been
 found as yet practicable.
PRACTICAL, *a.* That can be used or applied;
 derived from practice or experience; noting one
 who reduces his knowledge to use.
PRACTICAL-LY, *ad.* By use or experience.
PRACTICAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
 practical.
PRACTICE, *n.* A doing repeatedly; hence, cus-
 tomary use; exercise of a profession, &c.; a rule
 in arithmetic to facilitate the application of the
 general rules.—*SYN.* Custom; habit; exercise;
 manner; art, &c.
PRACTISE, *v. t.* To do or perform frequently or
 habitually; to pursue any art or profession; to
 perpetrate; to exercise.
PRACTISE, *v. i.* To perform certain arts fre-
 quently, customarily, or dextrously; to transact
 secretly; to try experiments.

PRACTITIONER (-tish'un-er), *n.* One engaged
 in an art or profession.
PRE-MUNITION (prém-mu'n-re or prém-u'n-re), *n.*
 The offence of contumning the King or his go-
 vernment, especially by the introduction of
 foreign authority; the writ founded on it, or the
 penalty incurred by it.
PRE-NOMEN, *n.* [*L.*] The first name.
PRE-MATRIC, } *a.* Forward to intermeddle;
PRE-MATRIC-AL, } imperitently busy; dicta-
 torial.
PRAIRIE (prá'ry), *n.* An extensive tract of land,
 level or rolling, with few trees.
PRAIRIE-DOG, *n.* A small quadruped that bur-
 rows in the prairies west of the Mississippi.
PRÁISE (prá'ze), *n.* Commendation; tribute of
 gratitude; object or ground of praise.—*SYN.* Eu-
 comium; applause; eulogy; honour; glory.
PRÁISE (prá'ze), *v. t.* To speak of in terms of high
 commendation; to magnify as worthy of all hon-
 our.—*SYN.* To applaud; extol.—To praise is liter-
 ally to raise high; to applaud is to greet with
 clapping; to extol is to bear aloft. We may
 praise in the exercise of calm judgment; we usu-
 ally applaud from impulse, and on account of
 some specific act; we extol under the influence of
 high admiration, and usually in strong, if not un-
 guarded language.
PRÁISE-WORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of de-
 serving commendation.
PRÁISE-WORTHY (prá'ze-wór-thy), *a.* Deserving
 praise or applause; laudable.
PRANCE, *v. t.* To spring up or bound, as a horse
 in high action; to ride with ostentation.
PRANCER, *n.* One that prances.
PRANCING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a
 high-mettled steed.
PRANK, *v. t.* To adorn; to dress ostentatiously.
PRANK, *n.* A capering; capricious action; a
 merry trick.—*SYN.* Gambol; frolic; freak; sport.
PRANKISH, *a.* Full of pranks.
PRASON (prá'sun), *n.* A leek-green seaweed.
PRÁTE, *v. t.* To talk much and idly.—*SYN.* To
 babble; chatter; gossip; tattle; *n.* continued
 idle talk.
PRATER, *n.* An idle talker; a chatterer.
PRÁTING, *a.* Talking much on trifling subjects.
PRÁTIQUE (prát'eeek), *n.* A licence for intercourse
 with a place after quarantine.
PRÁTTLE (prát'tl), *v. t.* To chatter; to talk like
 a child; *n.* childish talk.
PRÁTTLE, *n.* One that prattles.
PRÁVITY, *n.* Deviation from right; want of
 rectitude; depravity; corruption; perversion;
 wickedness.
PRAWN, *n.* A crustacean of the shrimp family
 valued for food. [teach practice.]
PRÁXIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] Use; practice; an example to
PRÁY (prá), *v. t.* To ask with earnestness or zeal;
 to ask, as for a favour; to address the Supreme
 Being with reverence, adoration, &c., for mercy,
 and thank him for favours.—*SYN.* To entreat;
 beg; petition; beseech; invoke; *v. i.* to supplica-
 te; to entreat; to ask in ceremony or form.
PRÁYER (prá're), *n.* The act of earnestly asking
 for a favour; a solemn address to the Supreme
 Being; a formula of worship; the thing asked.
—SYN. Petition; request; supplication; en-
 treaty.
PRÁYER-BOOK, *n.* A book with forms of prayer.
PRÁYER-FUL (4), *a.* Given to prayer; devo-
 tional.
PRÁYER-FUL-LY, *ad.* With much prayer.
PRÁYER-LESS, *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.
PRÁYER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Total or habitual ne-
 glect of prayer.
PRÉ, *a.* prefix, denotes before in time or rank.
PREACH, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To pronounce a public dis-
 course on a religious subject; to proclaim; to de-
 liver, as a sermon.
PREACHED (preechd), *a.* Announced in public
 discourse; inculcated.

i, 2, &c., long.—i, 2, &c., short—CURE, FIRE, LISA, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

PREACHER, n. One who preaches or inculcates with earnestness.

PREACHING, n. Act of delivering a discourse; a public religious discourse.

PRE-ADAM-ITE, n. One who lived before Adam; one who holds that persons existed before Adam.

PRE-AD-MON-ISH, v. t. To warn beforehand; to admonish previously.

PRE-AN-NO-N-ITION (-nlah'un), *n.* Previous warning.

PRE-AM-BLE, n. Introductory writing, or such part of a statute giving the reasons and intent of the law; something previous.

PRE-AM-BLE, v. t. To introduce with previous remarks.

PRE-AM-BU-LA-TORY, a. Going before.

PREBEND, n. The stipend granted to a prebendary of a cathedral.

PREBEND-AL, a. Pertaining to a prebend.

PREBEND-ARY, n. The stipendiary of a cathedral or of a collegiate church.

PRE-CARIOUS, a. Held by a doubtful tenure; liable to fail or be lost at any moment.—*SYN.* Uncertain.—*Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain*. Derived originally from the Latin *precor*, it first signified "granted to entreaty," and hence "wholly dependent on the will of another." Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.

PRE-CARIOUS-LY, ad. Uncertainly; dependently.

PRE-CARIOUS-NESS, n. State of uncertainty; doubt; dependence.

PREC-A-TIVE, } a. Noting supplication; be-

PREC-A-TORY, } seaching.

PRE-CAUTION, n. Previous care or measure.

PRE-CAUTION, v. t. To warn beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good.

PRE-CAUTION-AL, } a. Consisting of previous

PRE-CAUTION-A-BY, } precaution.

PRE-CAUTIOUS, a. Taking preventive measures.

PRE-CEDE, v. t. To go before in rank or time: to cause something to go before.

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PRECINCT, n. A boundary; the territory or district within the limits of authority.

PRECIOUS (prehs'us), *a.* Of great price; of great value; much esteemed; used ironically, worthless; contemptible.

PRECIOUS-LY (prehs'us-ly), *ad.* To a great price; in irony, contemptibly.

PRECIOUS-NESS, n. Great value or worth.

PRECIPICE (pres'e-pis), *n.* A descent of land or rock, perpendicular or nearly so.

PRE-CIP-I-TA-BLE, a. That may be thrown down or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP-I-TANCE, } n. Great or rash haste.—

PRE-CIP-I-TAN-CY, } SYN. Hastiness; rashness; hurry.

PRE-CIP-I-TANT, a. Rash; hasty; rushing head long; unexpectedly brought on; *n.* that which precipitates a substance from its solution.

PRE-CIP-I-TANT-LY, ad. With great haste.

PRE-CIP-I-TATE, n. A substance thrown to the bottom of a vessel from a chemical solution.

PRE-CIP-I-TATE, v. t. To throw headlong; to hasten; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom of a vessel from solution.

PRE-CIP-I-TATE, v. t. To fall headlong; to fall as a sediment from a solution.

PRE-CIP-I-TATE, a. Very hasty; adopted without deliberation.—*TR.* Steep; headlong; rash; headstrong; violent.

PRE-CIP-I-TATE-LY, ad. In blind, rash haste.

PRE-CIP-I-TATION, n. Rash haste; a casting, falling, flowing, or rushing down; the throwing to the bottom any substance held in solution.

PRE-CIP-I-TATOR, n. One that urges on with vehemence or rashness.

PRE-CIP-I-TOUS, a. Very steep; headlong; hasty.

PRE-CIP-I-TOUS-LY, ad. With steep descent.

PRE-CIP-I-TOUS-NESS, n. Steepness of descent.

PRE-CISE, a. Having definite limits; being exact or accurate; over-nice; scrupulous. *See* ACCURATE and FORMAL. [*nicely*]

PRE-CISE-LY, ad. With exactness or accuracy;

PRE-CISE-NESS, n. The quality of exactness; nicety; formality. *See* PRECISION.

PRE-CISION (-shun), *n.* Strict conformity to rule as opposed to every thing vague, indefinite, or uncertain, as precision of thought or language;

precision in military evolutions, &c.—*TR.* *Precision* is always used in a good sense; *preciseness* is frequently taken in a bad one, especially when applied to persons or their conduct, denoting an excess of nicety, formal manners, &c. *Precise* is also sometimes applied to individuals in the sense of over-strict or scrupulous in trifles.

PRE-CISIVE, a. Exactly limiting.

PRE-CLUDE ('28), *v. t.* To prevent from entering or from taking place.

PRE-CLU-SION (-klu'shun), *n.* Act of shutting out; the state of being prevented from entering, enjoying, &c.

PRE-CLU-SIVE, a. Preventing beforehand.

PRE-CLU-SIVE-LY, ad. With hinderance by anticipation.

PRE-COUCIOUS (-kshus), *a.* Ripe or mature before the proper or natural time; premature; forward.

PRE-COUCIOUS-LY, ad. With premature ripeness or forwardness.

PRE-COCITY, } n. Rapid or too early

PRE-COUCIOUS-NESS, } growth or ripeness.

PRE-COG-I-TATE, v. t. To consider or contrive beforehand.

PRE-COG-NITION (-nlah'un), *n.* Previous knowledge.

PRE-CON-CEIT (-kon-seet'), *n.* Opinion formed beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEIVE (-seev'), *v. t.* To form a previous notion or idea.

PRE-CON-CEPTION (-shun), *n.* An idea or notion formed beforehand.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—*ô as i; ô as j; s as z; ô as sh; this.*

- PRE-CON-CERT** (13), *v. t.* To concert or settle beforehand.
- PRE-CON-CERTED**, *a.* Previously planned.
- PRE-CON-TRACT**, *n.* A prior covenant or bargain.
- PRE-CUR'SOR**, *n.* He or that which precedes and indicates an event.—*Syn.* Fore-runner; harbinger; omen; sign.
- PRE-CUR'SO-RY**, *a.* Preceding or indicating something to follow.
- PRE-DACEOUS** (-dâ'shus), *a.* Living by plunder.
- PRÉ'DAL**, *a.* Pertaining to prey; practising plunder.
- PRED'A-TO-RI-LY**, *ad.* Like a plunderer.
- PRED'A-TO-RY**, *a.* Characterized by plundering; pillaging; ravenous.
- PRE-DE-CEASE**, *v. t.* To die before.
- PRED-E-CES'SOR**, *n.* One who goes before another in the same office, &c.
- PRE-DE-SIGN**, *v. t.* To design previously.
- PRE-DES-TI-NÁ'RI-AN**, *n.* One who believes in predestination.
- PRE-DES-TI-NÁ'RI-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to predestination.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE**, *a.* Foreordained.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATE**, *v. t.* To appoint or ordain
- PRE-DES-TINE**, *v. t.* beforehand.—*Syn.* To pre-determine; foreordain; decree.
- PRE-DES-TI-NATION**, *n.* The act of foreordaining events; the doctrine of foreordination; the unchangeable purpose of God.
- PRE-DES-TI-NÁTOR**, *n.* One who foreordains; one who holds to foreordination.
- PRE-DE-TERM'IN-ATE** (13), *a.* Determined beforehand
- PRE-DE-TERM-IN-ÁTION**, *n.* Previous determination.
- PRE-DE-TERM'INE**, *v. t.* To determine or settle in purpose or counsel beforehand.
- PRED'IAL**, *a.* Belonging to land or farms; as predial estate, *i. e.* real estate.
- PRED-I-CÁ-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* The quality or state of being predicable.
- PREDI-CÁ-BLE**, *a.* That may be affirmed or be attributed to.
- PREDI-CÁ-BLE**, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing, as *genus, species, difference, proportion, and accident.*
- PRE-DI-CÁ-MENT**, *n.* A series or order; class; state; particular condition; unfortunate state.
- PREDI-CÁNT**, *n.* One who affirms any thing.
- PREDI-CÁTE**, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject; *a.* predicated.
- PREDI-CÁTE**, *v. t.* To affirm one thing of another, as to predicate whiteness of snow. Predicate is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, *viz.*, when we affirm one thing of another; hence, improperly used in the sense of founding upon.
- PRED-I-CÁTION**, *n.* An affirmation; the act of affirming.
- PREDI-CÁ-TO-RY**, *a.* Affirmative; positive.
- PRE-DI-ET**, *v. t.* To tell beforehand something that is to happen; to foretell; to prophesy.
- PRE-DICTED**, *a.* Told before the event.
- PRE-DICTION** (-dik'shun), *n.* A previous declaration of a future event.—*Syn.* Prophecy; prognostication; augury; soothsaying.
- PRE-DICTIVE**, *a.* Noting a previous declaration of an event; foretelling; prophetic.
- PRE-DICTOR**, *n.* One who foretells or prophesies.
- PRE-DILECTION**, *n.* Previous liking or prepossession of mind.
- PRE-DIS-POSE**, *v. t.* To incline or arrange beforehand.
- PRE-DIS-PO-SI'TION** (-sish'un), *n.* Previous propensity or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.
- PRE-DOMI-NANCE**, *n.* Prevalence over others; superiority in power, influence, &c.; ascendancy.
- PRE-DOMI-NANT**, *a.* Having superiority in strength, influence, or authority.—*Syn.* Superior; ascendant; prevalent.
- PRE-DOMI-NANT-LY**, *ad.* With superior strength or influence.
- PRE-DOMI-NÁTE**, *v. t.* To prevail; to be superior in strength, &c.; to have controlling influence.
- PRE-E-LECT**, *v. t.* To elect previously.
- PRE-E-LECTION**, *n.* Choice by previous determination of the will.
- PRE-EM-I-NENCE**, *n.* Priority in place or rank; superiority of excellence or influence sometimes superiority in a bad sense, as *pre-eminence* in crime.
- PRE-EM-I-NENT**, *a.* Surpassing others.
- PRE-EM-I-NENT-LY**, *ad.* In a superior or greater degree.
- PRE-EMPTION** (-êmp'shun), *n.* The act or privilege of buying before others. A *pre-emption right* is the privilege of an actual settler on public lands to obtain them by purchase in preference to other bidders.
- PREEN**, *v. t.* To clean and adjust the feathers, as birds.
- PRE-EN-GAGE**, *v. t.* To engage by previous contract or influence.
- PRE-EN-GÁGE-MENT**, *n.* A prior obligation; a previous attachment or affection.
- PRE-ESTÁBLISH**, *v. t.* To settle beforehand.
- PRE-ESTÁBLISH-MENT**, *n.* Prior settlement.
- PRE-EX-IST** (pré-egz-ist'), *v. t.* To exist beforehand or before something else.
- PRE-EX-ISTENCE**, *n.* Existence before something else, or of the soul before the body.
- PRE-EX-ISTENT**, *a.* Existing previously; preceding in existence.
- PRE-EX-ISTING**, *a.* Existing before.
- PREFACE**, *n.* The introduction to a discourse, book, &c.; something introductory; preamble; prologue.
- PREFACE**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To introduce by preliminary remarks.
- PREFÁ-CER**, *n.* One who makes a preface.
- PREFÁ-TO-RY**, *a.* Introductory to a book, &c.; pertaining to a preface.
- PREFECT**, *n.* A governor or commander in a province or city.
- PREFECT-SHIP**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
- PREFECT-URE**, *n.* A prefect.
- PREFE'R** (13), *v. t.* To esteem above others; to advance to office; to present; to choose, which see.
- PREFE'R-A-BLE**, *a.* Eligible before another; of better quality; more excellent or desirable.
- PREFE'R-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.
- PREFE'R-A-BLY**, *ad.* In or by preference.
- PREFE'R-ENCE**, *n.* Estimation or choice of one thing above or rather than another.
- PREFE'RMENT**, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station; superior place or office.
- PRE-FIG-URÁTION**, *n.* Previous representation by similitude.
- PRE-FIG-URÁ-TIVE**, *a.* Showing before by types and similitude.
- PRE-FIG-URE** (-fig'yur), *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.
- PRE-FIX**, *v. t.* To place before or at the beginning; to set or appoint beforehand.
- PREFIX**, *n.* A letter or word put to the beginning of another.
- PRE-FLÁ-ORÁTION**, *n.* The arrangement of the floral envelopes before their expansion.
- PRE-FORMÁ-TIVE**, *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word.
- PRE-FUL-GEN-CY**, *n.* Superior brightness.
- PREGNA-BLE**, *a.* That may be forced or taken.
- PREGNÁNCY**, *n.* A state of being with young; fertility; inventive power.
- PREGNANT**, *a.* Being with young; fertile; full of consequence.—*Syn.* Teeming; big; great; fruitful; inventive.

[illegible]

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—C as K; ô as J; s as z; ôh as sh; THIS.

PREP-O-SITION-AL (-ish'ân-), *a.* Pertaining to prepositions.
PRE-POSITIVE, *a.* Put before; *n.* that which is placed before; a prefix.
PRE-POS-SESS' (-pos-sēs' or poz-zēs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy, as ground, &c., or the mind or heart; to bias or influence in favour of.
PRE-POS-SESSING or **PRE-POS-SESSING**, *a.* Tending or adapted to invite favour.
PRE-POS-SESSION or **PRE-POS-SESSION**, *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion; effect of preconceived opinion; effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.—*Syn.* Preoccupancy; prejudgment; bias; bent.
PRE-POSTER-IOUS, *a.* Contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; marked by folly or absurdity.—*Syn.* Perverted; irrational; foolish; absurd.
PREPUCE, *n.* The foreskin.
PRE-REQUI-SITE (-rē'kwē-zit), *a.* Previously necessary or required.
PRE-REQUI-SITE, *a.* Something previously necessary, or demanded by the end proposed.
PRE-ROGA-TIVE, *a.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege or right. See **PRIVILEGE**.
PRESAGE or **PRESAGE**, *n.* Something that foreshadows an event.—*Syn.* Prognostic; omen; token; sign.
PRESAGE, *v. t.* To indicate by a present fact what is to follow.—*Syn.* To foreshow; foretell; predict; prophesy.
PRES-AG-ER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower.
PRESBY-TER, *n.* An elder; an officer of the Christian Church next above a deacon.
PRESBY-TERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising presbyters.
PRESBY-TERIAN, *a.* One that belongs to the Presbyterian Church; one that maintains ordination and government by presbyters.
PRESBY-TERI-AN-ISM, *n.* System of faith and government of Presbyterians.
PRESBY-TER-Y, *n.* A body of elders; in Presbyterian government, an ecclesiastical court, consisting of all the pastors within a certain district, and a ruling elder from each church.
PRES-ENCE (prē'shē-ence), *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowledge.
PRES-IENT (prē'shē-ent), *a.* Foreknowing.
PRES-IND, *v. t.* To cut off; to abstract.
PRES-SCRIBE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To direct as a remedy; to give law; set or lay down as a rule; to claim by immemorial use.—*Syn.* To command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.
PRES-CRIBED, *a.* Ordered; set; *n.* a direction.
PRES-SCRIPT, *n.* tion; precept; model prescribed.
PRES-SCRIPTION, *n.* The act of directing by rules; that which is prescribed; medical direction of remedies; claim by long use.
PRES-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Consisting in long usage; pleading the countenance and authority of custom.
PRES-ENCE, *n.* The existence of a person in a certain place; a being face to face or near; state of being in view; personal appearance; reception by a superior.—*Syn.* Approach; sight; port; mien; demeanour; air.
PRES-EN-SATION, *n.* Previous sensation.
PRES-ENT, *a.* Being in a certain place; now existing; ready at hand; here.—*Syn.* At hand; on hand.—We speak of a person being at hand, *i. e.*, near by, and thus virtually present. We speak also of a merchant's having goods on hand.
PRES-ENT, *n.* Something presented or given; the present time.—*Syn.* Gift; benefaction; donative; donation, which see.
PRES-ENT, *v. t.* To set or place before a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer for gratuitous reception; to favour with gifts; to name for an office; to lay before a public body for consideration; to hold forth firearms; to indict.—*Syn.* To introduce; give; prefer; show.

PRE-SENTA-BLE, *a.* That may be presented.
PRES-ENT-ATION, *n.* The act of presenting, exhibition; the gift of a benefice.
PRES-ENT-EE, *n.* One who is presented to a benefice.
PRES-ENTIENT, *a.* Having previous perception or sensation.
PRES-ENT-IMENT, *n.* Previous conception, sentiment, opinion, or apprehension.
PRES-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a short time or soon after.—*Syn.* Directly; speedily; shortly; soon; immediately.
PRES-ENTMENT, *n.* Act of presenting; appearance to the view; in law, notice or accusation by a grand jury.
PRES-ER-VATION, *n.* Act of preserving or of securing from injury, decay, &c.
PRES-ERVA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power, **PRES-ERVA-TORY**, *a.* quality, or tendency of preserving or keeping from injury; *n.* that which preserves or has power to do it.
PRES-ERVE (pre-zērv'), *v. t.* To secure from injury or destruction; to keep in safety or from decay; to maintain throughout, as appearances.—*Syn.* To save; defend; uphold; keep, which see.
PRES-ERVE (pre-zērv'), *n.* Fruit preserved in sugar or syrup.
PRES-ER-VER, *a.* One who preserves.
PRES-IDE (-zide), *v. t.* To be set over for authority; to direct, control, or govern.
PRES-IDENT-IAL, *n.* Superintendency; office of president; term of his office.
PRES-IDENT, *n.* A presiding officer; head of a state or of colleges, &c.; the chief magistrate in the United States.
PRES-IDENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president.
PRES-IDENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of president; the term for which he holds his office.
PRES-ID-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to or having a **PRES-ID-IAL-RY**, *n.* garrison.
PRES-IGNIFY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand.
PRESS, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To urge or strain with force or weight, or in motion; to hurry; to embrace closely; to urge with importunity; to press into service; to approach unreasonably; to push with force.—*Syn.* To crush; gripe; squeeze; constrain; straiten; impress.
PRESS, *n.* Literally, an urgency or crowding, as a press of business, a press of people; a forcing of men into service; a case for clothes; an instrument for pressing; the printing press; the art or business of printing; the conductors of the public press collectively.
PRESS-ER, *n.* One who presses or works at a press.
PRESS-GANG, *n.* A detachment of seamen under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy.
PRESSING, *a.* Urgent; distressing; *n.* the act or operation of applying force to bodies.
PRESSING-LY, *ad.* With great force; urgently.
PRESS-MAN, *n.* The man who works the press in printing.
PRESS-MON-EE (-mūn-ny), *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service.
PRESSURE (prēsh'ūr), *n.* Act of pressing or urging; weight; force acting on or against; constraining power or influence; urgency; impression. High pressure in a steam-engine is pressure greater than that of the atmosphere; low pressure, not greater.
PRESS-WORK, *n.* The operation of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of the press.
PRES-TIGE, *n.*; pl. **PRES-TIGES**. An impression in one's favour arising from his antecedents; expectation; charm; illusion.
PRES-TO, *ad.* In music, quick; lively.
PRES-SUM-A-BLE (-sūm'a-bl), *a.* That may be presumed.
PRES-SUME (-sūme), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To suppose to be true without positive proof; to venture without permission; to form confident opinions or make arrogant attempts.

1. 1. 6c., long.—1. 1. 6c., short.—*CHIEF, FEAR, LAST, FEAR, WENT; THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, NINE, ETC.*

PRE-SENCE, *a.* One who presumes, an arrogant person.

PRE-SUMING, *a.* Venturing without permission; too confident; unreasonably bold.—*Srs.* Presumptuous; forward; arrogant.

PRE-SUMPTION (*pré-sûmshun*), *a.* Supposition grounded on probability; blind or unreasonable confidence; arrogance.

PRE-SUMPTIVE, *a.* Assumed to exist, supposed; grounded on probable evidence.

PRE-SUMPTUOUS (*pré-sûmpt-yûs*), *a.* Rashly bold; founded on presumption; unduly confident.—*Srs.* Fool-hardy; rash; forward; arrogant; insolent.

PRE-SUMPTUOUSLY, *ad.* With rash confidence.

PRE-SUMPTUOUSNESS, *a.* Rash confidence; arrogance.

PRE-SUP-POSAL (*pré-sûp-pôzhal*), *a.* Previous supposal.

PRE-SUP-POSE, *v. t.* To suppose as previous.

PRE-SUP-POSITION (*pré-sûp-pôzishun*), *a.* Supposition previous.

PRE-TENCE, *a.* A show of what is not real; a holding out of something false or feigned; claim to virtue, design.—*Srs.* Pretent.—*a.* Pretence, pretension, is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth; a pretent (*pré-ténshun*), is something shown up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or ends of action. The party of the Pharisees was all a pretence, and their long prayers were a pretence to conceal their hypocrisy. This word is spelled by many pretense like others of the same class, and in conformity with its derivatives; but pretence yet prevails.

PRE-TEND, *v. t. or v. t.* Laterally, to reach or stretch forward; hence, to hold out, as a false appearance; to offer or do something feigned; to make a claim, wish to.—*Srs.* To feign; counterfeit; assume.

PRE-TENDED, *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical.

PRE-TENDER, *a.* One who lays claim falsely or who makes a show of something not real.

PRE-TENSION (*pré-ténshun*), *a.* Claim, true or false, pretense.

PRE-TENTIOUS (*pré-ténshyûs*), *a.* Making great pretensions, as a pretentious reviewer, a pretentious style; arrogant; presumptuous.

PRE-TEXT, *a.* prefix, denotes past or beyond.

PRE-TER-IM-PERFECT, *a.* In grammar, noting time not perfectly past.

PRE-TER-IT, or **PRE-TER-ITE**, *a.* Past or perfectly past, as applied to the tense of a verb which expresses an action perfectly past or finished, often as just completed, without specifying the time.

PRE-TER-ITION (*pré-ter-lah'un*), *a.* Act of passing or state of being passed; a figure in rhetoric by which, as passing over, we summarily mention a thing.

PRE-TER-MISSION (*pré-ter-mish'un*), *a.* A passing by; omission.

PRE-TER-MIT, *v. t.* To pass by; to omit.

PRE-TER-NATURAL (*pré-ter-nat'yû-ral*), *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural; irregular. See **SUPERNATURAL**.

PRE-TER-NATURAL-LY, *ad.* So as to be beyond what is natural.

PRE-TER-PERFECT (13), *a.* More than perfect or finished.

PRE-TER-PLU-PERFECT, *a.* Past before another past event.

PRE-TEXT or **PRE-TEXT**, *a.* False appearance; ostensible reason assigned or assumed as a cover for the real one.—*Srs.* Guise; mask; colour; cloak; show; excuse; pretence, which see.

PRETOR, *a.* A Roman judge; a magistrate.

PRE-TORIAL, *a.* Belonging to a pretor; judicial.

PRE-TORSHIP, *a.* The office of a pretor.

PRE-TTILY (*pré-tte-ly*), *ad.* Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly.

PRE-TTINESS (*pré-tte-ness*), *a.* Neatness or beauty without dignity; decency.

PRETTY (*pré-ty*), *a.* Having good looks or pleasing appearance as a derivative from that beauty; neat; handsome; fine.

PRETTY, *ad.* In a small degree; thoroughly.

PRE-VAIL, *v. t.* To gain the advantage over; to have power; to overcome.

PRE-VAILING, *a.* Having more influence, efficacy, or success; more common or present.—*Srs.* Prevalent; predominant; over-ruling; efficacious; successful.

PRE-VALENCY, *a.* Superior strength, influence, efficacy.

PRE-VALENT, *a.* Predominant; powerful; most general; extensively existing.

PRE-VALENTLY, *ad.* Powerfully; firmly.

PRE-VAIL-ATE, *v. t.* To skillfully turn the truth; to avoid giving a direct answer; to shuffle; to quibble.—*Srs.* To evade; to equivocate.—One who evades a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to some other point; he who evades the words which have a double meaning; he who prevaricates, straddles the point; talks around the question, trying to disguise nothing.

PRE-VARI-CATION, *a.* Act of quibbling; deviation from the plain truth.

PRE-VARI-CATOR, *a.* One who quibbles.

PRE-VENT, *v. t.* To stop the approach, access, or performance of any thing.—*Srs.* To hinder; to preclude; to deter; to obstruct; to anticipate.

PRE-VENTABLE, *a.* That may be prevented.

PRE-VENTER, *a.* One who prevents.

PRE-VENTION (*pré-venshun*), *a.* The act of hindering; obstruction; anticipation.

PRE-VENTION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent.

PRE-VENTIVE, *a.* Hindering; that guards against; preservative.

PRE-VENTIVE, *a.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the approach of. To speak of a preventive instead of a preservative is a gross, but not an uncommon error.

PRE-VENTIVE-SERVICE, *a.* The duty of guarding the coast against smuggling; the armed police who perform it.

PRE-VIOUS, *a.* Going before in time; being or happening before something else.—*Srs.* Preceding; prior; anterior; foregoing; former.

PRE-VISION (*pré-vishun*), *a.* The act or state of foreknowledge; foresight.

PREY (*pré*), *a.* Goods taken by force in war; something seized by violence to be devoured.—*Srs.* Spoil; plunder; booty.

PREY (*pré*), *v. t.* With or upon, to seize or plunder; to feed; to corrode or cause to pine away, as grief preys on the body and spirits.

PRICE, *a.* Value set or demanded; sum asked or taken for what is sold; current value; estimation; reward.

PRICE, *v. t.* To set a price on.

PRICE-CURRENT, *a.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, bills of exchange, &c.

PRICELESS, *a.* Beyond price; also, having no value.—*Srs.* Invaluable; inestimable.

PRICK, *v. t. or v. t.* To pierce with a pointed instrument, &c.; to erect any pointed thing, as the ears; to affect with sharp pain; to mark out by a puncture; to make or become acid.—*Srs.* To spur; goad; incite; stimulate. [pain.]

PRICK, *a.* A puncture; sharp point; a sharp instrument.

PRICKING, *a.* Sensation of stinging; pain; piercing as with a sharp point.

PRICKLE (*prítkl*), *a.* Sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.

PRICKLY-NESS, *a.* State of having many prickles.

PRICKLY, *a.* Full of prickles or sharp points.

PRICKLY-PEAR, *a.* Name of various species of cactus, covered with spines, &c.

PRICK-SONG, *a.* Music noted in contradistinction to that learned by ear.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—G AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

PRIDE, *n.* A high sense of superiority; inordinate self-esteem; insolent exultation; loftiness; that of which men are proud; self-respect.—*SYN.* Vanity.—Pride is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, &c.; vanity is the love of being admired. Pride is, etymologically, a being "puffed up," and denotes an inflated spirit of self-importance, with a corresponding contempt for others; vanity is etymologically, "emptiness," because nothing can be more empty or delusive as a source of enjoyment, so that Swift has truly said, "Vanity is the food of fools." Pride makes us esteem ourselves; vanity seeks the praise of others; pride is more common among men, vanity among women. If the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible.

PRIDE, *v. t.* To take pride; to boast; followed by a reciprocal pronoun, as *himself*.

PRIDE, *n.* One who searches narrowly.

PRIEST (preest), *n.* One who officiates at the altar or in offering sacrifices; one who is set apart to the ministry of the Gospel, or who serves in a sacred office; a presbyter.

PRIESTCRAFT (preest'v), *n.* The management of corrupt priests to gain power, &c.; pious fraud or imposition in religious concerns.

PRIESTESS, *n.* A female priest.

PRIESTHOD, *n.* The office of a priest; order of priests.

PRIEST-LIKE, } *a.* Like a priest: pertaining to
PRIESTLY, } or becoming a priest; sacerdotal.

PRIESTRID-DEN (-rid-dn), *a.* Governed by priests.

PRIG, *n.* A conceited fellow; a thief, *v. t.* to filch, to steal.

PRIG, *v. t.* To haggle about the price of any commodity; to importune. [*Scotch.*]

PRIGGISH, *a.* Having conceited manners; pert; saucy; affected.

PRIM, *a.* Primarily, strait; erect; hence, affecting great precision or nicety; formal; *v. t.* to deck with great nicety.

PRIMA-CY, *n.* The dignity of an archbishop; supremacy.

PRIMA DONNA, *n.* [*It.*] The first female singer in an opera.

PRIMAGE, *n.* A small duty, payable to the masters and mariners of a ship, originally, primary.

PRIMAL, *a.* First; early; original; primary.

PRIMA-RILY, *ad.* Originally; at first; in the first intention.

PRIMA-RY, *a.* First in order of time, in dignity, or importance; preparatory to something higher.—*SYN.* Original; chief; principal; lowest primitive; elemental.

PRIMA-RY, *n.* That which stands first or highest in rank or importance.

PRIMATE, *n.* An archbishop; the chief ecclesiastic in a national church.

PRIMATE-SHIP, *n.* Office or dignity of a primate.

PRIMATIAL (-má'shal), } *a.* Pertaining to a pri-
PRIMATICAL, } mate.

PRIME, *a.* First in order of time, rank, dignity, excellence, or value.—*SYN.* Original; early; principal; excellent.

PRIME, *n.* The dawn of the day; best part; spring; the spring-time of life; height; the utmost perfection; one of certain numbers used to express ratios of chemical combinations.

PRIME, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay a train of powder; to lay the first colour in painting.

PRIMER, *n.* The first book for children.

PRIMEVAL, *a.* Original; primitive; first.

PRIMING, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first colour laid in painting; hot water carried along with the steam from the boilers into the cylinders; acceleration of the tides.

PRIM-TIAL (-mish'al), *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIMI-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the beginning or early times; affectedly solemn; noting that from which others are derived.—*SYN.* Primary; original; first; radical; antiquated.

PRIMI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being original.

PRIM'NESS, *n.* Preciseness; affected formality.

PRIMO-GENI-AL, *a.* First born; made or generated.—*SYN.* Original; primary; constituent, elemental.

PRIMO-GENI-TOR, *n.* The first father.

PRIMO-GENI-TURE, *n.* The state of being first born; first birth; seniority by birth.

PRIMO'DIAL, *a.* First in order; original

PRIM'ROSE, *n.* An early flowering plant.

PRIMUS, *n.* First; chief.

PRINCE, *n.* A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.

PRINCE OF WALES, *n.* Eldest son of the English Sovereign.

PRINCE-DOM (prince'dum), *n.* The rank, dignity, or state of a prince.

PRINCE-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling or becoming a
PRINCELY, } prince; having the rank of
princes; very large.—*SYN.* Royal; grand; noble; stately; magnificent.

PRINCESS, *n.* A female sovereign; the consort of a prince; a king's daughter.

PRINCI-PAL, *a.* Highest in rank, character, or respectability; most important or considerable.—*SYN.* Chief; capital; great; cardinal; essential; main.

PRINCI-PAL, *n.* A chief man; a chief instructor in an academy, &c.; a capital sum; one primarily engaged; an organ-stop.

PRINCI-PAL-I-TY, *n.* A prince's domain; sovereignty.

PRINCI-PAL-LY, *ad.* In the most important respect; above all.

PRIN-CI-P-A, *n. pl.* [*L.*] First principles; constituent parts; rudiments.

PRIN-CI-PLE, *n.* Something primary or fundamental in respect to something else; hence, an operative cause; a general or settled truth, or rule of action; that which supports an assertion, an action, &c.—*SYN.* Doctrine; element; ground; motive; tenet; rule.

PRIN-CI-PLE, *v. t.* To instruct in principles; to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINK, *v. t.* and *v. i.* To dress for show; to put on airs or adjust to ostentation.

PRINT, *v. t.* and *v. i.* To mark or form by impression; to stamp; to use the art of typography.

PRINT, *n.* A mark made by pressure; the impression made by types; that which impresses its form on any thing; the figure of any thing made by impression; a plaster cast of a flat ornament; a newspaper; prints, in the plural, engravings; printed calicoes; out of print, when no copies of a work are left on sale.

PRINTER, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers, or who impresses letters or figures with copper plates; one who stamps or prints cloths with figures.

PRINTING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing characters or figures; typography.

PRINTING-INK, *n.* Ink for printing books, &c.

PRINTING-MACHINE, *n.* A printing-press worked by machinery.

PRINTING-PRESS, *n.* A press for printing books, &c.

PRIORE, *a.* Coming before in the order of time.—*SYN.* Previous; former; preceding; foregoing; antecedent; a. the superior of a priory.

PRIORE-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior.

PRIORE-SS, *n.* A female superior of a priory of nuns.

PRIORE-TY, *n.* The state of being first in time, rank, or place.—*SYN.* Antecedence; precedence; pre-eminence; preference.

PRIORE-Y, *n.* A monastic institution in dignity next below an abbey. See CLOISTER.

PRISM (prim), *n.* A solid whose bases are similar, equal, parallel plane figures, and whose sides

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLIM, FLY, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVE,

are parallelograms; a glass in the form of a prism used in optics.

PRI-SMATIC (pris-mat'ik), *a.* Like or formed by a prism; noting the seven colours into which a ray of light is decomposed by a prism.

PRI-SMOID, *n.* A body somewhat like a prism.

PRISON (pris'zn), *n.* A jail; a place of confinement; *v. t.* to shut up; to restrain from liberty.

—*SYN.* To confine; imprison; captivate; enchain.

PRISON-RACE, *n.* A kind of sport depending on swiftness in running, called also prison-bars.

PRISON-ER (pris'zn-er), *n.* One under arrest; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained.

PRISON-HOUSE (pris'zn-), *n.* A jail; a hold; a house in which prisoners are confined.

PRISTINE (pristin), *a.* Pertaining to an earlier state or period.—*SYN.* Original; first; primitive; old; former.

PRITH/EE, corruption of pray thee.

PRIVACY (pri- or priv-), *n.* Withdrawal from company; concealment of what is said or done.

—*SYN.* Secrecy; solitude; retirement; seclusion.

PRIVATE, *a.* Peculiar to one's self or to a joint number; sequestered from company; not publicly known; not invested with office; personal.

—*SYN.* Secret; secluded; retired; separate; solitary.

PRIVATEER, *n.* A ship of a private citizen commissioned to take prizes; *v. t.* to cruise in a privateer.

PRIVATE-LY, *ad.* In private; secretly.

PRIVATE-NESS, *n.* A state of living or being in retirement; privacy.

PRIVATION, *n.* Act of depriving; act of being deprived; absence of something necessary for comfort; want.

PRIVATIVE, *a.* Causing privation or loss; depending on the absence of something not positive.

PRIVATIVE, *n.* That of which the essence is the absence of something; a prefix to a word giving it a negative meaning. [thing.]

PRIVATIVE-LY, *ad.* By the absence of something.

PRIVET, *n.* A shrub with long branches, used for hedges.

PRIVILEGE, *n.* Peculiar advantage; some right or immunity not common to others.—*SYN.* Privilege. —*Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law (*privata lege*), and hence it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity not enjoyed by the world at large.

Privilege, among the Romans, was the right of speaking first, and hence it denotes a right of precedence, of doing certain acts or enjoying certain privileges to the exclusion of others. It is the privilege of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion; it is the privilege of a parent to govern and direct his offspring; the privileges of Parliament, the privileges of the crown.

PRIVILEGE, *v. t.* To invest with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIVILEGE, *ad.* In a secret manner; clandestinely; privately.

PRIVILEGE, *n.* Private knowledge, or knowledge with another of a private concern, such as may imply concurrence; *privities*, *pl.* the secret parts.

PRIVY, *a.* Not public or not shown; privately knowing; admitted to secrets of state.

PRIVY, *n.* A partaker; a necessary.

PRIZE, *n.* Literally, that which is taken from an enemy in war; hence, any thing gained in rivalry; the money drawn by a lottery ticket.—*SYN.* Premium.

PRIZE, *v. t.* To set or estimate the value of, as to prize goods; to value highly; to esteem.

PRO, a prefix, signifies *before* or *forth*.

PRO OR CON, [*L.*] For or against.

PROA, *n.* A vessel used in the South Seas.

PROBABILITY, *n.* An appearance of truth; any thing that has the appearance of truth.—*SYN.* Likeness; credibility; likelihood; chance.

PROBABLE, *a.* Likely to be or to be true.

PROBABLY, *ad.* In all likelihood.

PROBANG, *n.* An instrument of whalebone and sponge for removing obstructions in the throat, &c.

PROBATE, *a.* Relating to the proving of a will, &c. A probate office is one where wills are proved and declared to be valid.

PROBATE, *n.* The act or jurisdiction of proving the genuineness and validity of wills.

PROBATION, *n.* Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; moral trial; preparatory trial, as of a licentiate.

PROBATION-AL, } *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBATION-ARY, }

PROBATION-ER, *n.* One who is upon trial.

PROBATIVE, } *a.* Serving for proof or relating

PROBATORY, } to it.

PROBE, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for examining wounds, &c.

PROBE, *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search to the bottom; to scrutinize.

PROBITY, *n.* Consistent and uniform uprightness; strict and approved virtue; rectitude.—*SYN.* Integrity.

—*Probit* (from *probus*) means, etymologically, virtue which has been tried and proved genuine. Hence it denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach and can not enforce.

Integrity (from *integer*, entire or unbroken) denotes a whole-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favour one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

PROBLEM, *n.* A question for solution.

PROBLEM-ATICAL, *a.* Characterized by doubt and uncertainty.—*SYN.* Doubtful; undecided; questionable; uncertain.

PROBLEM-ATICAL-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully.

PROBOSCIS, *n.* The trunk of an elephant, &c.

PROBOSCIS, *n.* Pertness; impudence.

PROCEEDURE (proed'yur), *n.* Act, manner, or result of proceeding.—*SYN.* Process; transaction; course; conduct.

PROCEED, *v. i.* To move or pass forward; to come from a source; to make progress; to begin and carry on; to have a course; to be produced, &c.—*SYN.* To progress; arise; issue; advance.

PROCEEDING, *n.* Movement or advance from one thing to another; a step taken in business; in the plural, a course of measures, steps, &c.

PROCEEDS or **PROCEEDS**, *n. pl.* Value or produce of sales; issue; rents; amount.

PROCESS (pro'ess), *n.* A moving or operation; series of changes in growth; a course of proceeding; methodical arrangement; a protuberance or projecting part of a bone.

PROCESSION (pro'shun), *n.* Act of proceeding; a solemn train of persons.

PROCESSION-AL (pro'shun-), } *a.* Pertaining to

PROCESSION-ARY, } or consisting in procession.

PROCES-VERBAL (pro'sa-var'bal), [Fr.] An authentic minute of an official act, &c.

PROCI-DENCE, *n.* A falling down.

PROCLAIM, *v. t.* To publish solemnly; to declare with honour; to make public; to denounce.—*SYN.* To advertise; publish; promulgate; announce, which see.

PROCLAMATION, *n.* A publication by authority; official notice given to the public; declaration of a sovereign or magistrate made public; a written or printed official notice.

PROCLIVITY, *n.* A bending forward to or toward; inclination.—*SYN.* Propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness.

PROCONSUL, *n.* A Roman governor of a province with a consular power.

PROCONSULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.

DOVE, WOLF, BOYK; BULE, BULL; V'CIUOS.—GAS K; ÉAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; THIS.

PRO-CONSUL-ATE, } n. The office or term of
PRO-CONSUL-SHIP, } office of a proconsul.

PRO-CRASTI-NATE, v. t. or r. i. To put off from day to day; to defer to a future time; to be dilatory.—SYN. To delay; postpone; protract; retard.

PRO-CRASI-TI-NATION, n. Delay; a putting off to a future time.—SYN. Postponement; a deferring; adjournment, &c.

PRO-CRASI-TI-NÁ-TOE, n. One who defers any thing to a future time.

PRO-CE-RE-ANT, a. Having or exercising the power to generate or produce.

PRO-CE-RE-ATE, v. t. To generate and produce.
PRO-CE-RA-TION, n. The act of procreating; generation and production of young.

PRO-CE-RE-A-TIVE, a. Generative; having the power to beget.

PRO-CE-RE-A-TOE, n. One who begets, produces, or makes.

PRO-CRUS-TE-AN, a. Relating to Procrustes, or his mode of stretching or shortening his victims.

PRO-CTOR, n. An attorney in a spiritual court; an officer of the English universities.

PRO-TO-RIAL, a. Pertaining to a proctor; magisterial.

PRO-CUM-BENT, a. Lying down; trailing.
PRO-CUM-A-BLE, a. Obtainable.

PRO-CU-RA-CY, } n. Act of procuring; manage-
PRO-CU-RATION, } ment.

PRO-CU-RÁ-TOR, n. One who manages for another; the title of the Roman governor of a province.

PRO-CURE, v. t. To get by request, loan, labour, effort, or purchase; to bring about an effect; to cause to come or bring on; to draw to.—SYN. To acquire; obtain; gain; win; earn; attract.

PRO-CURE-MENT, n. Act of obtaining or causing to be effected.

PRO-CURE-R, n. One who procures; a pander.

PRO-CURE-SS, n. A female who procures; a bawd.

PROD, n. A light cross-bow; a goad; an awl.

PRO-DI-GAL, a. Given to lavish expenditures; not frugal or economical; expended without necessity; very liberal.—SYN. Wasteful; extravagant; excessive; profuse, which see.

PRO-DI-GAL, n. A spendthrift; one extravagant.

PRO-DI-GÁ-LI-TY, n. Lavish or needless expenditure; profuse or excessive liberality.—SYN. Extravagance; profusion; excess; lavishness; waste.

PRO-DI-GÁ-LY, ad. Profusely; lavishly.

PRO-DIG'LOUS (pro-did'jus), a. Very great; such as may seem a prodigy; fitted to excite wonder.—SYN. Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvellous.

PRO-DIG'LOUS-LY, ad. In an astonishing or enormous manner; extremely.

PRO-DIG-Y, n. A surprising thing; something to excite wonder, or from which omens are drawn; an animal, &c., out of the ordinary course of nature.—SYN. Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

PRO-DRO-MOS, a. Forerunning.

PRO-DUCE, v. t. To bring forward; to offer to view or notice, or exhibit to the public; to bring forth or into being, as an animal or vegetable; to furnish; to extend as a line.—SYN. To breed; rear; yield; exhibit; give; cause; make, &c.

PRO-DUCE (prod'duse), n. That which is produced or brought forth.—SYN. Product; amount.

PRO-DUCE-R, n. He or that which produces.

PRO-DUCI-BLE, a. Capable of being produced.

PRO-DUCT, n. That which is produced or made an effect or result; in arithmetic, the number resulting from multiplying two or more numbers.—SYN. Produce; production; work; fruit.

PRO-DUC-TION, n. Act of producing; that which is produced by nature or art.—SYN. Product; produce; fruit; work; performance.

PRO-DUCTIVE, a. Having power to produce; actually yielding; causing to exist.—SYN. Fertile; fruitful; generative; efficient.

PRO-DUCTI-VE-NESS, n. The state or quality of producing.

PRO-EM, n. Preface or preliminary observations to a book or writing.

PROF-A-NATION, n. A violation of something sacred; treating with abuse, disrespect, or irreverence.

PRO-FANE, a. Irreverent to God and to sacred things; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things; not sacred, pure, or holy; tending to bring reproach on religion.—SYN. Impious; ungodly; irreligious; unhallowed; secular.

PRO-FANE, v. t. To violate or treat with abuse, irreverence, or contempt of any thing sacred; to apply to temporal, common, or wrong uses or base purposes.—SYN. To desecrate; pollute; defile; violate; abuse; dishonour.

PRO-FANELY, ad. In a wicked, irreverent manner.

PRO-FANE-NESS, } n. Irreverence of things sa-
PRO-FAN-I-TY, } cred; irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.—SYN. Impiety; blasphemy; sacrilege; obscenity.

PRO-FANER, n. One who profanes.

PRO-FESS, v. t. To declare strongly; to make a show of sentiments; to claim openly skill in any art or science; to avow.

PRO-FESSED-LY, ad. By avowal; by avowed intention.

PRO-FESS-ION (-fesh'un), n. Open declaration; the business followed by any one, especially an employment requiring learning in distinction from a trade; the collective body of persons engaged in a calling.—SYN. Acknowledgment; avowal; employment; vocation; occupation; office.

PRO-FESS-ION-AL (-fesh'un-), a. Belonging to one's profession.

PRO-FES-SION-AL-LY, ad. By profession; in the way of one's profession.

PRO-FESS-OR, n. A public teacher or lecturer by profession; especially, a college officer who lectures or instructs in some particular branch of learning; one who makes a formal profession of religion. [Little used.]

PRO-FESS-OR-I-AL, a. Pertaining to a professor.

PRO-FESS-OR-SHIP, n. The office of a professor.

PRO-FE-CK, v. t. To propose for acceptance; to attempt of one's own accord.—SYN. To offer; tender; propose; essay.

PRO-FE-CK, n. An attempt; something proposed for acceptance by another.

PRO-FI'CIENCE (-fish'ence), } n. Advance in
PRO-FI'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-sy), } knowledge or in the acquisition of any art, &c.—SYN. Advancement; improvement; progress.

PRO-FI'CI-ENT (pro-fish'ent), n. One who has made advances in study or business.

PRO-FI-LE (prófil or prófeel), n. An outline; side view in painting or sculpture.

PRO-FIT, n. Literally, advance or gain; hence, accession of good; advantage; advance of price.—SYN. Benefit; emolument; gain; avails.

PRO-FIT, v. t. To advance the interests of; to improve.

PRO-FIT, v. i. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use to.

PRO-FIT-A-BLE, a. Yielding profit, benefit, or advantage.—SYN. Gainful; productive; serviceable; advantageous; improving.

PRO-FIT-A-BLY, ad. With profit or advantage.

PRO-FIT-LESS, a. Void of gain or advantage.

PRO-FI-LI-GA-CY, n. A vicious course of life; a state of abandonment in moral principle.

PRO-FI-LI-GATE, a. Shameless in wickedness or vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency.—SYN. Dissolute; depraved; dissipated; vile; abandon- ed, which see.

PRO-FI-LI-GATE, n. An abandoned wretch.

L, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CLAR, FIB, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD, MOVE.

PROFLUENT, *a.* Flowing on or forward.

PROFOUND, *a.* Being far below the surface; very lowly; intellectually deep; not superficial; reaching deeply into any science or branch of learning; deep in skill or having hidden qualities.—*SYN.* Deep; humble; learned; thorough; penetrating.

PROFOUND, *a.* The sea or ocean; an abyss.

PROFOUNDLY, *ad.* Deeply; with deep insight.

PROFOUNDNESS, *n.* Depth of place, or of

PROFUNDITY, *n.* knowledge or science.

PROFUSE, *a.* Liberal to excess; overabounding; exuberant.—*SYN.* Lavish; prodigal.—

Profuse denotes pouring out (as money, &c.) with

great fulness or exuberance, as *profuse* in his

expenditures, thanks, promises, &c.; *lavish* is

stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful ex-

cess, as *lavish* of his bounties, favours, praises,

&c.; *prodigal* is stronger still, denoting unme-

asured or reckless profusion, as *prodigal* of one's

strength, life, or blood to secure some object.

PROFUSELY, *ad.* In a lavish manner; prodig-

ally; with exuberance.

PROFUSENESS, *n.* The quality of prodigality;

waste.

PROFUSION (pro-fu'zhun), *n.* Great abundance;

lavish effusion; exuberant plenty.—*SYN.* Lavish-

ness; prodigality; extravagance; over-abundance;

exuberance.

PROG, *n.* Victuals obtained by shifts or begging,

one that shifts for his victuals.

PROGENITOR, *n.* An ancestor in the direct

line; a forefather.

PROGENY (prôj'en-y), *n.* Descendants of the

human kind, or the offspring of animals in gen-

eral; children; race.

PROGNATHOUS, *a.* Having jaws which project,

like those of the negro race.

PROGNOSIS, *n.* [Gr.] The art or act of fore-

telling the course and event of a disease by its

symptoms.

PROGNOSTIC, *a.* Indicating something future

by signs or symptoms.—*SYN.* Foreboding; fore-

showing.

PRO-NOSTIC, *a.* A sign of something to come;

the judgment formed of the course and event of

a disease by its symptoms, or a symptom thus

indicative; a foretelling.—*SYN.* Sign; omen;

presage; token.

PROGNOSTICATE, *v. t.* To indicate or tell

beforehand by present signs.—*SYN.* To fore-

show; foretell; foretoken; presage; predict;

prophecy.

PROGNOSTICATION, *n.* The act of foretelling;

a foretoken or previous sign.

PROGNOSTICATOR, *n.* One who foretells.

PROGRAMME (prô'gram), *n.* [Fr.] A bill ex-

hibiting a brief outline of some public perform-

ance.

PROGRESS, *n.* A course or a moving forward;

advance in business or knowledge; passage from

place to place; a journey of state.—*SYN.* Advance-

ment; improvement; proficiency; motion.

PROGRESS, *v. i.* To move forward; to advance;

to proceed or continue onward; to make improve-

ment.

PROGRESSION (grô'shun), *n.* Act of moving

forward; intellectual improvement; regular or

proportional advance in increase or decrease of

numbers or succession of sounds, &c.—*SYN.* Im-

provement; advancement; course.

PROGRESSIONAL, *a.* That advances; that is

in a state to advance.

PROGRESSIVE, *a.* Going onward; improving,

as the arts are *progressive*.—*SYN.* Advancing; on-

ward; forward.

PROGRESSIVELY, *ad.* With advances.

PROGRESSIVENESS, *n.* Advancement; im-

provement.

PROHIBIT, *v. t.* To interdict by authority, as the

law prohibits what is wrong.—*SYN.* To forbid.—

To forbid is Saxon, and is more familiar; to pro-

hibit is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent forbids a child to be out late at night; he prohibits his intercourse with the profane and vicious.

PROHIBITION (pro-he-bish'un), *n.* The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action.—*SYN.* Disallowance; interdict; inhibition; interdiction.

PROHIBITIVE, *a.* Forbidding; implying

PROHIBITORY, *a.* prohibition.

PROJECT, *v. t.* To throw out; to form a plan;

to draw or exhibit.—*SYN.* To contrive; devise;

plan; purpose; design; scheme; delineate.

PROJECT, *v. i.* To jut; to shoot forward.

PROJECT, *a.* Something proposed to be done.—

SYN. Design.—A project (from *pro* and *jacio*) is

something of a practical nature thrown out for

consideration as to its being done; a *design* (from

de and *signo*) is a project when matured and set-

tled as a thing to be accomplished. *See also*

SCHEME.

PROJECTILE, *a.* Impelling forward; impelled.

PROJECTILE, *n.* A body projected or thrown.

Projectiles, that part of mechanics which treats of

the motion of bodies thrown or driven through

the air.

PROJECTION (jek'shun), *n.* The act of throw-

ing; a projecting part of a building; a plan or

representation, as of a building.

PROJECTOR, *n.* One who plans or designs; one

who forms visionary schemes.

PROJET (pro-zhâ'), *n.* [Fr.] A plan; the draft of

a proposed measure, &c.

PROLAPSE, *n.* A falling down; a falling;

PROLAPSION, *n.* out of some part of the body.

PROLATE, *a.* Extended beyond the boundaries

of an exact sphere; enlarged at the poles; opposed

to oblate.

PROLEGOMENA, *n. pl.* [Gr.] Preliminary re-

marks.

PROLEPSIS, *n.* A figure in rhetoric by which ob-

jections are anticipated or prevented; an error in

chronology, by dating an event before the actual

time. [*ing.* previous.

PROLEPTIC, *a.* Relating to prolepsis; anticipat-

PROLETAIRE, *n.* [Fr.] One of the vulgar

throng; a common and often a vile person.

PROLICHIE, *n.* The crime of destroying one's

offspring either before or after birth.

PROLIFEROUS, *a.* Producing young or fruit;

PROLIFIC, *a.* having the quality of gener-

PROLIFICAL, *a.* ating.—*SYN.* Productive;

fruitful; fertile; generative. [*plants or creatures.*

PROLIFERATION, *n.* The generation of young

PROLIX or **PROLIX**, *a.* Tediously minute;

drawn out to a great length.—*SYN.* Diffuse.—A

prolix writer delights in circumlocution, extended

detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is

fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets,

figures, and illustrations. *Diffuseness* often arises

from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* is

almost always connected with a want of it. *Pro-*

lixity is one of the worst qualities of style; *diffu-*

eness is not necessarily a fault, but requires

uncommon genius to relieve it from being wearis-

some.

PROLIXITY, *n.* The quality of great length

PROLIXNESS, *n.* or minuteness, as of a dis-

course; tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR (or **PROL'**), *n.* The speaker or

chairman of a convocation.

PROLOGUE (prô'log), *n.* Introduction to a dis-

course or performance, especially before a play.

PROLOGUE, *v. t.* To introduce with a preface.

PROLONG, *v. t.* To lengthen in time or space; to

put off to a distant time.—*SYN.* To delay; pro-

tract; procrastinate; defer; postpone.

PROLONGATE, *v. t.* To extend in time or space.

PROLONGATION (long-gâ'shun), *n.* A length-

ening; a lengthening of time by delay or post-

ponement.

PROLONGER, *n.* He or that which lengthens.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, STILL; VICTIOUS—GRACE; GRACE; GRACE; GRACE; GRACE.

PROM-EN-ÂDE (or *prom-nade*), *n.* A walk for amusement or exercise, or a place for walking for amusement or exercise.

PROM-EN-ÂDE, *v. t.* To walk; to take a walk.

PROM-ETH-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus who stole fire from heaven; *n.* a variety of light-match.

PROMT-NENCE, } *n.* A standing or jutting out
PROMT-NEN-CY, } from the surface of some-
thing; conspicuousness; distinction.—*SYN.* Pro-
tuberance.

PROMT-NENT, *a.* Standing out; in high relief; distinguished above others; most striking to the eye.—*SYN.* Protuberant; full; large; conspicuous; chief.

PROMT-NENT-LY, *ad.* By standing out; conspicuously.

PROM-ISE-OU-S, *a.* Consisting of individuals in a body or mass without order; not restricted to an individual.—*SYN.* Mixed; common; indiscriminate; confused.

PROM-ISE-OU-S-LY, *ad.* Without distinction.

PROM-ISE, *n.* In a general sense, a declaration, written or verbal, which binds either in honour or in law to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which affords expectation of good; that which gives well-grounded hope of an event, &c.—*SYN.* Engagement; covenant.

PROM-ISE, *v. t.* To assure or engage by a binding declaration; to afford hopes or expectations.

PROM-ISE, *v. t.* To engage by declaration.

PROM-ISE-EE, *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

PROM-ISE-ER, *n.* One who makes a promise.

PROM-ISING, *a.* Affording reasonable ground of hope, &c.

PROM-ISE-SO-RE, *a.* Containing a binding declaration of something to be done or foreborne.

PROM-ON-TO-RY, *n.* A high point of land projecting into the sea; a headland; a cape.

PROM-OTE, *v. t.* Literally, to move forward; hence, to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of any thing; to advance to higher rank, &c.—*SYN.* To encourage; excite; exalt.

PROM-OTER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes.

PROM-O-TION, *n.* The act of promoting; exaltation in rank or honour.—*SYN.* Advancement; encouragement; assistance; elevation.

PROM-O-TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance, encourage, or aid.—*SYN.* Promoting; forwarding; exalting; helpful.

PROM-PT, *a.* Quick to act; not dilatory; hnd down at once, as prompt pay.—*SYN.* Ready; expeditious.—One who is ready is prepared at the moment; one who is prompt is prepared beforehand, so as to start at the moment into decisive action; one who is expeditious carries through an undertaking with a steady, rapid progress.

PROM-PT, *v. t.* To excite to action or exertion; to assist a speaker when at a loss; to suggest to the mind.—*SYN.* To incite; instigate; remind; dictate.

PROM-PT-ER, *n.* One who reminds a speaker; one that prompts or excites to action.

PROM-PT-ITUDE, } *n.* Quickness of decision or
PROM-PTNESS, } action; cheerful willingness.

—*SYN.* Alacrity; readiness; activity.

PROM-PT-LY, *ad.* With readiness; immediately.

PROM-UL-GATE, *v. t.* To make known by open declaration.—*SYN.* To publish; proclaim; advertise.

PROM-UL-GATION, *n.* The act of promulgating; a publication; notice.

PROM-UL-GATOR, } *n.* One who publishes or
PROM-ULGER, } makes known.

PROM-UL-GE, *v. t.* To make known publicly; to promulgate.

PROME, *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclining in descent.—*SYN.* Bending; inclined; headlong.

PROM-ENESS, *n.* The state or act of bending forward; descent; inclination.

PRONG, *n.* The branch or tine of a fork.

PRO-NOMI-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a pronoun.

PRO-NOUN, *n.* A word used in the place of a noun to prevent its repetition.

PRO-NOUNCE, *v. t.* To utter articulate sounds; to declare formally, &c.; to speak.—*SYN.* To affirm; declare; deliver, which see.

PRO-NOUNCE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be uttered or pronounced.

PRO-NOUN-CER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRO-NUN-CI-A-MENTO, *n.* [Sp.] A proclamation; a manifesto.

PRO-NUN-CI-ATION (-she-â-shun), *n.* Act or mode of utterance; particularly the art or manner of uttering a discourse, now called delivery.

PROOF, *n.*; *pl.* **PROOFS**. That which proves or tries, as a putting to the proof; that which furnishes evidence, as a logical proof, proof of one's firmness, &c.; among printers, an impression of a sheet taken for correction.—*SYN.* Test; experiment; evidence; testimony.

PROOF-LESS, *a.* Wanting evidence to induce belief.

PRO-P, *n.* That on which a body rests.—*SYN.* Stay; support; staff; pillar.

PRO-P, *v. t.* To prevent from falling by placing something or standing under or against; to keep any thing from falling or give it support.—*SYN.* To support; sustain; stay; uphold.

PROP-A-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be propagated.

PROP-A-GAN'DA, *n.* The name of a society in Rome which has charge of Roman Catholic missions.

PROP-A-GAN'DISM, *n.* The act or practice of propagating tenets.

PROP-A-GATE, *v. t.* To continue or multiply the kind by generation; to cause to go from one to another; to give birth or currency to; to give increase to.—*SYN.* To increase; extend; produce; generate; spread; promote.

PROP-A-GATE, *v. t.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.

PROP-A-GA-TION, *n.* The act of propagating; the spreading or extension of any thing; forwarding or promoting.—*SYN.* Production; generation; extension; spread; increase.

PROP-A-GA-TOR, *n.* One who propagates, either by generation, planting, multiplying, &c.

PRO-PEL, *v. t.* To drive or push forward; to drive or urge forward by force.

PRO-PELLER, *n.* A contrivance for producing motion by the action of a screw placed in the stern of a vessel; a steam-boat thus propelled.

PRO-PEND-EN-CY, *n.* Inclination toward.

PRO-PENSE, *a.* Leaning toward.—*SYN.* Inclined; disposed; prone.

PRO-PEN-SION, } *n.* Bent of mind; natural ten-
PRO-PEN-SI-TY, } dency.—*SYN.* Disposition;
bias; inclination; proclivity.

PRO-PER, *a.* One's own; naturally or essentially belonging to a thing; particularly suited to; correct; not figurative; noting an individual, as a proper name.—*SYN.* Peculiar; fit; adapted; just; right; accurate, &c.

PRO-PER-LY, *ad.* In a suitable manner; fitly; duly.

PRO-PER-TY, *n.* Peculiar or inherent quality; exclusive right of possessing, using, and disposing of; ownership; the thing owned; an estate; plantation; nearness or right; something useful in the plural properties, the dresses, &c., in a theatre.—*SYN.* Attributes; quality; goods; possessions; riches; wealth.

PRO-PHE-CY (pro'f'e-sy), *n.* A declaration of something to come; the public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation, &c.—*SYN.* A fore-telling; prediction; prognostication; preaching.

PRO-PHE-SY, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To foretell future events; to utter prophecies or predictions.—*SYN.* To predict; foreshow; preach, &c.

PRO-PHE-SY-ING, *n.* The act of fore-telling or preaching.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, PIR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

PROPH'ET (prôf'et), *n.* One that foretells future events; an interpreter.

PROPH'ET-ESS, *n.* A female that predicts.

PRO-PHETIC, } *a.* Belonging to a prophet or
PRO-PHETIC-AL, } to prophecy; containing pre-
diction of future events.

PRO-PHETIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of prediction.
PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC (prof-e-lakt'ik), *n.* A medicine which preserves from disease.

PRO-PINE', *v. t.* To pledge; to expose.

PRO-PIN'QUIT-Y, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relationship.

PRO-PIT'IA-BLE (-pish'a-bl), *a.* That may be made propitious.

PRO-PIT'iate (-pish'ate), *v. t.* To render one favourable or propitious.—*SYN.* To reconcile; conciliate; appease; gain.

PRO-PIT'IA-TION (-pish-e-a'shun), *n.* Act of propitiating or appeasing; atonement.

PRO-PIT'IA-TOR (-pish-e-a'tor), *n.* One who appeases or atones.

PRO-PIT'IA-TO-RY (-pish'e-a-to-ry), *a.* Adapted to render favourable or to atone.

PRO-PIT'IA-TO-RY, *n.* The mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant.

PRO-PIT'IOUS (-pish'us), *a.* Kindly disposed or gracious; ready to forgive; highly favourable to success.—*SYN.* Auspicious.—*Auspicious* (from the ancient idea of auspices or omens) denotes "indicative of success, or favoured by incidental occurrences," as an auspicious opening, an auspicious event. *Propitious* (from *prope*, near, implying the favourable presence of some higher power) denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success, as propitious gales, propitious influences, a propitious climate.

PRO-PIT'IOUS-LY (-pish'us-ly), *ad.* Favourably; kindly.

PROPLASM, *n.* A mould; a matrix.

PROPO-LIS, *n.* A thick, odorous substance like wax, used by bees to stop crevices in hives.

PRO-PO-NE-NT, *n.* One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

PRO-PORTION, *n.* The comparative relation or adaptation of one thing to another; equal or just share; the equality of ratios; a rule in arithmetic.—*SYN.* Symmetry.—The idea of adaptation is common to both these words, but symmetry denotes beautiful adaptation, an idea not always embraced in the word proportion.

PRO-PORTION, *v. t.* To adjust parts to each other; to form with symmetry or suitableness.

PRO-PORTION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned; suitable.

PRO-PORTION-A-BLY, *ad.* In or according to proportion.

PRO-PORTION-AL, *a.* Having due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; relating to proportion.—*SYN.* Proportionate; corresponding; symmetrical; suitable.

PRO-PORTION-AL, *n.* A number or quantity proportional; in chemistry, the weight of an atom or an equivalent; in mathematics, one of the terms of a proportion.

PRO-PORTION-AL-IT-Y, *n.* The state or quality of being in proportion.

PRO-PORTION-AL-LY, *ad.* In due proportion.

PRO-PORTION-ATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.—*SYN.* Proportional; equal; symmetrical; corresponding.

PRO-PORTION-ATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional.

PRO-PORTION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With due proportion.

PRO-PORTION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion.

PRO-PO-SAL, *n.* That which is offered for consideration or acceptance; terms or conditions proposed; a bringing before the mind.—*SYN.* Offer; tender; overture; bid; proposition, which see.

PRO-POSE' (pro-pôze), *v. t.* To offer for consideration or adoption.—*SYN.* To bid; tender; present; proffer.

PRO-POSE', *v. t.* To offer one's self in marriage.

PRO-PO-SE-ER, *n.* One who makes a proposition.

PROP-O-SITION (-zish'un), *n.* Literally, something set forth; hence, a distinct statement of something as true, as a proposition in Euclid; that which is offered for consideration, as propositions of peace.—*SYN.* Proposal.—These words mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A proposition is something presented for discussion or consideration; a proposal is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the proposition is favourably received, it is usually followed by proposals which complete the arrangement.

PROP-O-SITION-AL (-zish'un-al), *a.* Belonging to or containing a proposition.

PRO-POUND', *v. t.* To propose; to exhibit; to offer. In Congregational churches, to propose as a candidate for admission.

PRO-POUNDER, *n.* One who proposes or offers, &c.

PRO-PRÆ-TOR, *n.* A previous prætor appointed governor of an imperial province.

PRO-PRÏE-TARY, *n.* A possessor in his own right; a belonging to an owner.

PRO-PRÏE-TOR, *n.* One who has the legal or exclusive right to a thing.—*SYN.* Owner; possessor; master.

PRO-PRÏE-TOR-SHIP, *n.* State of a proprietor.

PRO-PRÏE-TRESS, *n.* A female proprietor.

PRO-PRÏE-TY, *n.* That which is suitable, appropriate, or according to established principles, rules, or customs; exclusive or peculiar right.—*SYN.* Fitness; suitableness; decorum; justness; accuracy.

PRO-PUG-Ŋ (pro-pŋne), *v. t.* To defend or vindicate.

PRO-PCGN'ER (pro-pŋner), *n.* One who defends or vindicates.

PRO-PUL-SION (-pŋl'shun), *n.* The act of driving forward.

PRO-PUL-SIVE, *a.* Having power to propel.

PROFY-LON, *n.* The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

PRO RE NATA, [L.] For an emergency, as a meeting of a deliberative body.

PRO-REP'TION, *n.* A creeping on

PRO-RO-GATION, *n.* Delay; the continuance of the Parliament of Great Britain from one session to another.

PRO-ROGUE', *v. t.* To protract; to continue the Parliament from session to session.—*SYN.* Prolong; postpone; defer; adjourn, which see.

PRO-RU'TION, *n.* A bursting forth or out.

PRO-SA'IE (-zâ'ik), *a.* Consisting of or resembling prose; dull; uninteresting.

PRO-SA'IST, *n.* A writer of prose.

PRO-SCE'NI-UM (-sâ'nî-um), *n.* The front part of the stage in a theatre.

PRO-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To put out of the protection of the law; to condemn as dangerous or unworthy of use, &c.—*SYN.* To denounce; outlaw; doom.

PRO-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One that proscribes or condemns.

PRO-SCRIPTIO (-skript'shun), *n.* The act of proscribing; a dooming to death; a putting out of the protection of the law; condemning to exile; utter rejection as useless or unworthy.—*SYN.* Outlawry; banishment; condemnation; denunciation.

PRO-SCRIPTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription.

PROSE (prôze), *n.* Language not in verse or numbers; the natural language of man.

PROSE, *a.* Unrestrained to numbers; free.

PROSE, *v. t.* To make a tedious relation.

PROSE-CUTE, *v. t.* To follow with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to commence, continue, or persist in efforts; to seek to obtain by a legal process; to accuse of some crime or

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—e as E; é as J; s as z; CH as SH; TH as.

- breach of law.—**SYN.** To continue; pursue; persist; follow; carry on; criminate.
- PROSE-CUTE**, *v. t.* To carry on a prosecution.
- PROSECUTION**, *n.* The act or process of endeavouring to gain some object; the institution or carrying on of a suit to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong.
- PROSECUTOR**, *n.* One who prosecutes.
- PROSE-LYTE**, *n.* A new convert to a creed or party. See **CONVERT**.
- PROSE-LYTE**, *v. t.* To convert to a creed or party.
- PROSE-LYTI-ZE**, *v. t.* To make converts; to proselyte.
- PROSE-LYT-ISM**, *n.* The making of converts; conversion to a system or creed.
- PROSER** (pró'zer), *n.* A writer of prose; a tedious person.
- PROSTING**, *n.* The quality of being dull and tediously minute in writing or speech.
- PRO-SLAVER-Y**, *a.* In favour of slavery or advocating it.
- PRO-SODI-AL**, *a.* According to rules of **PRO-SODI-AL**, *sody*.
- PRO-SODI-AN**, *a.* One skilled in prosody or in metrical composition.
- PROSO-DIST**, *a.* metrical composition.
- PROSO-DY**, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, accent, and of the laws of versification.
- PROS-O-PŌ-ŌIA** (pŏ'ya), *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking.
- PROSPECT**, *n.* A view of things within reach of the eye; object of view; reason to hope; position of the front of a building; the ground of expectation.—**SYN.** View; survey; landscape; picture.
- PROSPECT**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* A verb much used in mining regions, denoting to search or examine, as to prospect a district for gold, &c.
- PRO-SPECTIVE**, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future.
- PRO-SPECTUS** *n.*; pl. **PRO-SPECTUS-ES**. Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, &c.
- PROSPER**, *v. t.* To be successful; to grow or increase; to make gain.—**SYN.** To succeed; flourish; thrive; advance.
- PROSPER**, *v. t.* To cause to succeed; to favour; to make prosperous; to render successful.
- PROSPERITY**, *n.* Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; attainment of the object desired.—**SYN.** Success; thrift; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.
- PROSPEROUS**, *a.* Advancing in any thing desirable; making gain, &c.; marked by success; favouring success.—**SYN.** Successful; thriving; favourable; fortunate, which see.
- PROSPEROUS-LY**, *ad.* Successfully; with gain.
- PROSTHE-SIS**, *n.* In grammar, a figure by which one or more letters are attached to a word; in surgery, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect; in medicine, an overlapping, as of one fever period on another.
- PROSTATE**, *a.* The prostate gland is situated before the neck of the bladder in males.
- PROSTER-NATION**, *n.* Dejection; depression.
- PROSTI-TUTE**, *v. t.* To sell or devote to lewdness; to debase; to make common; to sell for wickedness.
- PROSTI-TUTE**, *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to vice.
- PROSTI-TUTE**, *n.* A female devoted to indiscriminate lewdness; a base hireling; a strumpet.
- PROSTI-TUTION**, *n.* Common lewdness; the act of setting one's self for sale or of devoting what one has power over to infamous purposes.
- PROSTI-TUTOR**, *n.* One who offers or submits himself to vile purposes.
- PROSTRATE**, *a.* Lying at length; flat on the ground; at mercy, as a suppliant, or in the posture of humility or adoration.
- PROSTRATE**, *v. t.* To throw down; to lay or fall flat.—**SYN.** To overthrow; demolish; overturn; ruin; level, &c.
- PROSTRACTION**, *n.* A throwing down or falling; total dejection or depression.
- PROSTYLE**, *n.* A range of columns in front.
- PROSY**, *a.* Like prose; dull.
- PRO-SYLLO-GISM**, *n.* A form of argument in which the conclusion of one syllogism becomes the major or the minor of the following.
- PROT**, *a.* In chemistry, a prefix expressing the combination in which the base is in the largest proportion possible to the other substance, as protoxide, &c.
- PROTA-SIS**, *n.* [Gr.] The preparatory clause of a sentence, as opposed to the apodosis, which word see.
- PROTE-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; changing shape readily.
- PROTE-AN**, *n.* A name given to a preparation of India-rubber, which is hard and like wood, used in the manufacture of various articles.
- PROTECT**, *v. t.* To secure from injury; to throw a shelter over; to keep in safety.—**SYN.** To shield; save; cover; vindicate; defend, which see.
- PROTECTION**, *n.* The act of preserving from evil, loss, injury, &c.; that which protects or preserves from injury; a writing that protects.—**SYN.** Defence; guard; shelter; safety; exemption.
- PROTECTION-IST**, *n.* An advocate for protection of industry by increased duties, bounties, &c.
- PROTECTIVE**, *a.* Defensive; sheltering.
- PROTECTOR**, *n.* One who defends or preserves from injury, evil, or oppression.—**SYN.** A guardian; preserver; defender; saviour; supporter.
- PROTECTOR-ATE**, *n.* Government by a protector.
- PROTECTOR-SHIP**, *n.* The office of a protector.
- PROTECTRESS**, *n.* A female who protects.
- PRO-TEGE** (pro-ta-shá'), *n.* [Fr.] One protected or patronised.
- PROTEIN**, *n.* A gelatinous semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, &c., insoluble in water, and thought to be the basis of animal tissue, &c.
- PRO TEMP-ORE**. [L.] For the present time; temporary.
- PRO-TEST**, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly; to make a solemn declaration in writing against a public measure.—**SYN.** To assert; declare; attest; profess; remonstrate; affirm, which see.
- PRO-TEST**, *v. t.* To affirm with solemnity; to make a formal declaration of non-payment, as of a bill, notice, &c.
- PROTEST**, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, or in writing, of a dissent; a formal declaration of a notary of non-payment, &c., or of a master of a vessel in certain cases.
- PROTEST-ANT**, *a.* Pertaining to Protestants.
- PROTEST-ANT**, *n.* One who protests against popery; one of the reformed religion.
- PROTEST-ANT-ISM**, *n.* The religion of Protestants.
- PROTES-TATION**, *n.* A solemn declaration.
- PROTESTER**, *n.* One who makes a protest.
- PROTEUS**, *n.* [L.] One that can assume different shapes; a marine deity; a reptile.
- PROTHONO-TARY**, *n.* The chief notary; the register or clerk of a court.
- PROTO-COL**, *n.* The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; a schedule or statement of the points proposed as the basis of a treaty or negotiation, &c.
- PROTO-MARTYR**, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen.
- PROTO-PLAST**, *n.* The thing first formed.
- PROTO-TYPE**, *n.* An original or pattern after which any thing is to be formed, cast, engraved, &c.—**SYN.** Archetype; model; exemplar.
- PROTO-ZOA**, *n.* The infusoria or lowest class of animals; sometimes the term includes all the lower animals with no perceptible nerves.

I, 2, 3c, long.—I, 2, 3c, short.—CHINESE, Pinyin, List. **PROTRACT, v. t.** To lengthen in time; to put off to a distant time; to draw out.—**SYN.** To prolong; delay; defer; postpone; retard.

PROTRACTER, n. One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PROTRACTION, n. A lengthening out; the act of delaying anything; in surveying, the plotting or laying down the measures of a field.

PROTRACTIVE, a. Drawing out or lengthening in time; delaying; dilatory.

PROTRACTOR, n. He or that which protracts; a mathematical instrument used for measuring or laying down angles, &c.; also a surgical instrument.

PROTRUDE (31), v. t. To thrust out or forward.

PROTRUDE, v. t. To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

PROTRUDED, a. Thrust forward or out.

PROTRUSION (trū'zhun), n. Act of thrusting out or beyond the usual limit; state of being protruded; a driving; a push.

PROTRUSIVE, a. Impelling outward; thrusting forward.

PROTUBERANCE, n. Any thing swelled beyond the surrounding surface; a bunch or knob; a swelling or tumour.

PROTUBERANT, a. Prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling.

PROTUBERATE, v. t. To swell, stand, or bulge out beyond adjacent parts.

PROTUBERATION, n. Act of swelling beyond the surface.

PROUD, a. Having inordinate self-esteem; lofty in mien or grand in person; exhibiting ostentation, arrogance, or presumption; fungous, as proud flesh.—**SYN.** Conceited; arrogant; supercilious; lofty; splendid; ostentatious.

PROUDLY, ad. With undue self-esteem; haughtily.

PROVABLE (proov'a-bl), a. Capable of being proved.

PROVE (proov), v. t. To ascertain by an experiment, test, or standard; to establish, as truth; to settle the genuineness or validity, as to prove a will.—**SYN.** To try; test; verify; confirm.

PROVE, v. t. To make trial; to ascertain by experience or experiment; to make certain.

PROVENDER, n. Food for cattle and horses.

PROVER (proov'er), n. One who tries; that which proves.

PROVERB, n. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth; a wise or pithy saying; a name often repeated, and hence an object of contempt.—**SYN.** Maxim; aphorism; adage; by-word.

PROVERBIAL (18), a. Contained in, pertaining to, or resembling a proverb; used or current as a proverb.

PROVERBIALISM, n. A proverbial phrase.

PROVERBIALIST, n. A writer or speaker of proverbs.

PROVERBIALIZE, v. t. To turn into a proverb.

PROVERBIAL-LY, ad. In or by a proverb.

PROVIDE, v. t. To procure beforehand or for future use; to supply; to stipulate previously.

PROVIDE, v. t. To take measures for avoiding an evil.

PROVIDENCE, n. Timely care, preparation, or provision; in *theology*, the superintendence of God over his creatures.—**SYN.** Foresight; prudence.

PROVIDENT, a. Foreseeing wants, and taking measures to supply them.—**SYN.** Forecasting; careful; cautious; prudent; frugal; economical.

PROVIDENTIAL (dēn'shal), a. Referable to Divine Providence; proceeding from the divine care and superintendence.

PROVIDENTIAL-LY, ad. By means of God's providence.

PROVIDENT-LY, ad. With careful precaution.

PROVINCE, n. A country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization,

usually at a distance, but subject and dependent; an ecclesiastical district; the proper office or business of a person.

PROVINCIAL, n. A spiritual governor; inhabitant of a province.

PROVINCIAL, a. Belonging to a province; not polished; rude.

PROVINCIALISM, n. Peculiarity of speech in a province or district remote from the metropolis.

PROVISION (vish'un), n. The act of providing; things provided; preparation; measures taken for security, defence, or supply; previous stipulation; stores; food.

PROVISION, v. t. To supply with stores of food.

PROVISIONAL, a. {a. Serving for

PROVISION-ARY (vish'un-), { present use; temporarily established.

PROVISION-ALLY, ad. Temporarily; for the present exigency.

PROVISION, n.; pl. Provisions. Conditional stipulation.

PROVISO, n. A purveyor or steward.

PROVISO-RY, a. Making temporary provision; conditional.

PROVOCATION, n. Any thing which excites anger; the act of exciting anger.

PROVOCATIVE, a. Exciting; stimulating appetite.

PROVOCATIVE, n. That which excites; a stimulant.

PROVOKE, v. t. To call to action; to make angry.—**SYN.** To excite; challenge; offend; incense; irritate, which see.

PROVOKER, n. One that excites anger or other passion; that which excites, causes, or promotes.

PROVOKING, a. Tending to awaken passion.

PROVOST (prōv'ust), n. A chief officer or magistrate.

PROVOST-SHIP, n. The office of a provost.

PROW, n. The forepart of a ship.

PROWESS, n. Bravery, especially military bravery; valour; fearlessness of danger.

PROWL, v. t. To rove for prey; to plunder.

PROWL, n. A roving for prey; something to be seized or plundered.

PROWLER, n. One that roves for prey.

PROXIMATE, a. Having intimate relation or connection.—**SYN.** Nearest; closest; next; immediate; direct.

PROXIMATE-LY, ad. By immediate relation or connection; immediately.

PROXIMITY, n. The state of being next; immediate nearness of place, time, blood, &c.

PROXIMO, n. [L.] The next or the coming month, used in dates, references, &c.

PROXY, n. Agency of a substitute; a substitute; a writing authorizing a substitute to vote.

PROXY-SHIP, n. The office or agency of a proxy.

PRUDE (31), n. A woman of reserve, coyness, and affected stiffness of manners.

PRUDENCE, n. Wisdom applied to practice; cautious avoidance of evil.—**SYN.** Forecast; consideration; discretion; judgment; caution.

PRUDENT, a. Cautious to avoid harm; practically wise; dictated or directed by prudence.—**SYN.** Circumspect; discreet; judicious; provident; economical; frugal.

PRUDENTIAL (dēn'shal), a. Dictated by prudence; superintending the discretionary concerns of a society.

PRUDENT-LY, ad. Discreetly; with due caution.

PRUDE-Y, n. Affected scrupulousness or reserve.

PRUDISH, a. Affectedly coy, reserved, or grave.

PRUNE, n. A dried plum.

PRUNE, v. t. To cut off branches; to trim; to prune.

PRU-NE-LA, n. A smooth woollen stuff, generally black, used for making

garments and shoes; also a dried plum.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL: V^UMOUS.—EAS K; AAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; WHIS.

PRUNER, *n.* One who prunes or trims.
 PRU-NIFER-OUS, *a.* Producing prunes.
 PRUNING, *n.* Act of trimming; a cropping.
 PRUNING-HOOK,
 PRUNING-KNIFE (-nife), } *n.* An instrument for
 PRUNING-SHEARS, } pruning trees.
 PRURIENCE, } *n.* An itching; great desire;
 PRURI-EN-CY, } sensuality.
 PRURI-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.
 PRU-RIGO, *n.* A peculiar papular eruption of the
 skin, attended with itching, but different from
 the disease called itch.
 PRUSSIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Prussia. *Prussian blue*
 is a salt of iron, of a beautiful deep blue colour,
 much used as a pigment.
 PRUSSIC or PRUSSIC, *a.* Prussic acid is a viru-
 lent poison, first obtained from Prussian blue,
 now from various other substances, used in
 medicine.
 PRY, *v. t.* To inspect closely.
 PRY, *v. t.* To lift with a lever.
 PRY, *n.* Narrow inspection, &c.; a lever.
 PRYING, *a.* Disposed to search into things. *See*
INQUISITIVE.
 P, next before *s* and *t* is silent.
 PSALM (sām), *n.* A sacred song or hymn, particu-
 larly the verification of the Psalms of David and
 others contained in the Bible.
 PSALMIST (sām'ist), *n.* A writer of psalms, and
 particularly applied to David. In the Church of
 Rome, the leader of singing.
 PSAL-MODIC-AL (sal-mōd'ik-al), *a.* Relating to
 psalms.
 PSALMO-DIST (sāl'mo-dist), *n.* One who sings
 sacred songs.
 PSALMO-DY (sāl'mo-dy), *n.* The art or practice
 of singing sacred songs.
 PSALMOGRA-PHY, *n.* The writing of psalms.
 PSALTER (saw'lter), *n.* The Book of Psalms; a
 series of devout sentences, relating to the suffer-
 ings of Christ, &c., used in the Roman Catholic
 service.
 PSALTER-Y (saw'lter-y), *n.* An instrument of
 music.
 PSEU-DO (sū'do), *n.* In compounds, signifies false,
spurious.
 PSEUDO-GRAPH,
 PSEUDO-GRAPHY (sū-dō'gra-fy), } *n.* False writ-
 ing.
 PSEU-DOL-O-GY, *n.* Falsehood of speech.
 PSEUDO-MORPH-OUS, *a.* Not of the true form;
 applied to a crystal not in its primitive form.
 PSEU-DONY-MOUS, *a.* Bearing a false or ficti-
 tious name.
 PSIAW (shaw), *ex.* Expressing contempt or dis-
 dain.
 PSITTACEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the parrot tribe.
 PSORA, *n.* The itch or any cutaneous disease.
 PSYCHIC-AL (sī'kik-al), *a.* Relating to the soul,
 its nature, &c.
 PSY-CHO-LOGIC (sī'ko-lō'jīk), } *a.* Pertaining to
 PSY-CHO-LOGIC-AL, } a treatise on the
 soul, or to the study of the soul of man.
 PSY-CHOLO-GIST (sī'kō-lō-jist), *n.* One who is
 versed in or writes on the nature and properties
 of the soul.
 PSY-CHOLO-GY (sī'kō-lō-jy), *n.* The doctrine of
 the soul; a discourse or treatise on the soul.
 PSYCHO-MAN-CY (sī'ko-man-čy), *n.* Divination
 by consulting the souls of the dead.
 PTARMIGAN, *n.* A bird of the grouse family.
 PTERO-DACTYLE, *n.* An extinct flying reptile.
 PTER-YGOTUS, *n.* A gigantic crustacean of the
 Devonian period.
 PTISAN (tī'zan), *n.* A decoction of barley with
 other ingr. dients; a cooling drink.
 PTOLE-MATIC, *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, who
 held the earth to be the centre of the system.
 PTYA-LISM (tī'a-lizm), *n.* Salivation; a morbid
 and copious flow of saliva.
 PUBER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.
 PUBER-TY, *n.* The age at which persons are able
 to procreate and bear children.

PU-BES-CENCE, *n.* A state of puberty; in botan.,
 the downy substance of plants.
 PU-BES-CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty; downy.
 PUBLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a nation or community;
 common to many; circulated among all classes;
 open to all; regarding the community; open for
 entertainment or common use.—*SYN.* Common;
 current; general; notorious.
 PUBLIC, *n.* The body of a people.
 PUBLIC-AN, *n.* A collector of toll; an inn-
 keeper.
 PUBLIC-ATION, *n.* The act of publishing; book
 or writing published.—*SYN.* Proclamation; an-
 nunciation; disclosure; revelation.
 PUBLIC-IST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.
 PUBLIC-ITY (-līs'e-ty), *n.* State of being public
 or known to the community; notoriety.
 PUBLIC-LY, *ad.* Without concealment; openly;
 in the name of the community.
 PUBLISH, *v. t.* To send a book into the world;
 to sell or offer a book for sale; to put into circu-
 lation; to make known.—*SYN.* To advertise; de-
 clare; disclose; reveal; announce, which see.
 PUBLISHER, *n.* One who makes known; one
 who publishes books, &c.
 PUBLISHER-MENT, *n.* In popular usage, public
 notice of an intended marriage.
 PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown or brownish-purple
 colour.
 PUCK, *n.* A mischievous spirit; a demon.
 PUCKER, *v. t.* To plait; to wrinkle.
 PUCKER, *n.* A fold, wrinkle, or a collection of
 folds.
 PUD-DEE, *n.* A tumult or bustle. [*Vulgar.*]
 PUD-DEE, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To make a tumult or
 bustle; to perplex; to confuse.
 PUD-DING, *a.* A compound of meal or flour, &c.,
 baked or boiled; a wreath of cordage round a
 mast or an anchor-ring.
 PUD-DING-STONE, *n.* A conglomerate stone
 composed of silicious pebbles.
 PUD-DLE, *n.* A muddy standing water; a mix-
 ture of sand and clay worked together so as to be
 impervious to water.
 PUD-DLE, *v. t.* To make foul; to make thick; to
 render impervious to water; to convert cast into
 wrought iron by puddling.
 PUD-DLING, *n.* The act of rendering impervious
 to water by means of clay; the process of con-
 verting cast into wrought iron by expelling the
 carbon, &c.
 PUD-DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.
 PU-DEN-CY, *n.* Modesty; shamefacedness.
 PU-DICT-ITY (-dī's'e-ty), *n.* Modesty; chastity.
 PUER-ILE (pu'er-il), *a.* Pertaining to boys; boy-
 ish; weak.—*SYN.* Youthful; juvenile.—*Puerile* is
 always used in a bad sense, or at least in the sense
 of what is suitable to a boy only, as *puerile* objec-
 tions, *puerile* amusements, &c. *Juvenile* is some-
 times taken in a bad sense (though less strong
 than *puerile*), as when speaking of youth in con-
 trast with manhood, as *juvenile* tricks, a *juvenile*
 performance. *Youthful* is commonly employed in
 a good sense, as *youthful* aspirations, or at least
 by way of extenuating, as *youthful* indiscre-
 tions.
 PUER-ILE-NESS, } *n.* The manners of a child;
 PUER-IL-I-TY, } that which is trifling, flat, or
 insipid; childishness.
 PU-ER-PE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.
 PUFF, *n.* A sudden emission of breath; a whiff;
 a blast of wind; something light and porous; an
 exaggerated commendation.
 PUFF, *v. t.* To drive air from the mouth in a blast;
 to swell the cheeks with air; to blow, as an ex-
 pression of scorn, &c.; to breathe with vehe-
 mence; to do or move with hurry; to dilate.
 PUFF, *v. t.* To drive with a blast of wind; to swell;
 to praise with exaggeration.
 PUFF-BALL, *n.* A mushroom or fungus full of
 dust.
 PUFFER, *n.* One who puffs; a blaster.

i. 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CISE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

PUFFIN, *n.* A bird of the auk family; also, a variety of fish.

PUFFINESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFFING, *n.* A short breathing; extravagant praise.

PUFFY, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid; bombastic.

PUG, *n.* A name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, dog, &c.

PUGH (*pō*), *az.* Expressing contempt or dislike.

PUGILISM, *n.* A boxing; fighting with the fist.

PUGILIST, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

PUGILISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

PUGNACIOUS (*-nā'shus*), *a.* Inclined to fight; fighting.

PUGNACITY (*-nā'se-ty*), *n.* Disposition to fight.

PUGNOSE, *n.* A short, thick nose; a snub-nose.

PUISNE (*pū'ny*), *a.* Younger; inferior in rank, as *puens* justices.

PUISSANCE, *n.* Power; strength; valour.

PUISSANT, *a.* Characterized by power, bravery, or force.—*Syn.* Powerful; mighty; brave; forcible.

PUKE, *v. i.* To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

PUKE, *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.

PULING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

PULCHITUDE, *n.* That quality of form, &c., which pleases the eye; those qualities of the mind which deserve love, &c.—*Syn.* Beauty; comeliness; grace.

PULE, *v. i.* To whine or cry like a child or chicken.

PULING-LY, *ad.* With puling or whining.

PULKHA, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge.

PULL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To draw or try to draw; to gather by drawing or forcing out, as flax; to tear; to bring down.—*Syn.* To drag; haul; pluck; rend; demolish, &c.

PULL, *n.* Act of drawing or plucking.

PULLBACK, *n.* Something that hinders progress.

PULLER, *n.* One that pulls.

PULLET, *n.* A young hen or female fowl.

PULLEY, *n.*; *pl. PULLEYS.* A small wheel in a block, with a furrow or groove, for a running cord; a mechanical power.

PULULULATE, *v. t.* To bud; to germinate.

PULMONARY, *a.* Belonging to or affecting the lungs.

PULMONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

PULMONIC, *n.* Medicine for diseases of the lungs; a person affected with disease of the lungs.

PULP, *n.* The soft part of fruit; a soft mass; marrow.

PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of pulp, as seeds.

PULPIT, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher; a sort of moveable desk.

PULPIT-ORATOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

PULPOUS, *a.* Consisting of or like pulp.

PULPY, *a.* Consisting of or like pulp.

PULQUE (*pul'ká*), *n.* [*Sp.*] A refreshing drink, slightly intoxicating, extracted from the *maguey* or *agave* of Mexico.

PULSATE, *v. t.* To beat or throb as an artery.

PULSATION, *n.* A beating; the throbbing of the heart and arteries.

PULSATIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing, as the heart.

PULSATION, *n.* A beating; the throbbing of the heart and arteries.

PULSE, *n.* A beating of arteries; the stroke with which a medium is effected by the motion of light and sound; oscillation or vibration; leguminous plants or their seeds.

PULSIFIC, *a.* Moving or exciting the pulse.

PULVERACEOUS (*-shus*), *a.* Macerated; nearly fluid.

PULVERABLE, *n.* That may be powdered.

PULVERIZATION, *n.* A reducing to powder.

PULVERIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, pounding, or atmospheric agency.

PULVERULENCE, *n.* Dustiness; a powdery state.

PULVERULENT, *n.* Dusty; consisting of powder; addicted to lying or rolling in the dust, as fowls, &c.

PUMA, *n.* A rapacious animal of the cat family, found in the warmer parts of America.

PUMICE (*pū'mis* or *pū'mis*), *n.* A light porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

PUMICEOUS (*-mishus*), *a.* Consisting of pumice.

PUMACE, *n.* Apples crushed for making cider.

See POMACE.

PUMMEL. *See POMMEL.*

PUMP, *n.* An engine for raising water; a thin-soled shoe.

PUMP, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To work or raise water with a pump; to draw out or examine by artificial interrogatories.

PUMP-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle to a pump.

PUMP-DALE, *n.* A long wooden tube to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship.

PUMP-GEAR, *n.* The apparatus of a pump.

PUMPTION (*pūmp'yun*), *n.* A plant and its fruit.

PUMPKIN, *n.*

PUN, *n.* A quibble; a low conceit; an expression or word with two meanings.

PON, *v. t.* To quibble or play upon words.

PONCH, *n.* An instrument to perforate holes; a drink made of lemons, sugar, water, and spirit; a buffoon; a short, fat fellow; a fat, short-backed horse; a blow or thrust.

PONCH, *v. t.* To perforate with an iron instrument; to thrust.

PONCH-EON (*pūn'chun*), *n.* A tool for stamping; a block or piece of steel with figures engraved on it, from which impressions are taken; a cask usually containing 120 gallons.

PONCHER, *n.* One that punches; a perforating instrument.

PUN-CHI-NELLO, *n.* A buffoon; a punch.

PUNCHY, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNCTATE, *a.* Pointed; having the surface pointed.

PUNCTIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a point.

PUNCTILIO (*pūnk-tī'yo*), *n.* A nice point in conduct or ceremony.

PUNCTILIOUS (*-tī'yus*), *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain.

PUNCTILIOUS-LY (*-tī'yus-ly*), *ad.* With great exactness.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; preciseness.

PUNCTO, *n.* A nice point; the point in fencing.

PUNCTUAL (*pūnk'tyū-al*), *a.* Observant of nice points; particular in observing time or engagements.—*Syn.* Exact; precise; strict; accurate.

PUNCTUALITY, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time or manner.

PUNCTUAL-LY, *ad.* With exactness; scrupulously.

PUNCTUATE (*pūnk'tyū-ate*), *v. t.* To mark with points or pauses designating sentences, clauses, &c., of a writing.

PUNCTUATION, *n.* The act or art of pointing a discourse or writing for marking the pauses and division of sentences.

PUNCTURE (*pūnk'tyūr*), *n.* A pricking, or hole made by it.

PUNCTURE (*pūnk'tyūr*), *v. t.* To prick or pierce with a point.

PUNDIT, *n.* A learned Brahmin.

PONG, *n.* A small one-horse sleigh with one pole.

PONGEN-CY, *n.* Power of pricking or piercing; sharpness.

PUNGENT, *a.* Affecting the organs of sense with a pricking sensation; affecting the mind with a correspondent sensation, as pungent remarks.—*Syn.* Acrid; piercing; acute; keen; biting; stinging.

PUNIC, *n.* The language of the Carthaginians.

PUNIC, *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless.

PUNINESS, *n.* Littleness and weakness; pettiness.

PUNISH, *v. t.* To inflict as penalty for a crime.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—c as k; é as j; s as z; CH as SH; THIS.

fault, &c.; more loosely, to inflict pain, &c., with a view to amendment; to chastise.—*Syn.* To correct; discipline; scourge; chasten; castigate.

PUNISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or worthy to be punished.

PUNISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain, suffering, or loss as the reward of a crime.

PUNITIVE, *a.* Inflicting or awarding punishment.

PUNTO-TO-RY, *a.* ment.

PUNK, *n.* A low female; decayed wood.

PUNKA, *n.* A machine hung from the ceiling in Hindostan for fanning a room.

PUNNING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns.

PUNSTER, *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

PONT, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships.

PONT, *v. t.* A term formerly used in playing certain games of cards, as basset, ombre, &c.

PONY, *a.* Little and weak.

POP, *v. i.* To bring forth puppies or whelps.

POP, *n.* A young dog; a puppy.

POPA, *n.*; pl. PŮP or PŮPka. } An insect in the third state of its existence, called also chrysalis or aurelia.

POPE, *n.*

PUPIL, *n.* A scholar, ward, or youth under the care of an instructor; the apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris. *See* SCHOLAR.

PUPIL-AGE, *n.* The state of a scholar; wardship.

PUPIL-ARITY, *n.* The stage of life including infancy and puerility; pupillage; wardship; minority.

PUPIL-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPPET, *n.* A small doll; a wooden image moved by wires, &c.; a person under the control of another, in contempt.

PCP-PET-SHOW (-shô), *n.* A show of little images moved by wires, &c.

PUPPY, *n.* A young dog; a whelp; a mean or conceited fellow.

PUPPY-ISM, *n.* Extreme meanness; affectation; silliness.

PUR, *v. i.* To murmur, as a cat.

PUR, *n.* The low, continued sound made by cats.

PUR-ÂN, *n.* A sacred poetical work of the Hindoos, elucidating the origin of sacred places or sects.

PUR-ÂNIE, *a.* Pertaining to the Purana, or sacred poems of the Hindoos.

PUR-BLIND, *a.* Near-sighted; seeing obscurely.

PURCHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That can be purchased.

PURCHASE, *v. t. or v. i.* To gain; to obtain for money; to procure.

PURCHASE, *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever or a mechanical advantage.

PURCHASER, *n.* One who purchases; a buyer.

PURE, *a.* Separate from all extraneous matter or from defilement; unconnected with any thing else; free from guilt.—*Syn.* Unmixed; clear; simple; genuine; clean; chaste; innocent; guileless; holy.

PURELY, *ad.* Without admixture; without guilt; merely; completely.

PURENESS, *n.* Quality of being pure.

PURPLE (pŭrpl), *n.* A border of embroidered purflew.

PUR-GATION, *n.* The act of cleansing or purifying.

PUR-GATIVE, *a.* Tending to purge; cleansing.

PUR-GATIVE, *n.* A cathartic; a medicine that evacuates.

PUR-G-TÔRIAL, *a.* Belonging to Purgatory.

PUR-G-TO-RY, *n.* A place after death where the Roman Catholics suppose the souls of persons are purified by punishment.

PUR-G-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to cleanse.

PURGE, *n.* A cathartic medicine.

PURGE, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify by removing whatever is offensive; to clear from guilt or moral defilement, or from accusation.

PURGE, *v. i.* To become pure by clarification.

PURGING, *n.* Preternatural evacuation.

PURIFI-CATION, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.

PURIFI-CATIVE, }
PURIFI-CAT-TO-RY, } *a.* Having power to purify.

PURIFIED, *a.* Made pure; freed from pollution.

PURIFIER, *n.* He or that which purifies; a refiner.

PURIFORM, *a.* Resembling pus or matter.

PURIFY, *v. i.* To make pure; to free from pollution or from improprieties; to refine.

PURIFY, *v. i.* To grow or become pure and clear.

PURIFY-ING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure.

PURIM, *n.* The feast of lots among the Jews.

PURISM, *n.* Immaculate morals and conduct; overnicety in language.

PURIST, *n.* One very nice in the choice of words.

PURITAN, *n.* One who withdrew from the Church of England for greater purity of discipline in the reign of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.

PURITAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.

PURITANIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans and their doctrines; as a term of reproach, rigid; exact.

PURITAN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and practice of Puritans.

PURITAN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to the notions of Puritans.

PURITY, *n.* Freedom from extraneous matter or from the guilt and defilement of sin; freedom from improper views or connections, or from foreign and barbarous words.—*Syn.* Cleanliness; clearness; genuineness; chastity; innocence; sincerity, &c.

PURL, *n.* A sort of lace; a border; a malt liquor with aromatic herbs; a gentle murmur of a stream; two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise or a murmuring sound, as a small stream among stones.

PURLIEU (pŭrl'io), *n.* Enclosure; border; a certain limited extent or district.

PURLING, *a.* Murmuring; gurgling.

PURLING, *n.* The noise of a rippling stream.

PUR-LOIN, *v. t.* To take by theft or by plagiarism.—*Syn.* To steal; pilfer; plagiarize; thief.

PUR-LOIN, *v. i.* To practise theft.

PUR-LOINER, *n.* One who steals; a plagiarist.

PUR-LOIN-ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PURPLE (pŭrpl), *a.* In poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood; red tinged with blue.

PURPLE (pŭrpl), *n.* A colour composed of red and blue; a robe of honour.

PURPLE, *v. t.* To colour with purple.

PURPLES (pŭrpls), *n. pl.* Livid spots, as in fever.

PURPLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple; like purple.

PURPORT, *n.* Meaning; tendency.

PURPORT, *v. t.* To intend to show; to signify.

PURPOSE, *n.* Object to be accomplished; determined choice.—*Syn.* Intention; aim; drift; view; end; design, which see.

PURPOSE, *v. t. or v. i.* To determine on some end to be accomplished; to have an intention or design.—*Syn.* To intend; aim; mean; resolve; design.

PURPOSE-LESS, *a.* Having no purpose.

PURPOSE-LY, *ad.* On purpose; by design.

PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. *See* PUR.

PURRING, *n.* The murmuring noise made by a cat.

PURSE, *n.* A small bag for money; prize at a race; the public coffers; long purse, wealth.

PURSE, *v. t.* To put into a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles.

PURSE-NET, *n.* A net that draws like a purse.

PURSE-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence.

PURSE-PROUD, *a.* Elated with riches.

PURSER, *n.* An officer on board of a ship who has charge of the provisions, and keeps the accounts.

l. & &c. long.—l. & &c. short.—CARE, PIR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THARS, TARN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

- PURSE-NESS**, *n.* The state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.
- PURSLAIN** (-lin), *n.* A succulent plant, used as **PURSLANE**, } a pot-herb, for salad, &c.
- PUR-SU'ANCE** (38) *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence, as in pursuance of orders.
- PUR-SU'ANT**, *a.* Done in consequence of any thing.
- PUR-SUE** (pur-sū), *v. t. or v. i.* To go or proceed after with a view to overtake, or with haste; to follow as an example or with enmity; to strive to reach or obtain. **SYN.** To chase; imitate; prosecute; persevere; persist; follow; which see.
- PUR-SUE'R**, *n.* One that follows or chases.
- PUR-SUIT** (pur-sute'), *n.* Act of following to overtake with haste or hostility; endeavour to obtain or attain to; course of business.—**SYN.** Chase; search; proceeding; occupation; prosecution.
- PUR-SUI-VANT** (pur-sue-vant), *n.* A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.
- PURSY**, *a.* Properly, being inflated or swelled; hence, fat, short, and thick, and so short-breathed.
- PURTE-NANCE**, *n.* Appurtenance; the pluck of an animal.
- PURBU-LENCE**, } *n.* Generation of pus; matter.
- PURBU-LEN-CY**, }
- PURBU-LENT**, *a.* Consisting of matter or pus; partaking of the nature of pus.
- PUR-VEY** (pur-vā'), *v. t. or v. i.* To provide; to procure conveniences or provisions.
- PUR-VEYANCE** (pur-vā'ance), *n.* Procurement of provisions; victuals provided.
- PUR-VEY'OR** (pur-vā'or), *n.* One that provides victuals or makes provision for the table; an officer who formerly did so for the king's table.
- PUR-VIEW** (pur-vū), *n.* The body of a statute; limit of a statute; scope; sphere.
- PUS**, *n.* The whitish matter of an ulcer, wounds, &c.
- PUSEY-ISM**, *n.* Principles held by certain English divines leaning to the Roman Catholic Church, so called from Dr. Pusey.
- PUSEY-ITE**, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.
- PUSH**, *v. t.* The leading idea is to press against with force; hence, to drive; to urge.
- PUSH**, *v. i.* To make a thrust or effort, as he pushed hard.—**SYN.** To urge; press; impel; importune.
- PUSH**, *n.* An urging or pressing; a thrust with a sharp instrument or the end of a thing; an exigency.
- PUSHING**, *a.* Pressing forward in business; driving; enterprising; vigorous.
- PUSH-PIN**, *n.* A childish play by pushing pins.
- PUS-SIL-LA-NIMI-TY**, *n.* Want of courage or fortitude; cowardice; weakness of mind; fear; timidity.
- PUS-SIL-LANI-MOUS**, *a.* Destitute of bravery or firmness; proceeding from weakness or want of courage.—**SYN.** Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited.
- PUSS**, } *n.* The fondling name of a cat; the
- PUSSEY**, } sportsman's name for a hare.
- PUSSE-NESS**, *n.* See **PUSSESS**.
- PUSSEY**. See **PUSSEY**.
- PUSTO-LATE**, *v. t.* To form into pustules.
- PUSTULE** (pus'tyle or pus'al), *n.* A small pimple containing pus.
- PUSTU-LOUS**, *a.* Having pustules or pimples.
- PUT**, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. **PUT**] Literally, to send forth; hence, to lay or place, or to put on the shelf, to put a question, &c.—**SYN.** To place.—To put is generic, viz., to dispose of in any situation; to place is to put in a specific situation; a plant may be put into a flower-pot and then placed in the green-house.
- PUT**, *v. t.* To go or move; to steer; to shoot, with forth, &c.
- PCT**, *n.* A clown; a prostitute; a game of cards.
- PCTA-TIVE**, *a.* Supposed; reputed.
- PCTID**, *a.* Mean; base; worthless.
- PUTTLOG**, *n.* A short piece of timber on which the planks of a scaffold are laid.
- PUT-OFF**, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.
- PUTREDI-NOUS**, *a.* Partaking of or proceeding from putrefaction; having an offensive smell; rotten.
- PU-TRE-FACTION**, *n.* Process of rotting.
- PU-TRE-FACTIVE**, *a.* Causing or attending putrefaction.
- PUTRE-FY**, *v. t. or v. i.* To dissolve or rot, as organized matter; to make foul or cause to rot.
- PU-TRESCENCE**, *n.* State of dissolving or corrupting.
- PU-TRESCENT**, *a.* Dissolving, as organized substances; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.
- PU-TRESCIBLE**, *a.* Liable to become putrid.
- PUTHID**, *a.* In a state or noting a state of decomposition proceeding from putrefaction.—**SYN.** Rotten; corrupt; offensive.
- PU-TRID-I-TY**, } *n.* A state of decomposition
- PUTHID-NESS**, } proceeding from putrefaction; rottenness.
- PUTTING**, *n.* An ancient Scottish sport, in which a heavy stone is thrown from the hand, raised over the shoulder.
- PUTTY**, *n.* A paste of whitening and linseed oil, used as a cement by glaziers; unmixd lime.
- PUTTY**, *v. t.* To fill up or cement with putty.
- PUZZLE**, *n.* A cause of embarrassment; a game to try ingenuity.
- PUZZLE** (puz'z'l), *v. t.* To involve in perplexity or intricacy. See **EMBARRASS**.
- PUZZLE**, *v. t.* To be involved in perplexity.
- PUZZLER**, *n.* One who perplexes.
- PUZ-ZO-LANA**, *n.* A volcanic stone affording an excellent hydraulic cement.
- PYE**. See **PI**.
- PYGMY**, } *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy; dwarf-
- PYG-MEAN**, } ish.
- PYGMY**, *n.* A dwarf; a fabulous being.
- PY-LOE'IC**, *a.* Relating to the pylorus.
- PY-LOE'US**, *n.* The lower orifice of the stomach.
- PYE-A-MID**, *n.* A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, terminating in a point at the top.
- PY-RAM-I-DAL**, } *a.* Like or having the form
- PYR-A-MIDIC**, } of a pyramid.
- PYR-A-MIDIC-AL**, }
- PYRE**, *n.* A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.
- PYRI-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of a pear.
- PY-RITES** (pe-rit'es), *n.* Fire-stone; sulphurets of iron, copper, cobalt, &c.
- PY-RITIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; con-
- PY-RITIC-AL**, } sisting of or resembling py-
- PYRI-TOUS**, } rites.
- PYR-O-LIG-NE-OUS**, } *a.* Noting an acid pro-
- PYR-O-LIGNIC**, } duced by the distillation of wood.
- PY-ROL'O-GIST**, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of heat or investigates its laws.
- PY-ROLO-GY**, *n.* The natural history of heat.
- PYR-O-MAN-CY**, *n.* Divination by fire.
- PY-ROM'E-TER**, *n.* An instrument to measure degrees of heat.
- PY-ROPH'O-RUS** (-rōfo-rus), *n.* A substance which takes fire on exposure to the air.
- PYR-O-SCOPE**, *n.* An instrument for measuring heat radiating from a fire.
- PYR-O-TECHNIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to fire-works and the art of making them.
- PYR-O-TECHNIC-AL**, } (pir-o-tē'nik-) {
- PYR-O-TECHNICS**, } *n.* The art of making fire-
- PYR-O-TECH-NY**, } works, as rockets, &c.
- PYR-O-TECHNIST**, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.
- PYRRHIC** (pir'rik), *n.* A poetic foot consisting of two short syllables; *a.* noting an ancient dance in Greece.
- PYRHO-NISM** (pir'ro-nizm), *n.* The doctrines of Pyrrho, the founder of scepticism; doubt as to all things.
- PYRHO-NIST**, *n.* One who doubts every thing.

DÓVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÚLE, BULL; VÍCIÓUS.—C AS K; Ó AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

PYTH-A-GÓRE-AN or PY-THAG-O-RE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras and his philosophy.

PY-THAG-O-RISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo; noting the games so called; one of the four great national festivals of Greece.

PYTHON, *n.* A large serpent, allied to the boa.

PYTHO-NESS, *n.* A priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi in Greece; a witch.

PY-THONIC, *a.* Pretending to foretell future events.

PYX, } *n.* The box in which the Roman Catholics PYXIS, } keep the host; a box used in English coinage for testing coin.

PYX-ID-I-UM, *n.* A fruit which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, as the pimpernel.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the Alphabet, and equivalent in power to k, is always followed by u, the combination being generally equivalent to ku, as in *queen*. It never ends an English word, and is considered as more guttural than k.

QUACK, *v. t.* To cry like a duck or goose; to boast.

QUACK, *n.* A boaster; one who pretends to skill in medicine which he does not possess.—*SYN.* An empiric; mountebank; charlatan.

QUACK, *a.* Pertaining to quackery, as quack-medicine.

QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* Pretensions to skill not possessed, especially in medicine; empiricism.

QUACKISH, *a.* Like a quack; boastful.

QUADR, *p/z.* Four.

QUAD-RA-GEST-MA, *n.* Lent, because it consists of forty days.

QUAD-RA-GEST-MAL, *a.* Belonging to Lent.

QUAD-RA-GEST-MAL, *n. pl.* Offerings made to the mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRANG-LE (kwôd'rang-gl), *n.* A figure of four equal angles; the inner square or court of a building. [angles.]

QUADRANGU-LAR, *a.* Having four right angles.

QUADRANT (kwôd'rânt), *n.* A fourth part; an instrument to take the altitude of the sun; also one for elevating and pointing cannon; ninety degrees.

QUADRANTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

QUADRAT (kwôd'rât), *n.* Piece of metal to fill a void space between words in printing.

QUADRATE (kwôd'rât), *a.* Having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; square; adapted; fitted.

QUADRATE (kwôd'râte), *v. t.* To square; to be accommodated to.—*SYN.* To correspond; fit; suit; agree.

QUADRATE, *n.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

QUADRATÉ (kwôd'), *a.* Square; pertaining to, denoting, or including a square.

QUADRATRIX, *n.* A curve for finding the quadrature of curvilinear spaces.

QUADRATURE, *n.* The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square.

QUAD-BÉN'NI-AL, } *a.* Happening once in four

QUAD-RI-EN'NI-AL, } years.

QUAD-BÍGA, *n.* A car driven by four horses abreast.

QUAD-RI-LÁTER-AL, *a.* Having four sides.

QUAD-RI-LÍTER-AL, *a.* Consisting of four letters.

QUA-DRILLE' (kwa-dríl' or ka-dríl'), *n.* A game at cards; a kind of dance.

QUAD-RÍ-LÍON (kwôd-rí'l'yun), *n.* A million carried to the fourth power; with the English, a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed; among the French, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed.

QUAD-RI-NOMI-AL, *a.* Consisting of four terms.

QUAD-RÍ-PAR-TITE, *a.* Consisting of four parts.

QUAD-RÍ-REME (kwôd'), *n.* A galley with four benches of oars.

QUAD-RI-SYLLA-BLE (kwôd'), *n.* A word of four syllables.

QUAD-ROON', } *n.* A quarter-blooded; the off-

QUATER-ON, } spring of a mulatto woman by a white man.

QUADRU-MAN, *n.* } Literally, four handed,

QUAD-RÚ'MA-NA, *n. pl.* } applied to monkeys and lemurs.

QUAD-RÚ'MA-NOUS (kwôd'), *a.* Having four hands.

QUADRU-PED (kwôd'), *a.* Having four legs and feet; *n.* an animal having four legs, as an ox, horse, dog, &c.

QUADRU-PLE (kwôd'ru-pl), *a.* Fourfold; four times the sum.

QUADRU-PLE (kwôd'ru-pl), *n.* Four times the sum or number.

QUADRU-PLE (kwôd'ru-pl), *v. t.* To make four times as many; to multiply by four.

QUAD-RÚ'PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.

QUAD-RÚ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUÆRE, [L.] Query; inquire.

QUAFF, *v. t. or v. i.* To drink largely; to swallow in large draughts.

QUAG, } *n.* A place that shakes under the

QUAGMIRE, } feet.

QUAGGY, *a.* Soft and yielding to the feet.

QUAUG (kwau'bog), *n.* The popular name of a large kind of clam in New England.

QUAIL (kwáile), *n.* A bird of the grouse kind, allied to the partridge.

QUAIL (kwáile), *v. t.* To sink into dejection; to languish; to fall in spirits; to curdle, as milk.

QUAIL (kwáile), *v. t.* To crush; to depress; to subdue.

QUAILING, *n.* The act of falling in spirit or resolution.

QUAINT, *a.* Formerly, ingeniously pretty or elegant [Shakespeare] (*Obs.*); now, odd; whimsical; gravely fanciful.—*SYN.* Strange; odd; whimsical.

Quaint, in our earliest writers, meant *strange* or *hidden*, and hence *ingenious*. In this sense it often occurs in Shakespeare, as a *quaint* device, and is used as a term of praise. Gradually, however, writers sprang up a perverted ingenuity in such

writers as Quarles, to which we now give the name of *quaintness*. It is something laughable, but not foolish. The quaint writers have usually

strong thought, but a whimsical way of expressing it. Their wit is *slaty*, but odd; their images are often

far-fetched, or unnatural, as there is a strange contrast between the gravity of their thoughts and the fanciful or whimsical garb in which they are

presented.

QUAINTLY, *ad.* In a quaint manner; oddly.

QUAINTNESS, *n.* State of being quaint; oddity of style or manner; grave fancifulness.

QUAKE (kwáke), *v. t.* To be agitated with fear or cold; to tremble.—*SYN.* To shake; quiver; shudder.

QUAKE (kwáke), *n.* A trembling; tremulous agitation; a shuddering.

QUAKER, (kwá'ker), *n.* One who quakes, but usually one of the denomination of Friends.

QUAKER-ISM, *n.* The system of the Quakers.

QUAKING, *n.* A tremulous agitation.

QUAL-I-FI-A-BLE (kwôl'), *a.* That may be abated or modified.

QUAL-I-FI-CATION (kwôl-e-fí-ká'shun), *n.* Endowment or accomplishment that fits for an office; legal power; restriction.—*SYN.* Acquirement; abatement; modification.

QUAL-I-FIED (kwôl'e-fid), *a.* Having the qualities requisite to a thing; limited or modified, as a *qualified* consent.—*SYN.* Competent.—A man is *competent* to a task or duty when he has the powers which are requisite for its performance; he is *qualified* for it when those powers have been

trained to an acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it. Many are *competent* to employments

1, 2, &c., *long*.—1, 2, &c., *short*.—*CURE, FLY, LIST, FALL, WHIT, THREE, TEAM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,* which they are utterly *unqualified* to enter upon at once.

QUALI-FI-ER, *n.* He that qualifies.

QUALI-FY (kwôl'-), *v. t.* To furnish with knowledge, skill, or legal capacity; to debate or diminish; to make suitable; to limit.

QUALI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Relating to quality.

QUALI-TY (kwôl'-e-tî), *n.* That which belongs to a body or substance; nature, relatively considered, virtue, or power of producing effects; disposition; temper; acquirement; character; comparative rank; superiority of birth or station; persons of high rank collectively.—*SYN.* Attribute; property; accomplishment; fashion.

QUALM (kwam), *n.* A fit or sensation of nausea; scruple or uneasiness of conscience.

QUALMISH, *a.* Affected with nausea or sickly languor; inclined to vomit.

QUAN'DA-RY (kwôn'da-rî), *n.* A state of difficulty; perplexity; uncertainty.

QUANTI-TY (kwôn'te-tî), *n.* That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; an indefinite extent of space; a portion or part; a large portion, as medicine taken in quantities; in grammar, the measure of a syllable; in music, the relative duration of a note or syllable.—*SYN.* Weight; bulk; measure; amount.

QUANTUM (kwôn'tum), *n.* A quantity; amount.

QUAR'AN-TINE (kwôr'an-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse on the ground of supposed or real infectious disease.

QUAR-AN-TINE (kwor-an-teen'), *v. t.* To restrain intercourse on account of suspected danger of infectious disease.

QUARREL (kwôr'el), *n.* A breach of friendship; a noisy dispute; the cause of difference; an arrow with a square head; a diamond pane of glass.—*SYN.* Brawl; altercation; feud; contest.

QUARREL, *v. t.* To dispute violently; to contend angrily.

QUARREL, *v. t.* To quarrel with; to compel by a quarrel.

QUARREL-LEE, *n.* A person who quarrels.

QUARREL-LING, *a.* A disputing with angry words; a breach of friendship; a finding fault.

QUARREL-SOME (kwôr'el-sum), *a.* Inclined to dispute; easily irritated.—*SYN.* Contentious.

QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *n.* A mine or pit whence stones are dug; game pursued or killed by birds of prey.

QUARRY (kwôr'ry), *v. t.* To take from a quarry.

QUARRY-ING, *n.* The act or business of getting out stone from a quarry.

QUARRY-MAN, *n.* A man who quarries stones.

QUART, *n.* The fourth of a gallon; two pints.

QUARTAN, *a.* Designating a fourth; occurring every fourth day; *n.* an ague occurring every fourth day.

QUARTER, *n.* A fourth part; eight bushels of grain; in weight, 28 pounds, or the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois; a point of the compass; a particular region of a town, city, or country; the hind part of a ship's side; treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.

QUARTER (kwôr'ter), *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts; to station for soldiers' lodgings; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

QUARTER, *v. t.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

QUARTER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, or when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.

QUARTER-DECK, *n.* That part of the upper deck between the mainmast and the mizen mast.

QUARTER-ING, *n.* A station; assignment of quarters for soldiers; in *heraldry*, the division of a shield that has many coats; in architecture, a series of small upright posts.

QUARTER-LY (kwôr'ter-ly), *a.* Consisting of a fourth part; happening every three months; *ad.* once in the quarter of a year.

QUARTER-LY, *n.* A periodical work published every three months.

QUARTER-MASTER, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters of an army, forage, fuel, &c.

QUARTERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUARTERN-LOAF, *n.* A loaf made out of a quarter of a stone of flour.

QUARTERS, *n. pl.* The place of lodging or temporary residence of officers or soldiers; the stations or places in a ship of war where the officers and crew are posted in time of action; the sides of the coffin in a horse's foot, between the toe and the heel.

QUARTER-SESSIONS, *n.* In English law, a court held every three months in each county.

QUARTER-STAFF, *n.* A long staff formerly carried in England for defence.

QUARTETTE, *n.* In music, a composition in four equal parts, vocal or instrumental; in poetry, a stanza of four lines.

QUARTILE (kwôr'til), *n.* An aspect of planets distant one fourth of a circle, or 90 degrees.

QUARTO, *n. pl.* Quartos. A printed book next in size to a folio, so called because originally each sheet was twice doubled to make it.

QUARTO, *a.* Denoting the size of a book; next to a folio.

QUARTZ (kwôr'ts), *n.* A silicious mineral of various colours; rock-crystal.

QUARTZ-IFEROUS, *a.* Consisting of quartz.

QUARTZOSE, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or quartz.

QUARTZY, *resembling quartz.*

QUASH (kwôsh), *v. t.* Properly, to beat down or in pieces; hence, to crush; to subdue; to annul.

QUASHI [L.] As if; just as if; almost.

QUASHI-A (kwôsh'-e-a), *n.* A tree whose wood and bark are of a bitter taste, and possess valuable medicinal properties.

QUATER-COUSINS (kâ'ter-kûz'ns), *n. pl.* Those within the first four degrees of kindred.

QUATERNA-RY, *a.* Consisting of four.

QUATERNA-RY, *n.* The number four; post-tertiary.

QUATERNI-ON, *n.* The number four; a file of four soldiers.

QUATRAIN, *n.* A stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately.

QUAVER, *v. t.* To shake the voice; to vibrate.

QUAVER, *n.* A note in music; half a crotchet; a shake or rapid vibration of the voice.

QUAVERED, *a.* Distributed into quavers.

QUAVER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice or making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music, &c.

QUAY (kt), *n.* A mole or wharf; written also *key*.

QUAY, *v. t.* To furnish with quays.

QUAYAGE (kê'aje), *n.* Money paid for the privilege of a wharf or quay.

QUEACHY, *a.* Shaking; yielding to the feet.

QUEAN (kween), *n.* A worthless or lewd woman.

QUEANINESS, *n.* Sickness of stomach; nausea.

QUEASY (kwê'zy), *n.* Sick at the stomach; squeamish.

QUEEN, *a.* A female sovereign; a king's consort.

QUEEN, *v. t.* To play the queen. *Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king.

QUEEN-BEE, *n.* The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.

QUEEN'-CONSORT, *n.* The wife of a king.

QUEEN'-LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a queen.

QUEEN'-LY, *ad.* Like a queen.

QUEEN'S-METAL, *n.* An alloy of tin, &c., used for spoons, &c.

QUEEN'-POST, *n.* An upright post in a roof for suspending the beam when the principal rafters do not meet in the ridge.

QUEEN'S-WARE, *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream colour.

QUEER, *a.* Being odd; strange; droll.

QUEERLY, *ad.* In an odd or strange manner.

QUEERNESS, *n.* The quality of oddness; singularity.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—*Q* AS K; *Q* AS J; *S* AS Z; *CH* AS SH; *WH* AS.

QUÉLL, *v. t.* To reduce to peace or bring down.
—*SYN.* To subdue; crush; overpower; put down; quiet.
QUELLER, *n.* One who crushes or subdues.
QUELLECHOSE (kalk'shōze), *n.* [Fr.] A trifle.
QUENCH, *v. t.* To make to cease from burning, as fire; to repress, as passion; to allay, as thirst; to destroy, as life.—*SYN.* To extinguish; stifle; subdue.
QUENCH'ABLE, *a.* That may be quenched.
QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.
QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be extinguished.
QUERCITRON, *n.* Dyers' oak and the bark.
QUER-I-MONI-OUS, *a.* Apt to complain; disposed to complain or murmur.—*SYN.* Murmuring; dissatisfied.
QUER-I-MONI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Complainingly.
QUER-I-MONI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Aptness to complain; a disposition to murmur.
QUERIST, *n.* One who inquires.
QUERL, *v. t.* To turn or wind round; to twirl; to coil.
QUERN, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.
QUERPO. See **CUKAPO**.
QUERTY-LOUS, *a.* Habitually complaining.
QUERY (kw'ry), *n.* A question to be answered; interrogatory; inquiry where there is doubt.
QUERY, *r. t.* To put or ask questions; to inquire; *v. t.* to ask a question or questions.
QUEST, *n.* Act of seeking; search; request.
QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for.
QUESTION (kw'ēt'yūn), *n.* Act of asking; that which is asked; subject of debate; examination by torture or otherwise.—*SYN.* Interrogatory; inquiry; discussion; trial; dispute; doubt.
QUESTION, *r. t.* or *v. t.* To ask with earnestness; to express doubt of.—*SYN.* To inquire; interrogate.—We inquire for the sake of information, as to inquire one's way; we question with closeness in order to gain the whole truth, as to question a messenger as to all the particulars; we interrogate with authority, as to interrogate a witness or a culprit.
QUESTION-ABLE, *a.* That may be questioned; liable to be doubted or disputed.—*SYN.* Disputable; controvertible; debatable; doubtful; suspicious.
QUESTION-ER, *n.* One who interrogates.
QUESTION-IST, *n.* One that asks questions.
QUESTION-LESS, *a.* That can not be questioned; unquestionable; being beyond a doubt; *ad.* doubtless; certainly.
QUESTOR, *n.* A Roman treasurer; receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.
QUESTOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of questor.
QUEU (kū), [Fr.] A cue, which see.
QUI VIVE, [Fr.] The challenge of a sentinel; to be on the alert.
QUIB, *n.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt.
QUIBBLE, *n.* A start or turn from the point in question; an evasion of the truth; a pretence or cavil; a pun.
QUIBBLE, *v. t.* To evade the point by artifice; to trifle.—*SYN.* To evade; cavil; equivocate.
QUIBBLER, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
QUICK, *a.* Done with celerity or in a short time; moving with activity or readiness; living; pregnant.—*SYN.* Swift; speedy; alive.
QUICK, *ad.* Soon; hastily; with speed.
QUICK, *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh or plant.
QUICKEN (33) (kwik'n), *v. t.* To increase the speed of; to give a keener perception of; to make alive; to refresh or animate.—*SYN.* To incite; to accelerate; to invigorate.
QUICKEN, *v. t.* To become alive; to move with rapidity.
QUICK'ENED, *a.* Caused to make haste; revived; made alive.
QUICK'EN-ER (kwik'n-er), *n.* He or that which quickens.
QUICK'EN-ING, *a.* Causing haste; giving life;

inciting; *n.* the act of causing haste, or giving life, or inciting.
QUICK-LIME, *n.* The protoxide of calcium; any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.
QUICK'LY, *ad.* In a short time; hastily; speedily.
QUICK-MATCH, *n.* A match used by artillery men.
QUICKNESS, *n.* The state of acting rapidly, keen sensibility.
QUICK-SAND, *n.* Sand sinking or shaking under the feet; loose sand abounding with water.
QUICK-SCENT-ED, *a.* Having acuteness of smell.
QUICK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living trees; *a.* made of living plants or trees; *n.* a living tree or plant set to grow for a hedge.
QUICK-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having sharp sight.
QUICK-SILVER, *n.* Mercury; a metal remarkable for its fluidity, which remains unimpaired except by extreme degrees of heat or cold.
QUICK-WIT-TE'D, *a.* Having ready wit.
QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *cud*.
QUIDDI-TY, *n.* A trifling nicety; a subtlety; a barbarous term in school philosophy for *essence*.
QUIDDLER, *v. t.* To waste time in trifling.
QUIDDLER, *n.* One who trifles.
QUIDNUNC, *n.* One curious to know every thing.
QUID PRO QVO [L.] In law, an equivalent.
QUI-ESCE (kwī-ēs'), *v. t.* To be silent or have no sound, as a letter.
QUI-ESCE'NCE, *n.* The state or condition of rest; repose; silence.
QUI-ES'CENT (kwī-ēs'sent), *a.* Resting; being in a state of repose; not ruffled with passion; silent; not sounded.
QUI'ET, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance.—*SYN.* Still; calm; unmolested.
QUI'ET, *n.* The state of a thing not in motion, freedom from disturbance.—*SYN.* Tranquillity; repose.
QUI'ET, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of rest; to tranquillize; to subdue; to allay.
QUI'ET-ISM, *n.* A state of inward tranquillity or peace; the system of those who maintain the peculiar excellence of that style of religion which consists in the internal tranquillity of a mind employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.
QUI'ET-IST, *n.* One of a sect which maintains the principles of quietism.
QUI'ET-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to a quietist.
QUI'ET-LY, *ad.* In a calm manner; peaceably.
QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* State of rest; freedom from agitation, emotion, or disturbance of any kind.—*SYN.* Calmness; tranquillity; repose.
QUIE-TUDE, *n.* Freedom from disturbance; rest; quiet; tranquillity.
QUI-ETUS, *n.* [L.] Final discharge; acquittance; repose; death.
QUILL, *n.* A large strong feather; spine of a porcupine; piece of a reed used by weavers.
QUILL, *v. t.* To weave in ridges like quills. *to twill*.
QUILT, *n.* The cover of a bed or garment, made of wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths sewn together.
QUILT, *v. t.* To stitch one cloth upon another like a quilt.
QUILTED, *a.* Stitched together as a quilt.
QUILTING, *n.* The act of making a quilt; a gathering of females to quilt.
QUINCE, *n.* A sour astringent fruit used for preserves, &c.; also the tree bearing it.
QUIN'CEUNX, *n.* A square of five trees or other things, with one in the middle; such an arrangement of trees in rows, that any one in the second row is opposite to the middle of the space between any two in the preceding row.
QUINT'NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cin-
QUININE, } chona, an important article in materia medica. 24

Q, 2, 3c., long.—1, 2, 3c., short.—CARE, VAR, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEN; MARSE, MERE; MERE,

QUIN-QUAGESIMA, *n.* The fiftieth day before Easter; *Sabbat* Sunday.

QUIN-QUAGU-LAR, *a.* Having five angles.

QUIN-QUEN-SEAL, *a.* Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

QUIN-QUE-PAR-TITE, *a.* Divided into five parts.

QUIN-QUE-VALVE, *a.* Having five valves.

QUIN-QUE-VALVE-LAR, *a.* Having five valves.

QUIN-Y KWIAJ, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or throat.

QUINT, *n.* A set or sequence of five.

QUINTAIN, *n.* An upright post, on which was fastened an image or other object to be tilted at.

QUINTAL, *n.* A hundred pounds; a ken'le.

QUIN-TESSENCE, *n.* In alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body; the virtue or best part.

QUIN-TESSENTIAL (*kw'nteshal*), *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUIN-TET, *n.* A composition in five parts.

QUIN-TETTE, *n.* A composition in five parts.

QUINTILE (*kwintil*), *n.* An aspect of planets distant the fifth of a circle, or 72 degrees.

QUINTIL-LION, *n.* According to English notation, a million involved to the fifth power, a unit with thirty ciphers annexed, but only eighteen in French.

QUINTIN. See **QUINTAIN**.

QUINTU-PLE, *a.* Five-fold.

QUINTU-PLE, *v. t.* To make five-fold.

QUIP, *n.* A smart sarcastic turn; a retort or taunt.

QUIP, *v. t. or v. i.* To taunt; to scoff.

QUIRE (*kwire*), *v. t.* To sing in concert or chorus.

QUIRE, *n.* Twenty-four sheets of paper; a choir.

QUIRE-ISTER. See **CHORISTER**.

QUIRK, *n.* An artful turn; retort; quibble.

QUIRKISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks or quibbles.

QUIT, *v. t. [pret. and pp. QUIT or QUITTED.]* To depart from; to give up; to carry through or to the end, as to "quit yourselves like men."—*Syn.* To leave.—To say that a man has left a place or employment decides nothing as to his returning or resuming it; but to say that he has quit the town or the business, is to say that this was considered and understood to be a final act.

QUIT, *a.* Made free; noting clearness or freedom.

QUITCLAIM, *n.* A release of claim by deed.

QUITCLAIM, *v. t.* To release a claim by deed, without covenants of warranty.

QUITE, *ad.* With completeness; entirely.

QUIT-RENT, *n.* A rent, by the payment of which the tenant is quitted or freed from all other service.

QUITS, *ad.* An exclamation to signify that the parties are now even, as to be at quits with one.

QUITTANCE, *n.* Discharge from a debt; recompense; re-payment.

QUITTER, *n.* Moria of tin; an ulcer between the hair and hoof of a horse's hoof.

QUIVER, *n.* A case for arrows.

QUIVER, *v. i.* To shake; to play or be agitated by a tremulous motion.—*Syn.* To quake; shudder; shiver; vibrate or tremble.

QUIVERED, *a.* Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

QUIVER-INGLY, *ad.* A trembling manner.

QUIX-OTIC (*kwika-'otik*), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIX-OT-ISM (*kwika-'ot-izm*), *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; visionary scheme.

QUIZ (*kwiz*), *v. t.* To puzzle; to make a fool of.

QUIZ (*kwiz*), *n.* A riddle; puzzle; obscure question; an odd fellow; a wag.

QUIZZI-CAL, *a.* A colloquial expression for funny, humorous, or comical.

QUIZZING, *n.* The act of hoaxing or making a fool of a person; the act of mocking a person by examining him through a quizzing-glass.

QUIZZING-GLASS, *n.* A small eye-glass.

QUODLI-BET (*kwodli-bet*), *n.* A nice point; a subtilty; *Laterally*, what you please.

QUOLF, *n.* A cap or hood; a head-drum.

QUOLFFCRE, *n.* See **COFF**.

QUOLN (*kwoun or koun*), *n.* A corner; a wedge to raise cannon, &c.; a small wedge used by printers to lock the pages of the form in the chase.

QUOIT (*kwuit*), *n.* An iron ring or a flat stone to be pitched or thrown at a mark.

QUOIT (*kwuit*), *v. t.* To play at quoits; to pitch.

QUONDAM, *ad.* Having been formerly; late, as a quondam friend.

QUORUM, *n.* A special commission of justices; a competent number for doing business.

QUOTA, *n.* A proportional part or share; rate or portion assigned.

QUOTABLE, *a.* That may be quoted.

QUOTATION, *n.* A passage cited; in mercantile language, the price of commodities specified to a correspondent.

QUOTE *v. t.* To name, repeat, or adduce, usually by way of authority, as to quote a man's own words; to name the price of an article.—*Syn.* To cite.—To cite was originally to call into court as a witness, &c., and hence the word denotes something very specific and exact in adducing evidence. Quote is used in a more loose and general way, often expressing an appeal to some one as an authority, without adducing his exact words.

QUOTH (*kwath or kwoth*), *v. t.* A defective verb signifying to say or speak, used only in the phrases quoth he, quoth she, &c.

QUOTIDIAN, *a.* Occurring daily; a fever or any thing recurring daily.

QUOTIENT (*kw'shent*), *n.* In arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, showing how oft the greater contains the less.

QUO WARRANTO. In *Lex Latin*, a writ to inquire by what right certain powers are exercised.

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, is a liquid consonant, having a uniform jarring sound, as in *rod*, and is never silent. At the beginning of words it is strongly vibratory, being sounded by the point of the tongue; but at the end it has a softer sound, produced by the lower part of the same organ.

RABBIT, *v. t.* To pare down the edge of a board for lapping; to lap and join the edges of boards by a rabbit-joint.

RABBIT, *n.* A cut on the side of a board to fit it to another by lapping; a lapping-joint.

RABBI (*rab'bi or rab'bi*), *n.* The title of a Jewish

RABBIN, *n.* A doctor, not conferred by authority, but allowed by courtesy to learned men.

RAB-BINTE, *n.* The language of the Rabbins.

RAB-BINTE, *n.* Pertaining to Rabbins or their tenets.

RABBIN-ISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression.

RABBIN-IST, *n.* One who adhered to the Talmud and Rabbinical traditions.

RABBIT, *n.* A small long-eared quadruped, that feeds on herbs and burrows in the earth.

RABBLE, *n.* A crowd of low people; a mob; the lower class of people, without reference to an assembly.

RAB-DOL-O-GY. See **RHABDOLOGY**.

RABID, *a.* Being furious, mad or raging, as a rabid dog.

RABID-NESS, *n.* A state of furiousness; madness.

RACA (*ra'ka*), *n.* A Syriac word, used as a term of contempt, signifying empty, beggarly.

RAC-BOON, *n.* An American quadruped somewhat resembling a badger, valued for its fur.

RACE, *n.* The continued stock of descendants; a

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—S as K; É as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

family of descendants; a particular sort or variety; a root; a particular strength of taste or tartness; a contest in running; a rapid course; a movement or progression of any kind; a strong rapid current of water or its channel; a small artificial canal or water-course leading from a dam to the machinery driven by it.—*SYN.* Lineage; family; generation; breed; course; passage; current, &c.

RACE, *v. t.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

RACE-GINGER, *n.* Ginger in the root or not pulverized.

RACE-HORSE, *n.* A horse that runs in competition.

RACE-MATION, *n.* A cluster, as of grapes.

RA-CEME', *n.* A particular arrangement of flowers when they stand with short and equal stalks or pedicels on a common slender axis, like currants.

RACE-MIFEROUS, *a.* Bearing clusters.

RACE-MOUS, } *a.* Growing in clusters.

RACE-MOSE, }

RACER, *n.* A race-horse; a runner.

RACES, *n. pl.* A meeting for contests in speed with horses, &c.

RA-CHITIE' (ra-ki'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.

RA-CHITIS (ra-ki'tis), *n.* [*Gr.*] A softening and curvature in the spinal and other bones; the rickets.

RA-CI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RACK, *n.* An engine of torture; the torture itself; a frame on which things are laid, or in which hay, &c., is put for cattle; the ambling pace of a horse; flying broken clouds or vapour; a spirituous liquor, called also *arack*; a toothed sliding piece of machinery.

RACK, *v. t. or v. i.* To stretch or strain on a rack; to afflict with extreme pain; to draw from the lees or decant, as wine; to amble, as a horse; to fly, as broken clouds.—*SYN.* To torment; extend; strain; harass.

RACK'ER, *n.* One who tortures, or makes exactions.

RACK'ET, *n.* A clattering noise; a snow shoe; an instrument by which the player at tennis strikes the ball.

RACK'ET-ING, *n.* Confused, noisy mirth.

RACK'ET-Y, *a.* Making a great noise.

RACK'ING, *a.* Inflicting torture; excruciating, as racking pain.

RACK-RENT, *n.* Rent to the full value.

RACK-RENT-ER, *n.* One that has to pay rack-rent.

RACY, *a.* Having a marked and native flavour.—*SYN.* Spicy.—*Racy* (from *radix*, a root) refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavour which certain wines derive from the soil, and hence we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. *Spicy* (from *spice*), when applied to style, has reference to that pungency which belongs to the aromatics of the East.

RÄDLE, *n.* A long stick used in hedging; a hedge; an instrument used in weaving.

RÄDLE, *v. t.* To interweave; to twist together.

RÄDIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the forearm or radius.

RÄDLANCE, } *n.* State or quality of being ra-

RÄDLANCY, } diant; brightness shooting in rays; vivid brightness.—*SYN.* Lustre; brilliancy; splendour; glare; glitter.

RÄDIANT, *a.* Emitting rays or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light; sparkling.

RÄDIANT, *n.* The luminous point or object from which light emanates; a straight line proceeding from a given point to a fixed pole, about which it is supposed to revolve; in *heraldry*, a charge as represented by the rays around it.

RÄDIANT-LY, *ad.* With beaming brightness.

RA-DI-ÄTA, *n. pl.* A great division of the animal

kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, &c.

RA'DI-ÄTE, *v. t.* To emit rays or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as light or heat; to shed light or brightness on; to enlighten; to illuminate; *v. i.* to issue or dart in rays, as light or brightness; to shine; to sparkle; to issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RA'DI-ÄTE, *a.* Noting a flower with disk and leaflets like a daisy, &c.

RA'DI-ÄTED, *a.* Adorned with rays of light; emitted, as rays of heat; in *mineralogy*, having crystals diverging from a centre.

RA'DI-ÄTING, *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat.

RA-DI-ÄTION, *n.* Emission of rays of light or heat; the shooting from a centre.

RA'DI-ÄTOR, *n.* A body from which rays of light or heat emanate; a contrivance by which more heat is secured from a stove; the name for such a stove itself.

RÄDI-EAL, *a.* Pertaining to the root; implanted by nature; serving to originate; deep or thorough.—*SYN.* Entire.—A radical cure, reform, &c., is one which goes to the root (*radix*) of the evil in question; *entire* would imply that it extended to every part of the system referred to.

RÄDI-EAL, *n.* Root of a word; an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance.

RÄDI-EAL, *n.* One who in politics advocates extreme measures in reformation.

RÄDI-EAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or principle of making radical reform in government.

RÄDI-EAL-LY, *ad.* Originally; primitively; thoroughly.

RÄDI-EAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical.

RÄDI-EANT, *a.* Rooting, as a stem or leaf.

RÄDI-EATE, *v. t.* To root; to plant deeply.

RÄDI-EÄTION, *n.* Act of fixing deeply.

RÄDI-ELE (rä'de-kl), *n.* That part of the seed which becomes a root.

RÄDISH, *n.* A plant whose root has a pungent taste, and is eaten raw.

RÄDI-US, *n.*; *pl.* RÄDI-US-ÄS or RÄDI-I. A right line from the centre of a circle to the periphery; in *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the forearm.

RÄDIX, *n.*; *pl.* RÄ-DI-ÄS. A root or primitive word.

RÄFF, *n.* Sweepings, as in *rifflaff*; the rabble; the mob; a promiscuous heap or collection.

RÄF FLE, *v. t.* To cast dice for a prize for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake or hazards part of the value.

RÄFFLE, *n.* A game of chance or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of a thing for the chance of gaining it.

RÄFT (6), *n.* A float of wood or boards.

RÄFT, *v. t.* To transport on a raft.

RÄFT'ER, *n.* A roof-timber of a building.

RÄFTING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.

RÄFTSMAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

RÄG, *n.* A tattered cloth; a torn piece of cloth; garments worn out or a mean dress; coarse sili-cious rock.

RÄG-MCCEFFIN, *n.* A paltry, mean fellow.

RÄGE, *n.* Violent anger accompanied by furious words or actions; vehemence or aggravation of anything painful; extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object.—*SYN.* Fury; impetuosity; passion; anger, which see.

RÄGE, *v. i.* To be in a fury; to be violent.—*SYN.* To storm; fret; chafe; fume; ravage.

RÄGGED, *a.* Rent or worn into fragments; broken; covered with rags.

RÄGGED-NESS, *n.* State of being ragged.

RÄGING, *a.* Acting with violence or fury; vehemently driven or agitated.—*SYN.* Furious; frantic; mad; wrathful; impetuous; violent.

RÄGING, *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity.

RÄGMAN, *n.* A man who collects rags.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CINX, FIM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; KANITE, BIRD; MÖVE.

RA-GOUT (ra-goo'), n. [Fr.] A high-seasoned dish.

RAGS, n. pl. Old worn-out garments.

RAG-WHEEL, n. In machinery, a wheel having cogs or a notched edge.

RAG-WORK, n. A kind of rubble work.

RAG-WORT, n. A plant of the genus *senecio*.

RAID, n. A predatory incursion.

RAIL, n. A narrow piece or bar of wood or iron for fencing or inclosing a place; a long iron bar used on rail-roads; a narrow plank on a ship's upper works; a long-toed water-bird.

RAIL, v. t. To inclose with rails.

RAIL, v. i. To utter reproaches; to scoff.

RAILER, n. One who utters abusive language.

RAILING, n. Expressing reproach; insulting.

RAILING, n. Insulting language; a series of rails; materials for rails.

RAIL-LER-Y (rail'ler-y), n. Jesting language; good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment.

RAIL-ROAD, n. A road or way on which iron RAILWAY, rails are laid to diminish the friction of the wheels of carriages.

RAIMENT (ri-ment), n. Clothing in general; garments; vesture.

RAIN, n. Water falling from clouds.

RAIN, v. t. or v. i. To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to fall in drops, as water from clouds.

RAIN-BOW (rain'bo), n. A many-coloured arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays; the iris.

RAIN-DEER, n. A species of deer. See REINDEER.

RAIN-GAUGE (rain'gäje), n. An instrument to receive and measure the quantity of rain that falls.

RAIN-I-NESS, n. State of being rainy.

RAIN-Y, a. Abounding with rain; showery.

RAISE (räze), v. t. The leading idea is that of causing to ascend, as to raise a stone, a mast, a building, &c.; hence, to exalt, as to raise to honour; to enhance, as to raise the price of goods, &c.; to excite, as to raise a tempest; to raise the pulse, &c.; to call forth or into action, as to raise money, to raise troops, &c.; to rear or cause to grow, as to raise cattle, &c.; to raise wheat. [American].—Syn. To grow; to rear.—It is a peculiarity of the Southern States of America to apply the word *raise* to the rearing or bringing up of men, as "I was raised in Kentucky."

RAISER, n. One who lifts, builds, or produces. With joiners, a board set on edge under the fore side of a step or stair.

RAISIN (räzn), n. A dried grape.

RAISING, n. The act of lifting, setting up, restoring, producing, &c.; erection or operation of setting up a frame building.

RAIS-SÖN-NE' (rä-zon-ä), a. [Fr.] With proof illustrations, or notices; analytical, as *Catalogue raisonné*, &c.

RAJAH, n. The Hindoo word for king.

RAJ'OOT, n. A Hindoo of the military order.

RAKE, n. A tool to gather hay, &c.; a libertine.

RAKE, v. t. To collect with a rake; to search; to scratch; to fire in the direction of the length of any thing.

RAKE, v. i. To scrape or scratch into for finding anything; to search minutely; to pass with violence or rapidity; to lead a dissolute life; to incline from a perpendicular direction.

RAKING, n. Act of using a rake; space or quantity raked at once; a. that rakes.

RAKISH, a. Lewd; given to a dissolute life; having a backward inclination, as the masts of a ship.

RAKISH-NESS, n. Dissolute practices.

RALLY, n. Act of collecting disordered troops; a sudden collection of persons; exercise of satirical merriment.

RALLY, v. t. To treat with good humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to

collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or things scattered.—Syn. To joke; ridicule; deride; collect; unite; banter, which see.

RALLY, v. i. To assemble; to come back to order; to use pleasantry.

RAM, n. A male sheep; a sign of the zodiac; an engine to batter walls; a machine to raise water, called also water-rams.

RAM, v. t. To drive with violence; to cram.

RAM-A-DAN, n. The great annual fast of the Mohammedans kept during the 9th month.

RAMBLE, n. A wandering or an irregular excursion.—Syn. Tour; trip; jaunt.

RAMBLE, v. i. To ride, walk, or sail from a place without a definite object; to go at large or move without direction.—Syn. To roam; range; rove; stroll; wander.

RAMBLER, n. One who rambles; a wanderer.

RAMBLING, a. Moving or going irregularly.—Syn. Roving; roaming; wand'ring; strolling; unsettled.

RAM-I-FI-CATION, n. A branching; a division or subdivision; the manner in which a tree produces its boughs.

RAM-IFY, v. t. or v. i. To divide, shoot, or separate into branches; to be divided or subdivided, as a main subject.

RAMMER, n. A ramrod; an instrument for driving any thing with force; the person that rams.

RAMMISH, a. Rank; strong scented.

RAMOLISEMENT, n. [Fr.] Softening of the brain.

RAMOSE, a. Branched; branchy; full of RAMOUS, branches.

RAMP, v. t. To leap; to frisk; to climb.

RAMP, n. A leap; spring; romp.

RAMPAN-CY, n. Exuberance of growth; excessive prevalence; extravagance.

RAMPANT, a. Overgrowing usual bounds; beyond restraint; in heraldry, as applied to a lion, &c., standing on the hind legs, with fore feet raised.—Syn. Wanton; frisky; exuberant; unrestrained.

RAMPART, n. A wall, or that which fortifies and defends from assault.—Syn. Bulwark.—The rampart of a fortress is the entire wall which surrounds it; a bulwark is more properly something which projects (as a bastion) for the defence of the main work. Hence we speak of a distinguished individual as the bulwark, not the rampart of the state.

RAMROD, n. A rod of iron used in forcing down a musket charge.

RAN-CHERO (ran-tsh'ero), n. [Sp.] In Mexico, a peasant employed on a rancho; a herdsman.

RANCHO (ran'tsho), n. A small hamlet or large RANCH, farming establishment for cattle and horses.

RANCID, a. Musty; sour; having a strong or rank smell.

RANCIDITY, n. A strong, sour smell; mustiness.

RANCID-NESS, n. Mustiness.

RAN-COR-IOUS (rank'ur-us), a. Characterized by deep and implacable malice.—Syn. Bitter; virulent; malicious; malignant; spiteful.

RAN-COR-IOUS LY, ad. With deep malignity.

RAN-COUR (rank'ur), n. Invertebrate enmity; deep-seated and implacable hatred; corruption.—Syn. Enmity.—Enmity and rancour both describe hostile feelings; but enmity may be generous and open, while rancour (lit, a festering) is deep-seated and malignant. It implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings.

RAND, n. The border or seam of a shoe; a thin inner sole of cork.

RANDOM, a. Left to chance; uttered or done without aim or previous calculation.

RANDOM, n. Want of direction; hazard; distance of a body thrown, as the furthest random of a missile weapon; progression.

DÔVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—E AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

RÂNE, n. A name sometimes given to the reindeer.
RÂNG, old preterit of RING.

RÂNGE, n. A row of things, as a range of buildings; a wandering or excursion, as taking a wide range; extent; compass; a cooking apparatus or grate; step of a ladder; a division by lines of townships of public lands in the United States; in gunnery, the horizontal distance to which a shot, &c., is carried.

RÂNGE, v. t. To place in order or in rows; to dispose in classes; to move or pass over, near, in the direction of, or parallel to.—**SYN.** To class; place; rank; arrange; set, &c.

RÂNGE, v. i. To rove at large without restraint; to sail or pass near or in the direction of, to be placed in order or rank.—**SYN.** To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

RÂNGER, n. One that ranges; a dog.

RÂNGER-SHIP, n. The office of the keeper of a forest.

RANK, a. Strong-scented; strong; causing or being of vigorous growth; high-tasted; raised to a high degree; exceeding the value.—**SYN.** Luxuriant; rich; rancid; excessive; violent; coarse.

RANK, n. A row or line; any portion or number of things to which place, degree, or order is assigned; degree of dignity or high place, &c.; rank, in the plural, the order of common soldiers.—**SYN.** Division; degree; grade; class; order; dignity.

RANK, v. t. or v. i. To place in a line, in a class or order; to have a degree of dignity; to be ranked.

RANKLE (rânk'kl), v. i. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester.

RANKLING, n. The act or process of becoming more virulent; deep and active irritation.

RANKLY, ad. With luxuriant growth, &c.

RANKNESS, n. A strong scent or taste; exuberance; extraordinary strength.

RANSACK, v. t. To search narrowly; to plunder.

RANSOM (rân'som), n. The price paid for redeeming a person or goods; release from captivity; the price paid for life or pardon of sin.

RANSOM, r. t. To free from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; to retrieve from the penalty of the divine law, guilt, or sin.—**SYN.** To redeem; release; deliver; rescue; save.

RANSOM-ER, n. One who redeems.

RANSOM-LESS, a. Destitute of or without ransom.

RANT, n. Boisterous, empty words; high-sounding language without dignity of thought.

RANT, v. t. To rave; to use empty, high-sounding words.

RANTER, n. A boisterous declaimer; a member of a body who separated from the Primitive Methodists.

RANTI-POLE, a. Wild; boisterous; roving; rash.

RANUNCULUS, n. A genus of plants comprising crow-foot, butter-cup, &c.

RANZ DES VÂCHES (rânz dâ vâsh'), n. pl. [Fr.] Simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers played on the Alpine horn.

RAP, n. A quick, smart blow, as a rap on the knuckles.

RAP, v. t. or v. i. To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; to seize and bear away, particularly by violence.

RA-PÂ-CIOUS (râ-pâshus), a. Greedy of prey; given to plunder; wont to seize for food or by violence.—**SYN.** Ravenous; voracious; exorbitant; exacting.

RA-PÂ-CIOUS-LY, ad. Ravenously; by rapine.

RA-PÂ-CIOUSNESS, n. Disposition to plunder; practice of plundering; exorbitant greediness of gain.

RAPE, n. A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; something carried away; a plant cultivated for the oil from its seed.

RAPHTIDES, n. pl. Minute crystals found in the tissues of plants.

RÂPID, a. Characterized by quickness of motion; advancing with haste or speed; of quick utterance of words.—**SYN.** Swift; quick; violent; fast; expeditious; hurried.

RÂPID, n. s. The part of a river where the current is swift.

RÂPID-LY, ad. Swiftly; with celerity.

RÂPID-NESS, n. Quickness in motion, utterance, or progression.—**SYN.** Swiftness; velocity; celerity; haste; speed; fleetness.

RÂPIER, n. A small sword used in thrusting.

RÂPINE (râpin), n. The act of plundering by violence.—**SYN.** Plunder; pillage; violence.

RAP-PA-REE, n. A wild Irish plunderer.

RAP-PEE, n. A coarse kind of snuff.

RÂPPER, n. One that raps; the knocker of a door.

RÂPT, a. Transported in ecstasy.

RÂPTURE (râpt'yur), n. Extreme joy or pleasure; a hurrying along with rapidity; uncommon heat of imagination.—**SYN.** Transport; ecstasy; delight; bliss; enthusiasm.

RÂPTUROUS (râpt'yur-us), a. Transporting; ecstatic; very delightful; ravishing.

RA'RA A'VÏS, n. [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person.

RARE (4), a. Seldom occurring; unusually excellent, as a rare genius; not dense, as a rare atmosphere; thinly scattered; underdone, as a rare meat.—**SYN.** Scarce.—We call a thing rare when but few of the kind are ever to be met with, as a rare plant, &c.; we speak of a thing as scarce when, though usually abundant, it is for the time to be procured only in diminished quantities. A bad harvest makes corn scarce.

RÂRÉ-SHOW, n. A show carried in a box.

RÂR-E-FÂCTION, n. The expansion of bodies by the separation of their parts; it is opposed to condensation.

RÂR-E-FI-A-BLE, a. Capable of rarefaction.

RÂR-E-FIED, a. Made thin or less dense.

RÂR-E-FY, v. t. or v. i. To make thin; to enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; to become thin and porous.

RÂR-ELY (4), ad. Seldom; not often; finely.

RÂR-ENESS, n. State of being uncommon; value arising from scarcity; distance from each other; rarity is also used for a thing valued for its scarcity, &c.—**SYN.** Infrequency; uncommonness; thinness; subtility.

RÂS'CAL, n. A trickish, dishonest man; a scoundrel; a rogue.

RÂS'CAL, a. Lean; low; mean.

RÂS-CÂLION (kâl'yun), n. A low, mean wretch.

RÂS-CÂL-ITY, n. Mean trickishness or dishonesty.

RÂS'CAL-LY, a. Meanly base or trickish; worthless.

RÂRE (râse), v. t. To level with the ground; to scratch, blot, or rub out.—**SYN.** To subvert; prostrate; overthrow; demolish; erase; obliterate.

RÂSH, a. Acting without due caution or thought; done with too much haste; unwary; heedless.—**SYN.** Adventurous; fool-hardy.—That man is adventurous who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold; and rash (connected with rush) who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings without counting the cost; and fool-hardy when he throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

RÂSH, v. t. To slice; to divide.

RÂSH, n. An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

RÂSH-ER, n. A thin slice; a cut of bacon.

RÂSH-LY, ad. In a hasty manner; precipitately.

RÂSH-NESS, n. Inconsiderate or too much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure.—**SYN.** Precipitancy; hastiness; heedlessness; indiscretion; temerity, which see.

RÂ-SO'R-I-AL, a. Pertaining to gallinaceous birds, or scratchers.

l, 2, &c., long.—l, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIA, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, THIN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

RASP (6), *n.* A large rough file, the cutting surfaces of which are raised by being punched instead of being cut across by a chisel; a grater.

RASP, *v. t.* To rub or grate with a rasp.

RASPA-TO-BY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY (ră'sbĕr-ry), *n.* Fruit of the bramble, or a berry growing on a well-known prickly plant.

RASPING, *n.* A filing; a severe rebuke, or something grating to the feelings.

RASURE (ră'zhu), *n.* Act of scraping out; the mark by which a letter, word, or any part of writing is erased.

RAT, *n.* A troublesome animal of the mouse kind, but larger. To smell a rat, to suspect some mischief.

RAT, *v. i.* To desert one's party; among printers, to work for less than established prices.

RATA-BLE, *a.* That may be rated or taxed

RATA-BLY, *ad.* By rate or proportion.

RAT-A-FIA (rat-a-fé'a), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from the kernels of cherries, peaches, &c.

RAT-AN', *n.* A small species of cane, with joints and without branches, the growth of India, and used in various kinds of manufacture, as chair-seats, &c.; a walking stick made of the same.

RATCH, *n.* A bar with teeth, into which a watch drops, to keep machines from running back.

RATCHET, *n.* A tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel of a watch, to stop it in winding up.

RATCHET-WHEEL, *n.* A circular wheel with angular teeth to receive the pall or ratchet.

RATE, *n.* The proportion or standard; the price or amount stated; settled allowance; decree of value or price; a tax assessed by authority; in the navy, the order or class of a ship.

RATE, *v. t.* To be set or considered in a class; to make an estimate.

RATE, *v. t.* To set a value on; to put or rank at a certain price or excellence, or fix the order or magnitude, &c.; to take the rate of; to chide with vehemence.—**SYN.** To estimate; appraise; reckon; tax; reprove; scold.

RATH, *a.* Early; coming before the usual time.

RATHER, *ad.* More willingly; especially; more properly; in preference; noting some degree of contrariety in fact.

RAT-IFI-CATION, *n.* Act of confirming; giving sanction or validity to another's act.

RATI-FIER, *n.* One who confirms.

RATI-FY, *v. t.* To give sanction or validity to something done by another.—**SYN.** To confirm; approve; establish; sanction.

RATING, *n.* A chiding or scolding; a valuation.

RATIO (ră'sho), *n.*; *pl.* **RATIOs.** Relation which one thing has to another.—**SYN.** Proportion; rate; degree; quota.

RATIOCINATION (ra-shô-e-nă'shun), *n.* Act or process of reasoning or of deducing consequences from premises.

RATION, *n.* Provisions for a day.

RATION-AL (răsh'un-al), *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; acting in conformity to reason.—**SYN.** Reasonable—**Rational** (from *ratio*) has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to irrational [*i. e.*, destitute of or contrary to reason], as a rational being, a rational state of mind, rational views, &c. In these cases the speculative reason is more particularly referred to. *Reasonable* has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and denotes "governed or directed by reason," as *reasonable* desires, plans, &c., a *reasonable* charge, a *reasonable* prospect of success.

RATION-ABLE (ră-shun-ă'le), *n.* Detail with reasons; theoretical explanation.

RATION-AL-ISM (răsh'un-al-izm), *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason or distinct from inspiration.

RATION-AL-IST (răsh'un-al-ist), *n.* One who proceeds merely on reason; one who accounts for

the supernatural events of revelation solely on natural grounds, and denies inspiration, &c.

RATION-AL-ISTIC, } *a.* Belonging or accord-
RATION-AL-ISTIC-AL, } ing to the principles
of rationalism.

RATION-AL-ITY (răsh-un-al-i-tĭ), *n.* Power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATION-AL-LY (răsh'un-al-lĭ), *ad.* With reason; reasonably.

RATION-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being rational.

RATLINE, } *n.* A small line across the shrouds
RATLING, } of a ship forming a step of the ladder.

RAT-ONN', *n.* A sprout from the root of the sugarcane after the first cutting; the heart leaves of the tobacco plant.

RATSBANE, *n.* Arsenic; poison for rats.

RAT-TEEN', *n.* A thick tweeled woollen stuff.

RAT-TI-NET, *n.* A woollen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RATTING, *n.* Act of deserting a party; among printers, a working for less than established prices.

RATTLE (răt'tl), *v. t.* To make sharp, quick, repeated noises; to clatter.

RATTLE, *v. t.* To cause to make a rattling sound, or a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to stun with noise; to scold.

RATTLE, *n.* A succession of sharp sounds or words; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made; clamorous chiding; a plant.

RATTLE-HEADED (răt'tl-héd'ed), *a.* Being noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RATTLEs (răt'tlĭs), *n. pl.* The croup; a disease in the windpipe.

RATTLE-SNAKE, *n.* A venomous serpent having a rattle at the end of the tail.

RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root used to cure the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTLING, *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.

RATTLING, *n.* A quick succession of sharp sounds; noise made by wheels, &c.

RAUCI-TY, *n.* Hoarseness; roughness of voice.

RAUCOUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh; rough.

RAVAGE, *v. t.* To lay waste in various ways.—**SYN.** To waste; spoil; plunder; pillage; destroy.

RAVAGE, *n.* Destruction by violence or by decay, &c.—**SYN.** Devastation; desolation; waste; spoil; plunder; ruin.

RAVAGER, *n.* He or that which lays waste.—**SYN.** Devastator; spoiler; plunderer; destroyer.

RAVE, *v. i.* To be delirious; to dote; to rage.

RAVE, *n.* The upper side timber of a cart.

RAVEL (ră'vĕl), *v. t.* To fall into perplexity and confusion; to work in perplexities.

RAVEL, *v. t.* To untwist; to disentangle; also, to entangle; to make intricate; involve.

RAVELIN (ră'vĕlin), *n.* A detached work in fortification with two embankments making a salient angle.

RAVEL-LINGS (ră'vĕl-ingz), *n. pl.* Threads detached in raveling.

RAVEN (ră'vn), *n.* A large black bird of the crow family.

RAVEN (ră'vn), *v. t. or v. i.* To devour greedily; to eat with voracity; to obtain by violence; to prey with rapacity.

RAVEN, *n.* Food obtained by violence.—**SYN.** Prey; pillage; rapine; plunder.

RAVEN-ING (ră'vn-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

RAVEN-OUS (ră'vn-us), *a.* Very hungry; hungry even to rage; eager for prey or gratification; devouring with rapacity.—**SYN.** Voracious; rapacious; greedy.

RAVEN-OUS-LY, *ad.* With raging hunger.

RAVEN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity.

RAVEN'S-DUCK, *n.* A species of sail-cloth.

RAVIN. **See** **RAVEN**.

DÓVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÚLE, BYLL; VY'CIQUS—GAS X; ÉAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SX; THIS.

RA-VINE' (ra-veen'), *n.* A long, deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, a deep, narrow hollow or pass through mountains.

RAVING, *a.* Furious with delirium.—*SYN.* Mad; delirious; distracted; frenzied.

RAVISH, *v. t.* To seize and carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force.—*SYN.* To violate; deflower; force; enrapture; delight.

RAVISHED, *a.* Snatched away by violence; forced to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.

RAVISH-ER, *n.* One who seizes by force or who forces a woman; one who transports with delight.

RAVISH-ING, *a.* Delighting or delightful to ecstasy; transporting.

RAVISH-MENT, *n.* Act of ravishing; rapture.

RAW, *a.* Not altered from a natural state; not cooked; unmanufactured; bare of skin or flesh; not ripened; unripe in skill or not tried; rather cold and damp; not mixed or adulterated; not tanned; not tried or melted.—*SYN.* Crude; sore; unseasoned; unexperienced; new; chilly; bleak.

RAW-BONED (-bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.

RAW-HEAD (-hēd), *n.* Something frightful; a spectre used to frighten children, &c.

RAWHIDE, *n.* A cowhide or riding-whip of untanned leather twisted.

RAWLY, *ad.* Unskillfully; without experience.

RAWNESS, *n.* State of being inexperienced; the state of being raw or uncooked; hasty manner; coldness with dampness.—*SYN.* Unskillfulness; crudeness; chilliness.

RAY (rā), *n.* A line of light, or one as formed by a particle of light; *figuratively*, a beam of intellectual light; the outer parts of the florets of a compound radiated flower; a bony or cartilaginous part of the fin of a fish; a kind of fish.—*SYN.* Glimmer; beam; gleam; light; lustre.

RAY (rā), *v. t.* To streak; to shoot forth; to mark with long lines.

RAYAH (rāya), *n.* In Turkey, a non-Mohammedan subject who pays the capitation tax.

RAYLESS (rāless), *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

RAZE, *v. t.* To lay level or subvert from the foundation; to erase; to efface; to extirpate.—*SYN.* To prostrate; overthrow; destroy; obliterate; demolish, which see.

RA-ZEE', *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.

RA-ZEE', *v. t.* To cut down or reduce to the next inferior rank or class, as a ship of war.

RAZOR, *n.* An instrument for shaving.

RAZOR-BILL, *n.* The common auk.

RAZOR-FISH, *n.* A bivalve of the genus *Solen*, so called from its shape.

RAZOR-STROP, *n.* A strap for sharpening razors.

RAZURE (rāzhur), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration. See *RASERS*.

RE, *a* prefix, denotes back, return, or repetition; sometimes it is redundant or intensive; also a syllable used in music.

RE-AB-SORB', *v. t.* To draw in, imbibe, or swallow again what has been effused or thrown out.

RE-AB-SORPTION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.

RE-AC-CESS', *n.* A second access or visit.

REACH (reech), *v. t.* To stretch out; to touch by extending the hand or by anything held in it; to deliver by extending the hand; to arrive at, come to, or attain anything, especially if difficult or distant; to penetrate to, or spread out or abroad; to strike from a distance.—*SYN.* To extend; secure; gain; hand; transfer.

REACH, *v. i.* To be extended; to penetrate; to make efforts to omit; to reach.

REACH, *n.* Extent; power of attaining to; effort; fetch; contrivance; that portion of a river in which the current flows straight forward; effort

to omit.—*SYN.* A stretching; extension; scheme; artifice.

RE-ACT', *v. t.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to act reciprocally or in opposition.

RE-ACT', *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.

RE-ACTION, *n.* In physics, counteraction; action in opposition; in chemistry, the mutual or reciprocal action of two or more chemical agents; any action in resisting other action or power.

RE-ACTION-A-RY, *a.* Operating by way of reaction.

RE-ACTIVE, *a.* Having power or tending to read [act].

READ (reed), *v. t.* To inspect and understand; to utter or pronounce words, characters, or letters, and in their proper order; to learn to know fully.

READ, *v. t.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading; to appear in reading, as of a passage, so it reads.

READ (rēd), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books.

READ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; easy or pleasant to read.

READER, *n.* One who reads; one who studies much; a corrector of the press; one who places in order the cords of a draw-loom, as by pattern.

READER-SHIP, *n.* The office of reading prayers.

READY-LY (rēd'i-ly), *ad.* Quickly; promptly.

READY-NESS (rēd'e-ness), *n.* Freedom from hindrance or reluctance; a state of being prepared; fitness of condition.—*SYN.* Quickness; skill; knack; promptitude; willingness; preparation; alacrity; facility, which see.

READING, *n.* Perusal; public recital; variation of copies; manner of interpretation; a commentary or gloss on a law, text, or passage; study of books.

READING, *a.* Addicted to reading, as a community.

READING-ROOM, *n.* A room provided with papers, &c., to which persons resort to read.

RE-AD-JUST', *v. t.* To put in order again.

RE-AD-JUST-MENT, *n.* A second settlement.

RE-AD-MISSION (-mish'un), *n.* Act of admitting again what has been excluded.

RE-AD-MIT', *v. t.* To admit again.

RE-AD-MITTANCE, *n.* A second admittance, or allowance to enter again.

READY (rēdy), *a.* Quick to comprehend or act; not hesitating; not slow or dull; furnished with what is needed; suitably arranged; not reluctant, or about to do or suffer; having a tendency or disposition; being at hand or most convenient.—*SYN.* Speedy; fitted; handy; willing; short; near; prompt, which see.

READY, *ad.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay; promptly; ready-made, not made to order.

RE-A-F-FIRM' (17), *v. t.* To affirm again.

RE-A-F-FIRM-ANCE, *n.* A second affirmation.

RE-A-GENT, *n.* A substance that detects the ingredients of a mixture.

REAL, *a.* Having a positive existence; genuine; not imaginary or counterfeit; relating to things, not persons as real estate.—*SYN.* Actual.—Real represents a thing to be a "res," or substantive existence, as a real occurrence, not imaginary. Actual refers to it as acted or performed; and hence, when we wish to prove a thing real, we say, "It actually exists." "It has actually been done." Thus its reality is shown by its actuality. Actual, from this reference to being acted, has recently received a new signification, viz., present, as "the actual posture of affairs;" since what is now in action or going on has, of course, a present existence.

REAL, *n.* A Spanish coin from 3d. to 6d.

REAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Realists, that the terms for denoting the genera or species of things represent real existences, not mere names.

l, 2, &c., long.—l, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

REAL-IST, *n.* One who holds to Realism.

REAL-ISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Realists.

REAL-ITY, *n.* The actual existence of any thing, in distinction from mere appearance; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.—*SYN.* Truth; fact; verity; actuality; certainty.

REAL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.

REAL-IZATION, *n.* Act of realizing; the act of converting money into land, of believing real, or of bringing into being or act.

REAL-IZE, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to bring home to one's own case; to consider as one's own; to impress as a reality, or treat as real; to bring into possession; to render tangible or real; *v. i.* to raise money.—*SYN.* To accomplish; effect; complete; consummate.

REAL-LY, *ad.* In fact; in truth; with actual existence; not only in appearance.—*SYN.* Truly; certainly; actually.

REALM (rêlm), *n.* A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; kingly government.

REAM, *n.* A bundle of twenty quires of paper.

REAM, *v. t.* To bevel out a hole in metal, &c.

RE-AN-I-MATE, *v. t.* To restore to life; to revive the spirits; to infuse new life into.

RE-AN-I-MATION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving or restoring to life, spirits, courage, or vigour.

RE-AN-NEX, *v. t.* To annex again, or what has been separated; to reunite.

REAP, *v. t.* To cut grain with a sickle; to clear off a crop by reaping; to gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward.

REAP, *v. i.* To perform the act or operation of cutting grain, &c.; to receive the fruit of labour or works.

REAPER, *n.* One who reaps.

REAP-ING, *n.* The act of cutting grain with a sickle.

REAP-ING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.

RE-AP-PEAR, *v. t.* To clothe again.

RE-AP-PEAR, *v. i.* To appear a second time.

RE-AP-PEAR-ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.

RE-AP-PLY, *v. t.* To apply a second time.

RE-AP-POINT, *v. t.* To appoint again.

RE-AP-POINT-MENT, *n.* A second appointment.

RE-AP-PORTION, *v. t.* To apportion again.

RE-AP-PORTION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment.

REAR, *n.* The part behind; last body of troops; last class.

REAR, *v. t.* To raise; to bring to maturity, as young; to lift after a fall; to educate; to stir up; to obtain or achieve. *See* RAISE.

REAR, *v. i.* To rise on the hind legs, as a horse.

REAR-ADMIRAL, *n.* The admiral of the third squadron or rank.

REAR-GUARD (gârd), *n.* The body that marches in the rear of an army to defend it.

REAR-MOUSE, *n.* The common bat.

REAR-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops in the rear.

REARWARD, *n.* The rear guard; the end; the tail; the last troop; the last part.

RE-ASCEND, *v. i.* To mount again.

RE-ASCEN-SION (sen'shun), *n.* Act of remounting.

RE-ASCENT, *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity.

REAL-SON (rêzn), *n.* That which is thought or alleged in words as the ground or cause of opinion or determination; the occasional cause; the final cause; a faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil; right or justice; moderation.—*SYN.* Argument; proof; cause; motive; sake; end. *See* MOTIVE and SENSE.

REAL-SON (rêzn), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To exercise the faculty of reason; to argue; to infer or inquire by discussion with another; to discourse; to persuade

by reasoning.—*SYN.* To discuss; argue; examine; prove.

REAL-SON-A-BLE (rêzn-a-bl), *a.* Indued with reason; governed by reason; just; agreeable; not immoderate.—*SYN.* Equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; rational, which see.

REAL-SON-A-BLE-NESS (rêzn-), *n.* Agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REAL-SON-A-BLY (rêzn-), *ad.* In consistency with reason; not fully; moderately.

REAL-SON-ER (rêzn-) *n.* One who argues or reasons.

REAL-SON-ING (rêzn-), *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; argument.

RE-AS-SEM-BLE, *v. t.* To assemble or convene again.

RE-AS-SERT, *v. t.* To affirm again; to maintain after cessation or contradiction.

RE-AS-SERTION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

RE-AS-SIGN, *v. t.* To transfer back any thing assigned; to assign again.

RE-AS-SUMPTION, *n.* Act of reassuming.

RE-AS-SUME, *v. t.* To assume again; to resume.

RE-AS-SURE-ANCE (shûrance), *n.* Repeated assurance; a second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter to protect himself.

RE-AS-SURE (rê-sh-shure), *v. t.* To assure again; to restore courage; to insure so as to cover an insurer's loss or risk.

RE-AS-SURER (rê-sh-shur'er), *n.* One who insures an underwriter.

RE-AT-TACH-MENT, *n.* A second attachment.

RE-BAPTISM, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TIZE, *v. t.* To baptize a second time.

RE-BATE, *v. t.* To deprive of keenness; to abate or deduct from.

RE-BATE, } *n.* Abatement; deduction of
RE-BATE-MENT, } interest, &c., for prompt payment; discount.

RE-BATE, *n.* A groove or channel cut in the edge of a board, &c., to fit another; a rabbet; the small piece of stuff laid round the panel of a door; an iron tool like a chisel for dressing wood, &c.

RE-BEC, *n.* A Moorish instrument of music like a three-stringed lute.

RE-BEL, *n.* One who revolts from lawful authority; one who wilfully violates a law; a rebellious; acting in revolt.—*SYN.* Insurgent.—The term insurgent marks an early, and rebel a more advanced stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them. A French writer remarks that out of a hundred insurgents, not more than ten usually hold out and become confirmed rebels.

RE-BEL, *v. i.* To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

RE-BELLION (re-bêl'yun), *n.* Open renunciation of allegiance, and opposition to government; resistance to lawful authority.—*SYN.* Seditious; revolt; contumacy; insurrection, which see.

RE-BELLIOUS (re-bêlyus), *a.* Engaged in rebellion.

RE-BELLIOUS-LY (re-bêl'yus-ly), *ad.* With design to cast off allegiance or resist authority.

RE-BELLIOUS-NESS (re-bêl'yus-), *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

RE-BOUND, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To drive back; to re-berate; to spring or fly back, as a ball.—*SYN.* To recoil; re-echo; rebuf.

RE-BOUND, *n.* The act of springing or flying back.

RE-BUFF, *n.* Sudden check; a beating back; rejection of solicitation.—*SYN.* Repercussion; repulse; defeat; refusal, &c.

RE-BUFF, *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance.—*SYN.* To repel; check; repulse; refuse

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÛLE, BULL; VIT'IOUS.—G AS K; Ò AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

RE-BUILD' (re-bild'), v. t. To build or construct anew what has been demolished.
 RE-BUK'A-BLE, a. Deserving rebuke.
 RE-BUKE', v. t. To reprehend for a fault; to check or restrain; to afflict for correction; to silence.—*Syn.* To chide; to reprove; chasten; calm; admonish, which see.
 RE-BOKE', n. Reproof for faults; reprehension; chastisement; punishment. *See* REPROOF.
 RE-BUKEFUL, a. Containing reproof.
 RE-BUKE'R, n. One that chides or reproves.
 RE-BOKING-LY, ad. By way of rebuke.
 RE-BURY (re-berry), v. t. To bury again.
 REBUS, n.; pl. REBUSSES. A kind of riddle; an enigmatical representation of some name by using only pictures and figures.
 RE-BUT, v. t. To repel; to oppose by argument.
 RE-BUTTER, n. In law pleadings, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.
 RE-CAL-CITRATION, n. A kicking back.
 RE-CALL, v. t. To call or take back; to revoke; to call back from a place or mission, as a minister from a foreign court; to revive in memory.
 RE-CALL, n. A calling back; revocation.
 RE-CANT, v. t. or v. i. To take back; to unsay what has been said.—*Syn.* To renounce.—To renounce is to abandon an opinion or doctrine; to recant is formally and distinctly to disavow it as a serious error. It of course implies that we adopt the opposing truth.
 RE-CAN-TATION, n. Act of retracting.
 RE-CA-PAC-I-TATE, v. t. To qualify again.
 RE-CA-PITU-LATE (-pit'yū-lāte), v. t. To repeat in a summary manner; to give a summary of the principal things mentioned.—*Syn.* To reiterate; repeat; recite; rehearse; sum up.
 RE-CA-PIT-C-LATION, n. The act of giving a summary; a summary.
 RE-CA-PITU-LA-TION-TO-RY, a. Containing recapitulation; repeating.
 RE-CAPTION, n. A retaking; reprisal.
 RE-CAPTOR, n. One who retakes or takes a prize previously taken.
 RE-CAPTURE (-kapt'yūr), n. Act of retaking; a prize retaken.
 RE-CAPTURE (-kapt'yūr), v. t. To retake, as a prize which had been previously taken.
 RE-CAST (6), v. t. To cast, mould, or compute a second time; to throw again.
 RE-CEDE, v. i. To move or fall back; to desist from.—*Syn.* To retire; return; withdraw; retreat.
 RE-CEDE, v. t. To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.
 RE-CEIPT (-seet'), n. The act of receiving; that which is received, as the receipts of a rail-road; less commonly the place of receiving; a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods; a direction for making things, as in cookery.
 RE-CEIPT (-seet'), v. t. To give a writing acknowledging that something has been received.
 RE-CEIVA-BLE, a. That may be received.
 RE-CEIVE' (re-seev'), v. t. To take what is offered, communicated, or inflicted; to be endowed with; to admit.—*Syn.* To accept.—To receive describes simply the act of taking; to accept, the taking cordially or for the purpose for which a thing is offered. A lady may receive the proposal of a suitor without accepting his suit.
 RE-CEIVER (-seev'er), n. One who receives; a treasurer.
 RE-CEIVING, n. The act of receiving; that which is received.
 RE-CELE-BRATE, v. t. To celebrate again.
 RE-CEN-CY, n. Newness of origin; lateness in time; freshness.
 RE-CEN-SION (-sen'shun), n. Enumeration; examination; review.
 RE-CENT, a. Being of late origin or existence; lately received; not long past; of late occurrence; in *geology*, of a date since the creation of man.—*Syn.* New; late; modern; novel; fresh.

RE-CENT-LY, ad. Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.
 RE-CENT-NESS, n. Lateness of origin or occurrence.—*Syn.* Newness; freshness; lateness.
 RE-CEPTA-CLE, (or rec'-), n. A place or vessel into which any thing is received, or in which it is contained; in *botany*, the base of the fructification in plants.
 RE-CEP-TACU-LAR, a. Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it.
 RE-CEP-TI-BIL-I-TY, n. The possibility of receiving or of being received.
 RE-CEPTION, n. Act of receiving; state of being received; admission of any thing sent or communicated; a manner of receiving for entertainment; a party for receiving company.
 RE-CEPTIVE, a. That receives; having the quality of receiving what is communicated.
 RE-CESS, n. A withdrawing or moving back; remission or suspension of business; secret or abstruse parts of a subject, as the recesses of science; retirement or private abode; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall; a secret place; the retiring of the shore from the general line, forming a bay.
 RE-CES-SION (re-cess'hun), n. Act of drawing back of receding from a claim, or relaxing a demand; a withdrawing or retreating.
 RE-CHAB-ITES, n. The descendants of Jonadab, son of Rechab, who abstained from all intoxicating liquors; those who practise the same principle.
 RE-CHARGE', v. t. To attack or charge anew.
 RE-CHARTER, n. A second charter; renewal of a charter.
 RE-CHARTER, v. t. To charter again.
 RE-CHEAT, n. A recall on the horn when the hounds have lost the scent.
 RE-CHEER-CHIE (re-shar'hā), a. [Fr.] Sought out with care; nice to an extreme.
 RE-CHOOSE', v. t. To choose a second time.
 RE-CI-PE (rē'-), n. A medical prescription.
 RE-CIPI-EN-CY, n. Act of receiving.
 RE-CIPI-ENT, n. One who receives.
 RE-CIPRO-CAL, a. Acting in return; alternate; done on one side in response to something done on the other side.—*Syn.* Mutual.—The distinctive idea of mutual is that the parties unite by interchange in the same act, as a mutual covenant, mutual affection, &c. The distinctive idea of reciprocal is, that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party, as a reciprocal kindness, reciprocal reproaches, &c. Love is reciprocal when the previous affection of one party has drawn forth the attachment of the other. To make it mutual, in the strictest sense, the two parties should have fallen in love at once; but as the result is the same, the two words are here used interchangeably. The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is reciprocal, but not mutual.
 RE-CIPRO-CAL, n. The reciprocal of any quantity is unity divided by that quantity.
 RE-CIPRO-CAL-LY, ad. So that each affects and is affected by the other.
 RE-CIPRO-CAL-NESS, n. Mutual return; alternateness.
 RE-CIPRO-CAL-I-TY, n. Lateness.
 RE-CIPRO-CATE, v. t. or v. i. To act by turns; to give and return alternately.
 RE-CIP-RO-CATION, n. Giving and receiving in return; interchange of acts; regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.
 RE-C-I-PRO-C-I-TY (re-s-e-prōs'e-ty), n. Mutual return; reciprocal obligation or right; mutual action and reaction.—*Syn.* Interchange; reciprocity; exchange; mutuality.
 RE-C-I-SION (re-siz'hun), n. The act of cutting off.
 RE-CIT'AL, n. The repetition of words of another, or of writing; a telling or enumeration of particulars.—*Syn.* Rehearsal; recitation; narration; description; detail; account, which see.

- 1. 2. &c., long.**—**1. 2. &c., short.**—**CIRE, FIE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.**
- REC-ITATION, n.** Rehearsal; repetition; in colleges and schools, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils, &c.
- REC-IT-A-TIVE' (res-e-ta-teev'), a.** Rehearsing; reciting, as in music.
- REC-IT-A-TIVE' (-teev'), n.** A kind of singing and musical pronunciation differing but little from ordinary speaking.
- REC-ITE', v. t. or v. i.** To tell over; to rehearse, especially of a lesson by a pupil to his teacher; to enumerate particulars.—**SYN.** To narrate; describe; detail; recapitulate.
- RECK'LESS, a.** Having no care or heed.—**SYN.** Thoughtless; negligent; unconcerned; regardless; careless.
- RECK'LESS-NESS, n.** The quality of carelessness; negligence; indifference.
- RECK'ON (rèk'n), v. t. or v. i.** To tell over by particulars; to form an estimate or judgment; to make an account, or charge to account, with one; to be answerable.—**SYN.** To count; number; compute; cast; esteem. *See GUESS and CALCULATE.*
- RECKON-ER (rèk'n-er), n.** One who computes.
- RECKON-ING (rèk'n-ing), n.** The act of computing; statement of accounts, also with comparison; charges at an inn, &c.; bill of expenses; estimated place of a ship and its course by log and compass, &c., called *dead reckoning*.—**SYN.** Calculation; estimation; charge; bill.
- RE-CLAIM', v. t.** To claim to have restored; to call from error, &c.; to reduce from a wild to a tame or cultivated state, as beasts, land, &c.; to attempt to recover possession.—**SYN.** To reform; recover; restore; correct.
- RE-CLAIM-A-BLE, a.** That may be reclaimed.
- RE-CLAIM'ANT, n.** One who reclaims or opposes.
- REC-LA-MATION, n.** Recovery; demand; challenge of something to be restored.
- REC-LI-N-ATE, a.** Reclined, as a leaf; bent down.
- REC-LI-NATION, n.** Act of leaning or reclining.
- RE-CLINE', v. t. or v. i.** To lean back, to one side, or sideways; to rest or repose.
- RE-CLOSE' (-klòz'), v. t.** To shut or close again.
- RE-CLUSE', a.** Living in retirement; retired from the world; solitary.
- RE-CLUSE', n.** One who lives in seclusion from society; a religious devotee.
- RE-CLUSE'LY, ad.** In retirement or seclusion.
- RE-CLOSE'NESS, n.** A state of re-
- RE-CLU'SION (re-klú'shun), n.** Retirement from the world; seclusion.
- RE-CLU'SIVE, a.** Affording retirement.
- RE-COCTION (kòk'shun), n.** A second coction or preparation.
- RE-COG-NITION (rek-og-nish'un), n.** Acknowledgment; formal or solemn avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed.
- RE-COG-NIZ-A-BLE or RE-COGNI-ZA-BLE, a.** That may be acknowledged.
- RE-COG-NI-ZANCE (re-kòg-ne-zance or re-kòg-ne-zance), n.** An acknowledgment; bond of record.
- RE-COG-NIZE (rèk'og-nize), v. t.** To recollect or recover the knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; to admit, as an obligation; to re-examine. **SYN.** To avow; confess; own; allow; concede. *See ACKNOWLEDGE.*
- RE-COG-NI-ZEE' (-kog-ne-zee' or -kon-e-zee'), n.** One to whom a recognition or bond of record is made.
- RE-COG-NI-ZOR' (-kog-ne-zòr' or -kon-e-zòr'), n.** One who enters into a bond of record.
- RE-COIL, v. t.** To move or start back, as a cannon recoils when fired; to return, as evil on the perpetrator; to shrink, as with terror, &c.
- RE-COIL, n.** Movement backward; the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.
- RE-COIL-EE, n.** One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revolver.
- RE-COILING, n.** The act of shrinking or of starting back from one's promise or profession.
- RE-COIL-MENT, n.** The act of recoiling.
- RE-COIN', v. t.** To coin a second time.
- RE-COIN'AGE, n.** A act of coining anew; that which is coined anew.
- RE-COL-LECT, v. t.** To recall or bring to mind or memory; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to recognize; to recover resolution or composure of mind.
- RE-COL-LECT, v. t.** To collect again.
- RE-COL-LECTION, n.** The act or power of recalling to the memory. *Recollection differs from remembrance, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to recall ideas; whereas remembrance implies no such volition. See MEMORY.*
- RE-COL-LECTIVE, a.** Having power to recollect.
- RE-COM-BINE', v. t.** To combine again.
- RE-COM-MENCE', v. t.** To begin again.
- RE-COM-MEND', v. t.** To commend to another, to make acceptable; to praise another, to commit with prayers.
- RE-COM-MEND-A-BLE, a.** Worthy of praise.
- RE-COM-MEND-ATION, n.** Act of praising; that which commends to favour or procures a kind reception.
- RE-COM-MEND-A-TORY, a.** That recommends.
- RE-COM-MISSION (-mish'un), v. t.** To commission again, as officers whose terms of service have expired.
- RE-COM-MIT, v. t.** To commit anew, to refer again to a committee.
- RE-COM-MITMENT, n.** A second commitment.
- RE-COM-MITTAL, n.** A renewed reference to a committee.
- RE-COM-MUN-I-CATE, v. t.** To impart or send again; to communicate a second time.
- RE-COM-PENSE, n.** An equivalent returned for any thing done, given, or suffered; a return of evil or suffering, or other equivalent, as a punishment.—**SYN.** Repayment; compensation; remuneration; requital; satisfaction.
- RE-COM-PENSE, v. t.** To make a return of an equivalent for any thing done, suffered, &c.—**SYN.** To repay; requite; compensate; reward; remunerate.
- RE-COM-POSE', v. t.** To compose or quiet anew.
- RE-CON-CIL-A-BLE, a.** That may be adjusted or made to agree.
- RE-CON-CIL-A-BLE-NESS, n.** Quality or possibility of being made to agree.
- RE-CON-CIL-LE', v. t.** To conciliate anew; to bring to agreement; to bring to acquiescence; to make consistent; to adjust or compose differences.—**SYN.** To reunite; propitiate; pacify; appease; settle; harmonize.
- RE-CON-CILE-MENT, n.** Renewal of friendship; friendship renewed.
- RE-CON-CILER, n.** One who reconciles, brings parties at variance into renewed friendship, or who discovers the consistency of propositions, &c.
- RE-CON-CIL-I-ATION, n.** Renewal of friendship; act of reconciling parties at variance; agreement of things seemingly at variance.—**SYN.** Reunion; pacification; harmony.
- RE-CON-CIL-I-A-TO-RY, a.** Tending to reconcile.
- RE-CON'DITE (re-kòn'dit or rèk'òn-dite), a.** Hidden from the view or intellect; dealing in things abstruse.—**SYN.** Secret; abstruse; profound; deep; unfathomable.
- RE-CON-DUCT', v. t.** To conduct back.
- RE-CON-NOIS-SANCE, n.** [Fr.] The examination of a tract of country, either in warlike movements or for the purpose of carrying on public works, as canals, rail-roads, &c.
- RE-CON-NOITRE, v. t.** To survey; to examine by the eye; particularly in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.
- RE-CON-QUER (re-kònk'er), v. t.** To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

DŌVE, WŌLF, BŌOK; RŪLE, BULL; VŌIOUS.—C AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH: THIS.

RE-CON-SIDER, *v. t.* To consider again; to rescind; to take into consideration again. as to reconsider a motion in a legislative body.

RE-CON-SID-ER-ATION, *n.* Renewed consideration or review in the mind.

RE-CON-STRUCT, *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

RE-CON-STRUCTION, *n.* The act of constructing again.

RE-CON-VEY' (rē-kon-vā'), *v. t.* To convey back or a second time, or to a former owner.

RE-CON-VEY-ANCE (-kon-vā'ance), *n.* A transferring back.

RE-CORD, *v. t.* To write down for the purpose of preserving an authentic account; to register; to enroll; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to cause to be remembered.

RE-CORD, *n.* Authentic register or enrolment; not of placing on record; authentic memorial.

RE-CORDER, *n.* One who records; an officer who registers writings or transactions; sometimes a judicial officer, as the recorder of a city.

RE-CORDER-SHIP, *n.* Office of recorder.

RE-COUNT, *v. t.* To relate in detail; to mention by particulars.—*Syn.* To relate; narrate; rehearse; enumerate; describe; recite.

RE-COURSE, *n.* A going to or application for aid, &c.; application of efforts, skill, or labour.

RE-COVER (kū'ver), *v. t.* To regain what was lost; to recover from sickness; to revive from apparent death; to gain by reparation; to obtain title by judgment in a court of law.—*Syn.* To regain; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

RE-COVER (kū'ver), *v. t.* To regain health after sickness; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune; to obtain a judgment in law.

RE-COVER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recovered or restored.

RE-COVER-Y (kū'ver-f), *n.* The act of regaining anything lost, as property or health; capacity of doing so, as past recovery; the obtaining by a judgment of court.—*Syn.* Restoration.—*Recovery* is active, restoration is passive. I must myself be instrumental in the recovery of property that is stolen; not so in restoration, for which I am wholly indebted to the act of another.

RE-CRE-AN-CY, *n.* A cowardly yielding.

RE-CRE-ANT, *a.* Properly, crying out; hence begging for mercy; cowardly in battle; mean-spirited; false to trust; *n.* one who yields or begs for mercy in combat; a coward.

RE-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To refresh after toil, &c.; to take recreation; to afford pleasurable occupation; to delight, &c.—*Syn.* To enliven; animate; gratify; amuse; entertain.

RE-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To create or form anew.

RE-CRE-ATION, *n.* A forming anew.

RE-CRE-ATION, *n.* Refreshment of strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion.

RE-CRE-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to give relief and animation after labour; amusing; diverting.

RE-CRE-MENT, *n.* Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross.

RE-CRE-MENTAL, *a.* Consisting of dross; refuse.

RE-CRIMI-NATE, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To return one accusation for another; to charge an accuser with the same crime or fault.

RE-CRIM-I-NATION, *n.* The return of one accusation for another.

RE-CRIMI-NATIVE, *a.* Retorting accusation.

RE-CRIMI-NATOR, *n.* One who retorts.

RE-CRIMI-NA-TORY, *a.* Retorting a charge.

RE-CRU-DESCENT, *a.* Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

RE-CRUIT' (31) (re-kruit), *v. t.* To gain new supplies of anything; to gain health; flesh; spirits, &c.; to raise troops, &c.

RE-CRUIT, *v. t.* To supply loss or deficiency; to supply with new men any deficiency of troops.—*Syn.* To repair; restore; recover; regain; retrieve; enlist.

RE-CRUIT, *n.* A newly enlisted soldier; supply of anything wanted.

RE-CRUITER, *n.* One who recruits.

RE-CRUITMENT (-krūt'ment), *n.* Act of supplying men for the army, &c.

RE-CRY-S-TAL-LI-ZATION, *n.* The process of a second crystallization.

RE-CRY-STAL-LIZE, *v. t.* To crystallize again.

RECTAN-GLE (rēk'ting-gl), *n.* A right-angled parallelogram; in arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other. [angles.]

RECT-AN-GU-LAR (-kng'gu-lar), *a.* Having right RECTI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be corrected.

REC-TI-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of correcting or refining; in chemistry, the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.

REC-TI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which rectifies.

REC-TI-FY, *v. t.* To make right that which is wrong or false; to refine by repeated distillation, &c.—*Syn.* To correct; better; redress; adjust; amend, which see.

REC-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* Right-lined; consisting of RECTI-LIN'E-AR, } right lines.

REC-TI-TUDE, *n.* State of being right; uprightness in all things.—*Syn.* Justice.—*Rectitude* is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice. *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and has been considered by moralists as of three kinds: (1.) *Commulative justice*, which gives every man his own property, including things pledged by promise, &c. (2.) *Distributive justice*, which gives every man his exact deserts. (3.) *General justice*, which fulfils all the ends of law, though not in every case through the precise channels of commutative or distributive justice.

REC-TOR, *n.* A ruler or governor; a minister of a parish; a ruling officer of a convent or religious house; head master of a public school.

REC-TOR-ATE, } *n.* The office of rector.

REC-TOR-SHIP, }

REC-TORIAL, *a.* Belonging to a rector.

REC-TOR-Y, *n.* A parish church, parsonage, or living, with all its rights, tithes, &c.; a rector's house. [of the large intestines.]

RECTUM, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, the third and last RE-CU-BATION, *n.* The act of lying down.

RE-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* A leaning or lying down to rest; repose.

RE-CUM-BENT, *a.* Being in a reclining position; reposing; inactive.

RE-CU-PER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Pertaining to or tend-

RE-CU-PER-A-TORY, } ing to recovery.

RE-CUR, *v. i.* To return to the thought and mind; to have recourse; to occur at stated intervals or by rule.

RE-CUR-RENC'E } *n.* The returning from time to RE-CUR-REN-CY, } time, as the recurrence of error; the having recourse; return.

RE-CUR-RENT, *a.* Returning from time to time; running back.

RE-CURV-ATE, *a.* Bent downward.

RE-CUR-VATION, } *n.* A bending or flexure back-

RE-CURV-ITY, } ward.

RE-CURV-I-ROSTRAL, *a.* Having the beak bend-

ing upwards.

RE-CURV-OUS, *a.* Bent backward.

RE-CU-SAN-CY, *n.* Nonconformity.

RE-CU-SANT (-kū'sant), *a.* Rejecting the supremacy of the king or conformity to the established rites of the Church.

RE-CU-SANT, (or rēc') *n.* A nonconformist; a papist.

RED, *a.* Of a bright colour like blood.

RED, *n.* The least refrangible of the primary colours; its varieties are various, as scarlet, ver-

million, crimson, pink, magenta, &c.

RE-D-ACT, *v. t.* To force; to bring into shape.

RE-D-AN, *n.* [F.] A kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V having the angle outward.

RED-BŌOK, *n.* A register of all the persons in the service of the state.

- 1, 2, &c, long.—1, 2, &c, short.—*CLAS, FIA, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THINE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,*
- RED-BREAST, *n.* The robin.
- RED-CHALK, *n.* A kind of argillaceous iron ore used for drawing crayons.
- RED'DEN (red'dn), *v. t. or v. i.* To make or grow red; to blush.
- RED-DENDUM, [*L.*] Literally, "to be returned;" the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved.
- RED'DISH, *a.* Moderately red.
- RED'DISH-NESS, *n.* Moderate redness.
- RED-DI'TION (red-dish'an), *n.* A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender; representation.
- RED-DLE. *See* RUDDLE.
- RE-DEEM, *v. t.* To purchase back from sale or from slavery; to save by the death of Christ; to rescue from the bondage of sin and its penalties; to fulfil, as a promise.—*SYN.* To rescue; ransom; free; deliver; save.
- RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be redeemed.
- RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being redeemable.
- RE-DEEM'ER, *n.* One who ransoms; the Lord Jesus Christ.
- RE-DE-LIVER, *v. t.* To deliver again; to liberate a second time.
- RE-DE-LIVER-Y, *a.* A delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.
- RE-DE-MAND (6), *v. t.* To demand again.
- RE-DEMPTION, *n.* Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; deliverance from bondage or from liability to any evil; liberation of an estate from mortgage; repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt; the deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of the law by the death of Christ.
- RE-DEMPTION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself.
- RE-DEMP-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to redemption; redeeming.
- RE-DEMP-TORY, *a.* Paid for a ransom.
- RED'GUM, *n.* A disease or eruption of red pimples in infancy; a kind of blight in grain.
- RED-HI-BITION, *n.* The returning of a thing to the person who sold it.
- RED-HOT, *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness.
- RED-INT, *a.* Returning.
- RE-DINTE-GRATE, *v. t.* To restore to a perfect state; to renew.
- RE-DIN-TE-GRATION, *n.* Restoration to a sound state; renewal.
- RE-DIS-BURSE, *v. t.* To repay or refund.
- RE-DIS-SEIZIN, *n.* A writ to recover seizin.
- RED-LEAD, *n.* Red oxyd of lead, of a fine red colour, used in painting, &c.
- RED-LETTER, *a.* A red-letter day is a fortunate one, so called because festivals were formerly marked with red letters in the calendar.
- RED'NESS, *n.* The quality of being red.
- RED'O-LENCE, } *n.* Sweet scent.
- RED'O-LEN-CY, }
- RED'O-LENT, *a.* Having or diffusing a sweet scent or odour—followed by *of*.
- RE-DOUBLE (re-dub'bl), *v. t.* To repeat again or often; to increase by repetition or additions.
- RE-DOUBLE (-dub'bl), *v. t.* To become twice as much.
- RE-DOUT (re-dout'), *n.* In fortification, generally, almost any kind of work; particularly a parapet inclosing a square or other area.
- RE-DOUTA-BLE (-dout'a-bl), *a.* Formidable; to be dreaded.
- RE-DOWNY, *v. t.* To be sent, rolled, or driven back; to proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.
- RE-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw again, or a second draft.
- RE-DRESS, *v. t.* To set right; to deliver from wrongs or pains, &c.—*SYN.* To relieve; to amend; to repair.
- RE-DRESS', *n.* Remedy for wrong; that which one who gives relief.—*SYN.* Relief; reparation; indemnification; amendment; remedy.
- RE-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who gives relief.
- RE-DRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to redress.
- RE-DRESS'LESS, *a.* Having no redress.
- RED-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when red-hot.
- RED-START, } *n.* A bird allied to the night-hawk.
- RED-TAIL, } gale.
- RED-STREAK, *a.* A kind of apple.
- RED-TOP, *n.* A well-known species of grass, valued for hay and pasturage. (*U. S.*)
- RE-DUCE, *v. t.* Literally, to bring back to a former state, or to any state or condition, good or bad; to diminish in size; to bring into subjection.—*SYN.* To lessen; decrease; shorten; impair; lower; subdue.
- RE-DUCEMENT, *n.* Act of lessening; reduction.
- RE-DU'CENT, *a.* That tends to reduce.
- RE-DU'CENT, *n.* That which reduces.
- RE-DUCE'R, *n.* He or that which reduces.
- RE-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* That can be reduced.
- RE-DUCTION, *n.* The act of reducing or state of being reduced, as the reduction of a body to powder; the act of making or being made less, as the reduction of expenses; changing different denominations to one, as pounds and shillings to pence, and vice versa; the operation of restoring a dislocated bone to its proper place; the conquest of a country, &c.—*SYN.* Decrease; lessening; abatement; conquest.
- RE-DUCTIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing.
- RE-DUCTIVE, *a.* Tending to reduce.
- RE-DUN'DANCE, } *n.* Superfluous quantity; ex-
- RE-DUN'DAN-CY, } cess.
- RE-DUN'DANT, *a.* Exceeding what is natural or necessary; using more words than are needed.—*SYN.* Superabundant; superfluous; excessive; exuberant; overflowing.
- RE-DUN'DANT-LY, *ad.* With superfluity or excess; superabundantly.
- RE-DU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To double.
- RE-DU-PLI-CATION, *n.* The act of doubling.
- RED'WOOD, *n.* A tree of immense size and height in California.
- RE-ECHO (re-ek'o), *v. t. or v. i.* To echo back again; to return back or be reverberated.
- RE-ECH'O, *n.* The echo of an echo.
- REED, *n.* A plant having a hollow, jointed stem, a musical pipe; an arrow; a weaver's utensil.
- REED'EN (red'dn), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.
- RE-ED-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.
- RE-ED-I-FY, *v. t.* To build again; to rebuild after destruction.
- REEDING, *n.* A number of beaded mouldings joined as in jambs, picture-frames, &c.; the drawing through the den'n of weavers' reeds.
- REEDY, *a.* Full of reeds; having the quality of a reed in tones, that is, harsh and thick.
- REEP, *v. t.* To draw in and fold sails.
- REEP, *n.* Fold of a sail; a chain of rocks near the surface of water; a catenaceous eruption.
- REEPY, *a.* Full of reeds or rocks.
- REEK, *n.* The vapour of moist substances; steam; used sometimes for rick.
- REEK, *v. t.* To send forth steam or vapour.
- REEKY, *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; foul.
- REEL, *n.* A frame to wind yarn on; an instrument on which seamen wind various lines, as loelines, &c.; an angler's machine for winding up a line when the fish is caught; a lively dance peculiar to Scotland.
- REEL, *v. t.* To gather yarn from the spindle.
- REEL, *v. i.* To stagger; to vacillate in walking.
- RE-ELECT, *v. t.* To elect a second time.
- RE-ELECTION, *n.* Election a second time, or a repeated election.
- RE-ELI-GIBILITY, *n.* The capacity of being elected to the same office.
- RE-ELI-GIBLE, *a.* That may be re-elected.
- REEL'ING, *n.* The operation of winding off yarn, thread, &c.
- RE-EM-BARK, *v. t. or v. i.* To embark again.

DOVE, WOLF, WOLF; RÔLE, BULL; V' CLOUD.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

RE-EM-BAR-KATION, *n.* A putting on board, or a going on board again.

RE-EM-BODY, *v. t.* To embody again.

REEMING, *n.* The opening of the seams of a vessel for the purpose of calking.

RE-EN-ACT, *v. t.* To enact a second time.

RE-EN-ACTMENT, *n.* The renewal of a law.

RE-EN-FORCE, *v. t.* To strengthen with fresh forces, but particularly to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops.

RE-EN-FORCE, *n.* Part of a cannon near the breech, which is stronger than the rest.

RE-EN-FORCEMENT, *n.* Additional supply — any augmentation of strength or force by something added; fresh assistance or force.

RE-EN-GAGE, *v. t.* To engage a second time.

RE-EN-LIST, *v. t.* To enlist a second time.

RE-EN-LISTMENT, *n.* A second enlistment.

RE-ENTER, *v. t.* To enter again; in engraving, to pass the graver into the incisions not enough bitten by the aquafortis, so as to deepen them.

RE-ENTERING, *a.* Entering in return; applied to angles that point inward, or opposed to salient angles in fortification. [*throned*]

RE-EN-THRONE, *v. t.* To place again on the throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, *n.* Act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, *n.* A bat. [*for confirm again*]

RE-ESTABLISH, *v. t.* To establish again; to fix

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being established again; renewed confirmation.

REEVE, *n.* An officer, steward, or governor, as shire-reeve, *i. e.* sheriff.

REEVE, *v. t.* To pass the end of a rope through a block, thimble, &c.

RE-EX-AMIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be examined upon or reconsidered.

RE-EX-AM-IN-ATION, *n.* A second examination.

RE-EX-AMINE, *v. t.* To examine again.

RE-EX-CHANGE, *n.* Renewed exchange; in commerce, the expense on a dishonoured bill of exchange or draft returned to that country in which it was drawn or indorsed.

RE-EX-PORT, *v. t.* To export again; to export what has been imported.

RE-EX-PORT, *n.* Any commodity exported again.

RE-EX-PORTATION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.

RE-FASHION (*re-fash'un*) *v. t.* To form or mould into shape again.

RE-FECTION, *n.* Refreshment or a spare meal, especially after hunger or fatigue.

RE-FECTIVE, *a.* Producing refreshment or tending to restore.

RE-FECTIVE, *n.* That which refreshes.

RE-FECTO-RY, *n.* A place of refreshment; one, especially in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

RE-FEL, *v. t.* To refute; to repress.

RE-FER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; to assign, as to a certain order, genus, or class; to have relation; to have respect to by intimation without naming.—*SYN.* To send; leave to; appeal; recur; respect; allude.

REFER-ABLE, *a.* That may be referred.

REFER-EE, *n.* One to whom a matter is referred; particularly, a person appointed by a court to examine and decide a case pending before it, and make report to the court. *See JUNIOR.*

REFERENCE, *n.* Act of referring; hearing before referees; view toward; allusion to; a small letter placed at the top of a line for alluding to a note; a memorandum of a passage cited.

REF-ER-ENTIAL (*-shal*), *a.* That contains a reference or points to something out of itself.

REF-ER-RIBLE, *a.* That may be referred.

RE-FINE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To clear from impurities; to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or any thing that constitutes excellence; to become pure or clear from feculent matter.—*SYN.* To delectate; clarify; purify; separate; polish, &c.

RE-FINED (*-find'*), *a.* Freed from extraneous matter, alloy, or impurities; separated from what is coarse, rude, or improper.—*SYN.* Purified; cleared; polished; polite.

RE-FINED-LY, *ad.* With affected nicety.

RE-FINED-NESS, *n.* State of being purified; refinement; affected nicety.

RE-FINEMENT, *n.* The act of purifying or clearing from extraneous matter; the state of being pure; polish of language; purity of taste; purity of heart; polish of manners; artificial practice; affectation of nicety.—*SYN.* Purification; polish; politeness; gentility; courtliness; purity; cultivation.

RE-FINER, *n.* He or that which refines.

RE-FINER-Y, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining metals.

RE-FINING, *n.* The art or act of purifying any thing; the separation of metals from their ores, &c.; the use of too much subtlety; great nicety of speculation.

RE-FIT, *v. t.* To repair or restore after damage.

RE-FITMENT, *n.* A second fitting out.

RE-FLECT, *v. t.* To throw back; to cause to return after striking upon any surface, as light; *v. i.* to throw back light, heat, &c.; to bend back; to throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or past events; to consider attentively; to bring reproach.—*SYN.* To think; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate; censure.

RE-FLECT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.

RE-FLECTING, *a.* Throwing back light or heat, &c.; given to reflection or serious consideration.

RE-FLECTION, *n.* A turning back after striking upon any surface; act of throwing back; that which is thrown back, &c.; the operation of the mind by which it turns the thoughts back on itself; thought thrown back on itself or its expression; attentive consideration; reproach cast.—*SYN.* Meditation; contemplation; cogitation; musing; thinking; censure.

RE-FLECTIVE, *a.* Throwing back; considering things past, &c.

RE-FLECTOR, *n.* One who reflects or considers; a polished surface of metal for transmitting rays of light, heat, sound, &c.; a part of a stove or fire-apparatus.

REFLEX, *a.* Directed backward, as a reflex action; designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light from another part of the same picture.

REFLEX-I-BIL-ITY, *n.* The quality which fits for being reflected.

RE-FLEX-I-BLE, *a.* That may be thrown back.

RE-FLEXIVE, *a.* That respects something past.

RE-FLEXIVE-LY, *ad.* In a backward direction; with a regard to censure or reproach.

RE-FLO-RESCENCE, *n.* A blossoming again.

REFLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing back.

REFLU-EN-CY, *n.* A flowing back.

REFLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing back; ebbing.

REFLUX, *n.* A flowing back; ebb; the returning of a fluid.

RE-FO-MENT, *v. t.* To foment again; to excite anew; to warm or cherish again.

RE-FORM, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To change from bad to good, or from worse to better; to bring back to a former good estate, or from a bad estate to a good one; to abandon that which is evil, and to return to a good state; to form or create again; to be amended.—*SYN.* To correct; mend; repair; better; restore; reclaim; amend, which see.

RE-FORM, *v.* A changing for the better, or from what is defective or vicious, &c.—*SYN.* Amendment; correction; rectification; improvement; reformation, which see.

REF-OR-MATION, *n.* The act of forming anew; the act of changing for the better, as in life, manners, doctrine, &c.—*SYN.* Reform.—*Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are

L, &c., long.—I, &c., short.—CIRCUM, **VIA**, **LIST**, more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. The *Reformation*, the re-establishment of the primitive principles of Christianity in the sixteenth century, by Luther and others.

RE-FORMA-TIVE, } **u.** Forming again; having
RE-FORMA-TO-RY, } the quality of renewing
form; tending to promote or produce reformation; **a.** a penitentiary.

RE-FORMER, **n.** One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popery.

RE-FORMIST, **n.** One of the reformed religion; one who proposes or favours reforms.

RE-FORTIFY, **v. t.** To fortify again.

RE-FOSSION (-fosh'un), **n.** Act of digging up.

RE-FRACT, **v. t.** To break the natural course of rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. [**as light.**]

RE-FRACTING, **a.** Turning from a direct course.

RE-FRACTION, **n.** Deviation from a direct course on entering a medium of different density, as rays of light.

RE-REFRACTIVE, **a.** That has power to refract; pertaining to refraction.

RE-FRACTO-RI-NESS, **n.** Sullen obstinacy; in *metals*, difficulty of fusion.

RE-FRACTO-RY, **a.** Perverse in opposition; difficult to be managed; difficult of fusion, as *metals*.—**SYN.** Obstinate; contumacious; ungovernable; stubborn; unyielding.

REFRA-GA-BLE or **RE-FRAG-A-BLE**, **a.** That may be refuted or disproved; refutable.

RE-FRAIN, **v. t.** or **v. i.** To hold back; to keep from action; to keep one's self from action.—**SYN.** To abstain; forbear.

RE-FRAIN, **n.** The burden of a song or return to the first part.

RE-FRANGI-BILI-TY, **n.** The disposition or quality in rays of light of being refracted or turned from a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

RE-FRANGI-BLE, **a.** That may be refracted.

RE-FRESH, **v. t.** or **v. i.** To make cool; to give new strength, relief, animation, life or improvement.—**SYN.** To revive; cheer; reanimate; enliven; recreate.

RE-FRESHER, **n.** He or that which revives, invigorates, &c.

RE-FRESHING, **n.** Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; aid or enlivenment, &c.

RE-FRESHMENT, **n.** Act of refreshing; relief after suffering, fatigue, or want; that which gives fresh strength or vigour; new life or animation after depression.—**SYN.** Food; rest; repose; quiet; peace; comfort; sympathy, &c.

RE-FRIGER-ANT, **a.** Having the quality or tendency to allay heat; cooling; refreshing.

RE-FRIGER-ANT, **n.** A medicine that abates heat or cools.

RE-FRIGER-ATE, **v. t.** To allay or abate heat; to cool; to refresh.

RE-FRIGER-ATION, **n.** Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

RE-FRIGER-ATIVE, **n.** A remedy that allays heat; **a.** that tends to cool.

RE-FRIGER-ATOR, **n.** An air-tight box for keeping articles cool by means of ice; an apparatus for rapid condensation of vapour, or cooling of liquids by cold water, &c.

RE-FRIGER-ATORY, **n.** That which cools; a vessel for cooling and condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

RE-FRIGER-ATORY, **a.** That mitigates heat.

REFT, **n.** A chink. See **RIFT**.

REFUGE, **n.** Protection or shelter from danger or distress; that which shelters or protects, &c.; any place inaccessible to an enemy, or expedient to secure protection or defence.—**SYN.** Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert; stronghold.

REFUGEE, **n.** One who flees for safety to a shelter, or to a foreign country or power for protection.

FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

RE-FULGENCE, } **n.** A flood of light; splen-
RE-FULGENT-CY, } dour.

RE-FULGENT, **a.** Casting a bright light; very bright; splendid.

RE-FULGENT-LY, **ad.** With great brightness.

RE-FUND, **v. t.** To pay back.—**SYN.** Repay; restore; return.

RE-FUNDING, **n.** A returning of payment or compensation.

RE-FUS-A-BLE (-fus-a-bl), **a.** That may be refused.

RE-FUSAL, **a.** The act of refusing or of denying any thing asked or offered; right of first choice; choice of taking or refusing.—**SYN.** Denial; rejection; option; pre-emption.

RE-FUSE (-fuz), **v. t.** or **v. i.** To deny a request, &c.; to decline to do, grant, or accept; not to comply.

REFUSE (refyuse), **a.** Worthless; of no value; **n.** worthless remains; that which is rejected as useless.—**SYN.** Dregs; scum; dross; trash; sediment.

RE-FUSEE (-fuzer), **n.** One who rejects or **RE-FECTA-BLE** (or **ref**), **a.** That may be refuted.

REFUTATION, **n.** Act or process of refuting, or of proving to be false or erroneous; disproof; confutation.

RE-FUTA-TO-RY, **a.** That tends to refute.

RE-FUTE, **v. t.** To prove to be false or erroneous by argument, &c.—**SYN.** To disprove; vanquish; repel; confute; which see.

RE-GAIN, **v. t.** To obtain again any thing lost or escaped, &c.—**SYN.** Recover; repossess; retrieve; reobtain; reattain.

REGAL, **a.** Pertaining to a king; royal, as a *regal title*. See **KINGLY**.

RE-GALE, **n.** A magnificent entertainment.

RE-GALE, **v. t.** or **v. i.** To furnish something that delights, charms, or pleases the senses or taste; to fare sumptuously.—**SYN.** To refresh; entertain; gratify.

RE-GALEMENT, **n.** Refreshment; entertainment.

RE-GAL-LIA, **n. pl.** Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c.; the privileges of a king; patrimony granted by a king to a church.

RE-GAL-TY, **n.** The state of royalty; kingship.

REGAL-LY, **ad.** As befits a sovereign.—**SYN.** Royally; kingly; splendidly.

RE-GARD, **v. t.** To look toward; to observe or attend to as worthy of notice, esteem, &c.; to consider seriously; to notice favourably; to esteem.—**SYN.** To observe; heed; respect; value.

RE-GARD, **n.** Attention of the mind with interest; that view of the mind which springs from estimable qualities or what excites admiration; eminence; matter demanding notice.—**SYN.** Consideration; care; concern; esteem; attachment; respect, which see.

RE-GARDA-BLE, **a.** Worthy of notice.

RE-GARDANT, **a.** In *heraldry*, looking behind.

RE-GARDER, **n.** One who regards or observes.

RE-GARDFUL, **a.** Taking notice; observing with care.—**SYN.** Mindful; heedful; observant; attentive.

RE-GARDLESS, **a.** Not looking or attending to.—**SYN.** Inattentive; heedless; careless; negligent; indifferent.

RE-GARDLESS-LY, **ad.** With want of due regard; heedlessly; carelessly.

RE-GARDLESS-NESS, **n.** The state, tendency, or act of the mind in neglecting, slighting, &c.—**SYN.** Negligence; inattention; carelessness; heedlessness.

RE-GATHER, **v. t.** To gather a second time.

RE-GATTA, **n.** [**It**] A boat-race for prizes or amusement.

REGEN-CY, **n.** Government by, or the state or condition of a regent; men intrusted with vicarious government; the district under the jurisdiction of a viceroy.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BYLL; T̃CIOUS.—S AS K; Ê AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

RE-GENER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE-GENER-ATE, *v. t.* To reproduce or make anew; to form into a new or better state; to renew or change the heart by implanting a holy principle in it.—*SYN.* Renew; renovate; recreate.

RE-GENER-ATE, *a.* Born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state; born by grace.

RE-GENER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being regenerated.

RE-GENER-ATION, *n.* The new birth; act of forming into a new and better state; change of heart by the Holy Spirit from enmity to God to love and obedience.

RE-GENER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing or tending to produce regeneration.

RE-GENER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Renewing; tending to reproduce or renovate.

RÉGENT, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler.

RÉGENT, *a.* Ruling for another; exercising vicarious authority.

RÉGENT-SHIP, *n.* The power of governing or the office of a regent; deputed authority.

RE-GER-MI-NATE, *v. t.* To germinate again.

REGI-CIDE, *n.* The killer or killing of a king.

RE-GIME (râ-zheem'), *n.* [Fr.] Prescribed mode of living; government; administration.

RÉGI-MEN, *n.* The regulation of diet with a view to the preservation of health; any regulation or remedy gradually beneficial; in grammar, that part of syntax which regulates the government of words; the words governed.

RÉGI-MENT, *n.* A body of troops, usually eight or ten companies, commanded by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel.

RÉGI-MENTAL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

RÉGI-MENTALS, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment; more generally, military uniform.

RÉGION (ré-jun), *n.* A tract of land or space, usually of considerable extent; the inhabitants of a country.—*SYN.* District; country; territory.

RÉGIS-TER, *n.* The leading idea is that of marking, and so of recording or regulating; hence, a book of records or the keeper thereof; a custom-house document identifying a vessel; the term is also applied to various contrivances in machinery, as the register of an organ, of a stove, &c. See *LIST*.

RÉGIS-TER, *v. t.* To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings; to enrol; to enter in a list.

RÉGIS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a register.

RÉGIS-TRAR, *n.* An officer who keeps public records; the place where such records are kept.

RÉGIS-TRATION, *n.* Act of registering.

RÉGIS-TRY, *n.* A registering; facts recorded; the place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

RÉGI-US PRO-FESSOR, *n.* A name given to incumbents of professorships established by royal bounty.

REGLET, *n.* A slip of metal; a ledge of wood to separate lines in printing, and make the work more open, now generally called leads.

RÉGNANT, *a.* Exercising regal authority, as queen regnant; reigning; prevalent.

RE-GORGE, *v. t.* To eject from the stomach; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.

RE-GRANT (6), *v. t.* To grant back to a former owner.

RE-GRATE, *v. t.* To forestall; in masonry, to take off the surface of an old hewn stone and give it a fresh appearance.

RE-GRATER, *n.* One who buys or forestalls provisions at the market or fair.

RE-GRATING, *n.* The process of removing the outside of an old hewn stone to make it look new.

RE-GRESS, *n.* The act or power of returning; a passing back.

RE-GRESS, *v. t.* To go back; to return to a former place or state.

RE-GRESSION (-grêsh'un), *n.* Act of passing back.

RE-GRESSIVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

RE-GRET, *n.* Pain of mind at something untoward; sorrow for the past.—*SYN.* Remorse; repentance.—We do not now apply the word *regret* to that sorrow for the past which involves a sense of guilt; this belongs to *remorse* or *repentance*. We *regret* the loss or absence of friends, &c.; but the word is now more commonly applied to the pain we feel for lost opportunities or for early follies, carelessness, &c.

RE-GRET, *v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to grieve at.—*SYN.* To lament; sorrow; repent; bewail; bemoan.

RE-GRET-FUL, *a.* Affected with regret.

REGU-LAR, *a.* Conformed to rule; governed by rules; steady or uniform in course or practice; in *geometry*, noting a figure whose sides and angles are equal; as applied to troops, permanent or of the standing army.—*SYN.* Established; methodical; orderly; periodical; uniform; normal, which see.

REGU-LAR, *n.* A monk; a permanent soldier.

REG-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Agreeableness to rule; established or certain order; conformity to certain principles; steadiness in a course.—*SYN.* Order; method; exactness; steadiness.

REGU-LAR-LY, *ad.* Methodically; steadily.

REGU-LATE, *v. t.* To adjust by rule; to subject to rules; to put in order.—*SYN.* To dispose; methodize; arrange; order; rule; govern.

REG-U-LATION, *n.* Act of adjusting by rule; a prescribed rule or order. See *Law*.

REGU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to regulate.

REGU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who regulates; in mechanics, a contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch spring, &c., called also *governor*.

REGU-LIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a pure metal; to separate from extraneous matter.

REGU-LUS, *n.* In chemistry, pure metal; in astronomy, a large star in *Leo*, called also the *Lion's heart*.

RE-GUR-GI-TATE, *v. t. or v. i.* To throw or pour back; to be poured back.

RE-GUR-GI-TATION, *n.* A pouring back; the act of swallowing back.

RE-HA-BIL-I-TATE, *v. t.* To reinstate; to restore to former rank or privileges.

RE-HEAR, *v. t.* To hear or try a second time.

RE-HEARING, *n.* A second hearing or trial.

RE-HEARSAL (18) (-hêrs'al), *n.* A telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; recital of a piece before a public exhibition of it; repetition of the words of another or a written work, as the rehearsal of the Lord's Prayer.

RE-HEARSE (18), (-hêrse), *v. t.* To tell in detail; to repeat the words of another or of a passage; to give an oral account of events, &c.; to repeat in private before public exhibition.—*SYN.* To recite; recount; describe; narrate; tell; detail.

REIGLE (rê'gl), *n.* A cut or channel for a guide.

REIGN (râne), *v. t.* To rule as a king or Emperor; to be predominant or hold sway.—*SYN.* Direct; govern; control; prevail.

REIGN (râne), *n.* Royal authority or government; controlling influence; the time a sovereign's authority lasts.—*SYN.* Rule; empire; dominion; kingdom; power; influence; prevalence.

REIGNING (râne'), *a.* Holding, or exercising supreme power; prevailing; governing.

RE-IL-LUMINE, } *v. t.* To enlighten again, or

RE-IL-LUMIN-ATE, } anew.

RE-IM-BURSE, *v. t.* To replace in a treasury or a private coffer; to repair loss or damage by repayment.—*SYN.* Refund; repay; make up; restore.

RE-IM-BURSEMENT, *n.* Repayment; the act of repaying or refunding; reparation.

RE-IM-BURSER, *n.* One who refunds or repays.

REIN (râne), *n.* Strap of a bridle fastened to the curb or snaffle to restrain and govern the horse by; any instrument of curbing or restraining.

i. f. &c. long.—i, s. &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEAM; MARINE, BIRD; NOYR.

REIN (râne), *v. t.* To guide by reins; to restrain.

REIN'DEER (râne/deer), *n.* A species of deer in the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

RE-IN-FECTA. [*L.*] The thing not being done.

RE-IN-FORCE. See **RE-ARMONS**.

REIN'LESS (râne/less), *a.* Without rein; without restraint.—**SYN.** Uncurbed; uncontrolled; unrestrained; unchecked.

RE-IN-LIST. See **RE-ENLIST**.

REINS (rânz), *n. pl.* The kidneys or lower part of the back; in *Scripture*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions.

RE-IN-SERT (18), *v. t.* To insert again.

RE-IN-STAL, *v. t.* To instal again.

RE-IN-STALMENT, *n.* An instalment a second time.

RE-IN-STATE, *v. t.* To restore to a state or possession from which one had been removed.

RE-IN-STATEMENT, *n.* The act of putting into a former state or of re-establishing.

RE-IN-SURANCE, *n.* Insurance of property already insured.

RE-IN-SURE, *v. t.* To insure a second time.

RE-IN-TE-GRATE. See **RE-INTEGRATE**.

RE-IN-VEST, *v. t.* To invest anew.

RE-IN-VESTMENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second investment.

RE-IN-VIGOR-ATE, *v. t.* To renew vigour in.

REIS EFF-EN'DI (reis ef-fen'dé), *n.* A Turkish minister of state.

RE-IS-SUE (ré-iss'ue), *v. t.* To issue a second time.

RE-IS-SUE, *n.* The act of issuing a second time; that which is issued again.

RE-ITER-ATE, *v. t.* To go over again; to dwell upon.—**SYN.** To repeat.—To repeat is to utter or express a second time; to *reiterate* is to repeat again and again, as "He was not satisfied with repeating his declaration, but went on to *reiterate* it in various forms."

RE-ITER-A-TION, *n.* Act of frequent repetition, repetition.

RE-JECT, *v. t.* To throw away as useless, &c.; to cast off; to refuse to receive, grant, or accept.—**SYN.** To discard; repel; slight; dismiss; decline; renounce, &c.

RE-JECTA-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

RE-JECTA-MEN-TA [*L.*] *n. pl.* Things thrown out or away.

RE-JECTOR, *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

REJECTION (jék'tshun), *n.* Act of casting off; refusal to receive or grant.—**SYN.** Dismissal; refusal; renunciation; forsaking; repulse; slight, &c.

RE-JOICE, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to make joyful; to animate or to be exhilarated with pleasurable sensations.—**SYN.** To delight; exult; triumph; gladden; exhilarate; cheer.

RE-JOICING, *n.* Act of expressing joy; the subject of joy; the experience of joy.

RE-JOICING-LY, *ad.* With joy or exultation.

RE-JOIN, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To join or meet again; to answer to a reply.

RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* A reply to an answer; in *law*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. See **RIPLY**.

RE-JOINT, *v. t.* To reunite joints; to fill up old joints of walls with fresh mortar.

RE-JOINTING, *n.* The filling up with mortar of the old joints of stones in dilapidated buildings.

RE-JUDGE, *v. t.* To judge again; to review.

RE-JUVEN-ATE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JUVEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JU-VE-NES-CENCE, *n.* A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

RE-KINDLE, *v. t.* To kindle or inflame again; to set on fire or rouse anew.

RE-LAND, *v. t.* To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

RE-LAPSE, *v. t.* To fall back; to return to a for-

mer state, practice, or error, or fall back from convalescence.—**SYN.** To backslide; decline.

RE-LAPSE, *n.* A falling back; return to vice or illness.

RE-LATE, *v. t.* To narrate, orally or in writing, the particulars of an event; to ally by connection or kindred.—**SYN.** To tell; recite; rehearse; recount; describe; report; detail.

RE-LATE, *v. t.* To have reference or respect.—**SYN.** To regard; refer to; respect.

RE-LATED, *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood, or alliance, chiefly by consanguinity.

RE-LATER, *n.* One who recites or narrates.

RE-LATION, *n.* The act of telling or going over particulars; that which is told; connection between things; what one thing is in regard to another; conformity of parts to the whole and to each other; connection by birth, marriage, &c.—**SYN.** Ecclit; account; narration; tale; description; detail; affinity; analogy; kindred; kinman.

RE-LATION-AL, *a.* Having connection.

RE-LATION-SHIP, *n.* State of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

RE-LATIVE, *a.* Having relation; respecting; not absolute or existing by itself; incident to man in society, as relative rights and duties.

RE-LATIVE, *n.* One allied by blood; that which has relation to something else; relation; in grammar, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent.

RE-LATIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

RE-LATIVE-NESS, *n.* The having relation.

RE-LATOR, *n.* One who, in *law*, brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*.

RE-LAX, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To make less tense, close or firm, severe or rigorous; to labour less earnestly; to relieve from close attention or from constipation; to draw out or lay open; to become more mild, less severe or attentive.—**SYN.** To slacken; remit; abate; loosen; mitigate; ease; divert; unbend.

RE-LAX-A-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted.

RE-LAX-A-TION, *n.* The act of slackening; cessation of restraint; abatement; remission of attention or application; an opening or loosening.

RE-LAX-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending or having the quality to relax.

RE-LAY (-lâ), *n.* Horses kept to relieve others and prevent delay in travel.

RE-LAY, *v. t.* To lay a second time.

RE-LEASE-A-BLE (-leece/a-bl), *a.* That may be released.

RE-LEASE, *v. t.* To free from restraint, obligation, or penalty; to quit, claim or relinquish a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another.—**SYN.** To free; liberate; loose; discharge; acquit, &c.

RE-LEASE, *n.* Liberation from restraint, care, or any burden; a quiet claim; discharge from obligation or responsibility; acquittance. See **DEATH**.

RE-LEASEMENT, *n.* Act of releasing from confinement or obligation.

RE-LEASER, *n.* One who releases or dismisses.

RE-LE-GATE, *v. t.* To exile; to banish.

RE-LE-GATION, *n.* Act of banishment.

RE-LENT, *v. t.* To soften in temper; to become mild; to feel compassion.

RE-LENTLESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.—**SYN.** Unpitiful; implacable; unmerciful; pitiless; cruel.

RE-LESS-SEE, *n.* One to whom a release is made.

RE-LESS-SOR, *n.* One who executes a release.

RE-LE-VANCE, } *n.* The state of being relevant,
RE-LE-VAN-CY, } or of affording relief or aid.

—**SYN.** Pertinence; applicableness; fitness; propriety; appositeness.

RE-LE-VANT, *a.* Lending aid or support; having applicableness, as an argument; sufficient to

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS—GAS X; 423 J; 523 X: ON AS SH; WHS.

support a cause.—*SYN.* Relieving; pertinent; fit; proper; applicable; suitable; appropriate.
RE-LI-A-BIL-I-TY, } n. The state of being re-
RE-LI-A-BLE-NESS, } lied on.
RE-LI-A-BLE, a. That may be relied on or trusted.
RE-LIANCE, n. Rest or repose of the mind caused by full belief in one's veracity or integrity, or the certainty of a fact.—*SYN.* Trust; dependence; confidence; faith, &c.
RELIC, n. That which remains or is left after decay or loss of the rest; a dead body, remains, or something kept as an object of religious veneration, generally used in the plural, *relics*.
RELICT, n. A woman whose husband is dead.
RE-LIEF (re-leef), n. Removal of evil of any kind that afflicts the body or mind; that which mitigates or removes pain, &c.; the release from some part of duty, as of a sentinel; the prominence of a figure above the ground or plane, as in sculpture.—*SYN.* Redress; alleviation; mitigation; succour; aid, &c.
RE-LIEV-A-BLE (re-leev-a-bl), a. That may be relieved.
RE-LIEVE (re-leev), v. t. To ease from pain or embarrassment; to alleviate or remove suffering; to release from any post or station; to set free from any burden, &c.; to abate inconvenience; to afford aid; in painting, to set off by contrast.—*SYN.* To aid; help; free; lighten; remedy; redress.
RE-LIEVER, n. One that relieves.
RE-LIEVO (re-leev'o), n. [It.] Relief; prominence of a figure in statuary, &c.; apparent prominence in painting.
RE-LIGION (re-lid'jun), n. The performance of those duties which we owe to God; a system of faith and worship.—*SYN.* Piety; sanctity.—*Religion* (from *re* and *lego*) is that high sense of moral obligation which binds the heart of man to the service of his Maker; piety (from the Latin *pīus*) first expressed the feelings of a child towards a parent, and was hence used for that filial sentiment of veneration and love which we owe to the Father of all; sanctity denotes that purity of heart and life which springs from habitual communion with God and a sense of his continual presence.
RE-LIGION-ISM, n. The practice of religion; adherence to religion.
RE-LIGION-IST, n. A bigot to any system of faith.
RE-LIGIOUS (re-lid'jus), a. Pertaining to religion; devoted to or teaching religion; containing the subjects or doctrines and precepts of religion; characterized by exactness and strictness; engaged by vows to a monastic life; appropriated to the performance of sacred duties.—*SYN.* Pious; godly; devout; holy; consecrated.
RE-LIGIOUS-LY (re-lid'jus-ly), ad. With love and reverence to God; in obedience to the divine commands; with veneration, &c.—*SYN.* Piously; devoutly; sacredly; exactly; strictly.
RE-LIGIOUS-NESS, n. The quality or state of being religious.
RE-LINQUISH (re-lin'kwish), v. t. To withdraw from; to give up claim to.—*SYN.* To quit; forsake; forego; renounce; abandon; also resign, which see.
RE-LINQUISH-ER, n. One who leaves, gives up, or quits, &c.
RE-LINQUISH-MENT, n. The act of quitting or leaving; the renouncing a claim to, &c.
REL-QUA-RY, n. A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.
REL-IQUE (rel-ee'k'), n. A relic. See **RELIC**.
REL-QUI-E, [L.] n. pl. The remains of the dead; organic remains.
RELISH, n. A pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavour; the faculty of perceiving excellence; something taken to increase appetite.—*SYN.* Taste; flavour; zest; savour; delight.

RELISH, v. t. or v. i. To give flavour; to like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; to have a pleasant taste or flavour; to give pleasure.
RELISH-A-BLE, a. That may be relished.
RE-LOAN ('lōne'), v. t. To lend a second time.
RE-LOAN ('lōne'), n. A second loan.
RE-LUCTANCE, } n. Opposition or struggle of
RE-LUCTAN-CY, } the mind, &c.—*SYN.* Repugnance; unwillingness; aversion, which see.
RE-LUCTANT, a. Striving against; opposed in heart; proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.—*SYN.* Unwilling; loth; disinclined; backward; averse, which see.
RE-LUCTANT-LY, ad. With unwillingness.
RE-LOUTATE, v. t. To resist; to struggle against.
RE-LUME, } v. t. To light or illuminate a se-
RE-LUMINE, } cond time; to rekindle.
RE-LY, v. t. To rest on the veracity, integrity, or ability of a person, or on the certainty of facts; to confide in; to depend on.—*SYN.* To repose; trust; confide; depend.
RE-MAIN, v. i. To be left after others have withdrawn; to continue unchanged; to be left out; not to be forgotten or lost.—*SYN.* Abide; stay; last; endure; wait; rest, &c.
RE-MAIN-TER, n. That which is left after a part is taken away; rest, as the remainder of the week; in law, an estate which takes effect at the ending of another estate.—*SYN.* Balance.—We may speak of "the balance of an account"; but to use this word for remainder is a gross vulgarism.
RE-MAINS (re-mānz'), n. pl. What is left; a corpse.—*SYN.* Remnants; leavings; relics; residue; rest.
RE-MAKE, v. t. To make anew.
RE-MAND (6), v. t. To send or call back one sent.
RE-MANENT, a. Remaining.
RE-MARK, n. An observation or notice expressed in words or writing.—*SYN.* Note; comment; annotation, &c.
RE-MARK, v. t. To mark or note in the mind; to express in words or writing.—*SYN.* To observe; notice.—To observe (from *ob* and *servo*) is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind; to remark is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up; to notice implies still less continuity of attention.
RE-MARK-A-BLE, a. Worthy of notice; that may excite admiration.—*SYN.* Observable; noticeable; rare; strange; wonderful, &c.
RE-MARK-A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of deserving particular notice.
RE-MARK-A-BLY, ad. As unusual and deserving notice.
RE-MARKER, n. One who makes observations.
RE-MEDIA-BLE, a. That can be remedied.—*SYN.* Curable; healable; sanable.
RE-MEDIA-BLY, ad. So as to be curable.
RE-MEDIAL, a. Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or the removal of an evil.—*SYN.* Curative; healing; sanative; sanitary.
RE-MEDIESS, a. Admitting no cure, change, recovery, or reparation.—*SYN.* Incurable; irremediable; irrecoverable; irreparable; desperate.
RE-MEDIESS-LY, ad. So as to preclude a cure.
RE-MEDY, n. That which is adapted to cure, or which cures a disease or an evil; that which counteracts an evil, or cures uneasiness, or repairs a loss or disaster.—*SYN.* Cure; restorative; redress; relief; aid; help.
RE-MEDY, v. t. To cure disease, or remove an evil, or repair a loss.—*SYN.* To heal; redress; relieve; help; aid; counteract, &c.
RE-MEM-BER, v. t. To have in the mind an idea which has been there before, and recurs without effort; to preserve the memory of; to have or keep in mind.
RE-MEMBRANCE, n. The retaining of ideas in the mind; power of remembering; limits of remembering.—*SYN.* Recollection; memory, which see.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CISE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

RE-MEMBRANCE, *n.* He who or that which reminds or calls to remembrance, as a gift.

RE-MIGRATE (*re-mi-grate* or *rém-*), *v. t.* To move back to a former place; to return.

RE-MIND, *v. t.* To bring to remembrance or notice.

RE-MINDFUL, *a.* Careful to remind; tending or adapted to remind.

RE-MI-NISCENCE, *n.* The faculty or act of recalling to the mind; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory; a relation of what is recollected. *See* MEMORY.

RE-MI-NISCENT, *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

RE-MISE, (*-mise*), *v. t.* To grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed.

RE-MISS, *a.* Not performing duty; slow in complying with engagements or wholly neglecting them; not vigorous.—*SYN.* Careless; dilatory; heedless; neglectful; slack; negligent.

RE-MISSI-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted.

RE-MISSION (*-mish-un*), *n.* Act of remitting; temporary subsidence of the violence of disease or pain; diminution of intensity; relinquishment of a claim.—*SYN.* Pardon; forgiveness; abatement; release; discharge.

RE-MISSIVE, *a.* Remitting; forgiving.

RE-MI-SNESS, *n.* Want of ardour, vigour, care, or punctuality.—*SYN.* Slowness; coldness; slackness; negligence; inattention; carelessness.

RE-MIT, *v. t.* or *v. i.* Literally, to send back; hence, to abate in violence; to relax in intensity; to surrender the right of punishing; to transmit money, &c., to some one at a distance.—*SYN.* To restore; refer; release; forgive; abate; relax; slacken.

RE-MITMENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody; forgiveness; pardon.

RE-MITTAL, *n.* A giving back or surrendering up; remission.

RE-MITTANCE, *n.* Act of transmitting to a distance bills or money in payment; sum or thing transmitted.

RE-MITTENT, *a.* Having alternate increase and remission, as a remittent fever.

RE-MITTER, *n.* One who remits; in law, restoration to an ancient title when a later one proves defective.

REMNANT, *n.* That which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part; that which remains after a part is done, told, passed, &c.—*SYN.* Residue; rest; remainder.

RE-MODEL, *v. t.* To fashion anew.

RE-MOULD, *v. t.* To mould or shape anew.

RE-MONSTRANCE, *n.* Pressing suggestions or strong representations against a measure; expostulatory counsel or advice.

RE-MONSTRANT, *a.* One who remonstrates.

RE-MONSTRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

RE-MONSTRATE, *v. i.* To urge reasons in opposition to a measure.—*SYN.* To expostulate.—We expostulate (*lit.* beg off) when we unite argument and entreaty to dissuade any one from the course he has chosen; when we remonstrate, we go farther, and show or set forth, in the strongest terms, the danger or the guilt of his pursuing it. We remonstrate with a person, and against the course he has adopted.

RE-MONSTRATOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

RE-MOR-A, *n.* Delay; the sucking-fish.

RE-MOR-DEN-CY, *n.* Remorse; compunction.

RE-MORSE, *n.* Keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience.—*SYN.* Anguish; compunction; also regret, which see.

RE-MORSEFUL, *a.* Full of compunction or compassion.

RE-MORSELESS, *a.* Having no pity or compassion; insensible to distress.—*SYN.* Unpitiful; pitiless; cruel; savage.

RE-MORSELESSNESS, *n.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress.

RE-MÔTE, *a.* Distant in place, time, or quality; not agreeing with; not proximate, as a cause.—*SYN.* Far; foreign; alien; primary; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

RE-MÔTELY, *ad.* At a distance; slightly.

RE-MÔT/NESS, *n.* State of being distant in space, time, affinity, or efficiency, &c. [again.]

RE-MOUNT, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To ascend; to mount.

RE-MÔV-A-BIL/ITY, *n.* Capacity of being removed, or displaced.

RE-MÔV'A-BLE (*-moov'a-bl*), *a.* That may be removed from an office or station, or from one place to another.

RE-MÔVAL (*-moov'al*), *n.* The act of moving from a place, residence, or office; the state of being removed; change of place; act of putting an end to or of putting away; the end of life.—*SYN.* Dismission; migration; displacing; departure; death.

RE-MÔVE (*re-moov*), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To cause to change place; to displace from an office; to take from the present state of being; to take or put away; to change place in any manner; to go from one place or residence to another.—*SYN.* To displace; dismiss; depose; set aside; destroy; banish; emigrate.

RE-MÔVE, *n.* The act of changing place; change of place; a step in the scale of gradation; a dish to be changed while the rest remain.—*SYN.* Removal; departure; step; space; distance, &c.

RE-MÔVER, *n.* One who removes.

RE-MÔNER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded.

RE-MÔNER-ATE, *v. t.* To recompense for any act, expense, or sacrifice.—*SYN.* To reward; compensate; satisfy; requite.

RE-MÔNER-ATION, *n.* The act of paying an equivalent for services or sacrifices; the equivalent given for services, losses, &c.—*SYN.* Reward; repayment; requital; compensation; recompense.

RE-MÔNER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Tending to recom-
RE-MÔNER-A-TO-RY, } pense; affording reward.

RENAL, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys.

RENARD, *n.* A fox, so called in fables; spelt also *REYNARD*.

RE-NAS-CENCE, } *n.* The state of springing or
RE-NAS-CENT-CY, } being produced again.

RE-NAS-CENT, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.

RE-NAS-CI-BLE, *a.* That may spring or grow again; that may be reproduced.

REN-COUNTER, *n.* A meeting in opposition; a sudden or casual combat; an engagement between armies or fleets.—*SYN.* Fight; collision; conflict; combat; clash.

REN-COUNTER, *v. t.* To meet unexpectedly without hostility; to attack hand to hand; *v. i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision.—*SYN.* To encounter; conflict; clash; skirmish; engage; battle.

REND, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *RENT*.] To tear asunder; to part with force or violence.—*SYN.* To split; rupture; lacerate; burst; fracture.

REN'DER, *n.* One who tears by violence.

REN'DER, *v. t.* To pay back; to inflict, as a retribution; to give on demand; to make or cause to be; to surrender or yield up; to give for use or benefit; to translate; to boil down and clarify, as tallow.

REN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rendered.

REN'DER-ING, *n.* The transferring from one language to another; the laying the first coat of plaster on a brick wall; the coat so laid on.

REN'DEZ-VOUS (*rên'de-vooi*), *n.* A place for assembling troops; a place of meeting.

REN'DEZ-VOUS (*rên'de-vooi*), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To assemble at a particular place.

REN-DI'TION (*run-dish-un*), *n.* The act of yielding possession; surrender; translation.

REN'E-GADE, } *n.* An apostate from the faith;

REN-E-GA'DO, } one who deserts to the enemy.—*SYN.* A deserter; revolter; vagabond.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÜLE, RULL; V'CI'OUS.—GAS K; ÉAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; WHIS.

RE-NERVE', v. i. To give new vigour to.
 RE-NEW' (re-nū'), v. t. To make new; to begin again; to restore to a former state or to a good state; to make vigorous; to make again; to grant a new loan.—*SYN.* To renovate; transform; repair; rebuild; re-establish; confirm; revive; repeat, &c.
 RE-NEW'A-BLE (nū'a-bl), a. That may be renewed.
 RE-NEW'AL (nū'al), n. The act of renewing or forming anew; restoration to a former or good state; reliance on a new note given.
 RE-NEW'ED-LY, ad. Again; once more.
 RE-NEW'ER, n. One who renovates.
 REN'I-FORM, a. Having the shape of the kidneys; kidney-shaped.
 RE-NI'TENCE, } n. Resistance to pressure; the
 RE-NI'TEN-CY, } effort of matter to resume the place from which it has been driven by impulse or other matter; reluctance.
 RE-NI'TENT, or REN'I-TENT, a. Acting against impulse; resisting pressure or the effect of it.
 REN'NET, n. The prepared stomach or concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf, used for coagulating milk; yearning, Scotland; a sweet kind of apple.
 RE-NOUNCE', v. t. To refuse to own; to break off connection with.—*SYN.* To disown; reject; disclaim; disavow; deny; abandon; recant, which see.
 RE-NOUNCE'MENT, n. Act of disclaiming.
 RE-NOUNCER, n. One who rejects or disclaims.
 REN'O-VATE, v. t. To restore to a good state; to make new, fresh, or vigorous.—*SYN.* To renew; regenerate; recreate; revive.
 REN-O-VATION, n. The act of renewing; making new after decay, &c.; a state of being renewed.
 REN'O-VÁ-TOR, n. One who or that which renews.
 RE-NOWN', n. Exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.—*SYN.* Fame; celebrity; reputation; glory.
 RE-NOWN'ED (re-nound'), a. Celebrated for great achievements or distinguished qualities, as grandeur, scientific attainments.—*SYN.* Famed; eminent; illustrious; glorious; remarkable; famous, which see.
 RE-NOWN'ED-LY, ad. With fame or celebrity.
 RE-NOWN'LESS, a. Having no renown.
 RENT [pret. and pp. of REND] Torn asunder.
 RENT, n. An opening produced by rending and violent separation; a sum of money issuing yearly from lands and tenements.—*SYN.* Fissure; breach; rupture; schism; fracture.
 RENT, v. t. To be leased or let for rent.
 RENT, v. i. To lease or grant the use of lands and tenements for rent; to hire lands or tenements.
 RENTA-BLE, a. That may be rented.
 RENTAL, n. A schedule or account of rent.
 RENTE, n. [Fr.] Rent; yearly income; pl. funds; shares.
 RENTER, n. One who leases or hires land, &c.
 RENTER, v. t. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them; to sew up fully.
 RENT-ROLL, n. A list of rents; a rental.
 RE-NUN-CIÁ-TION (she-á'shun), n. Act of renouncing.—*SYN.* Disavowal; denying; disowning; rejection; disclaimer; relinquishment.
 RE-OR-DI-NÁ-TION, n. A second ordination.
 RE-OR-GAN-I-ZÁ-TION, n. The act of organising anew.
 RE-OR-GAN-IZE, v. t. To organize a second time.
 RE-PAC'T-IFY, v. t. To restore peace again.
 RE-PACK' v. t. To pack a second time.
 RE-PACK'ER, n. One that packs again.
 RE-PAIR' (4), v. t. To restore to a sound state; to rebuild a decayed or destroyed part; to make amends for a loss or injury.—*SYN.* To mend; re-fit; renew; recover; retrieve; recruit.

RE-PAIR', v. i. To go to; to betake one's self.
 RE-PAIR', n. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, injury, waste, &c.
 RE-PAIR'A-BLE, a. That may be repaired, restored, retrieved, made good or supplied.—*SYN.* Repairable; retrievable; recoverable.
 RE-PAIR'ER, n. One who mends or repairs.
 REPA-RÁ-BLE, a. That can be repaired.
 REPA-RÁ-TION, n. The act of repairing or restoring to soundness or good state; indemnification for loss or damage; supply of what is wanted.—*SYN.* Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends.
 RE-PAR'A-TIVE, a. Having the power to make amends; restoring to a sound state; n. that which repairs and restores to a sound state.
 REP-AR-TEE', n. A smart, witty reply; retort, which see.
 RE-PASS' (6), v. t. or v. i. To pass again or pass back.
 RE-PAST', n. Act of eating or the food eaten.
 RE-PAY' (re-pá'), v. t. To pay back or give an equivalent; to return or make requital.—*SYN.* To refund; restore; recompense; remunerate; requite; reimburse.
 RE-PAY'A-BLE (pá'-ble), a. That is to be repaid or refunded.
 RE-PAY'MENT, n. Act of repaying or refunding; the money, &c., repaid.
 RE-PEAL' (re-peel'), n. Abrogation.
 RE-PEAL' (re-peel'), v. t. To make void by an authoritative act.—*SYN.* To revoke. We revoke what has been declared; a law can only be repealed by a competent Legislature. An edict or power of attorney is revoked, statutes are repealed. We speak of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and of the repeal of the Union.
 RE-PEAL'A-BILI-TY, } n. The quality of being
 RE-PEAL'A-BLE-NESS, } repealable.
 RE-PEAL'A-BLE, a. That may be repealed or revoked by the same power that enacted.—*SYN.* Revocable; voidable; reversible; abrogable.
 RE-PEAL'ER, n. One who abrogates; one of a political party in Ireland who insists on the repeal of the union with Great Britain.
 RE-PEAT' (re-peet'), v. t. To make, do, or utter again; to try again; to quote or say from memory.—*SYN.* To renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recapitulate; reiterate, which see.
 RE-PEAT' (re-peet'), n. In music, a mark directing a part to be repeated in the performance.
 RE-PEATED, a. Recited; performed again.
 RE-PEATED-LY, ad. Over and over; frequently.
 RE-PEATER, n. One who repeats, recites, or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hour when a spring is touched.
 RE-PEL', v. t. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; v. i. to drive back; to oppose effectually.—*SYN.* To repulse; resist; rebuff.
 RE-PELLEN-CY, n. Quality that repels or resists approach; the principle of repulsion.
 RE-PELLENT, n. That which repels or scatters.
 RE-PELLENT, a. Tending to repel.
 RE-PENT', a. Creeping, as a plant.
 RE-PENT', v. i. To feel sorrow for something one has said, done, or omitted; to change the mind in reference to past conduct; as figuratively applied to God, to change the course of providential dealings.
 RE-PENT', v. t. To remember with sorrow; to be sorry for.
 RE-PENTANCE, n. The act of repenting; sorrow for sin, with purpose to forsake it; change of mind, and, consequently, of conduct.—*SYN.* Penitence; compunction; contrition; also regret, which see.
 RE-PENTANT, a. Sorrowful or denoting sorrow for sin; contrite; n. one who repents; a penitent.
 RE-PENTER, n. One that repents.
 RE-PENTING, n. Act of repentance.
 RE-PEOPLE' (pé-pl), v. t. To supply again with inhabitants.

1. *2. 2c., long.*—1. *2. 2c., short.*—CINX, VIX, LIX, FALL, WHIT; TATTS, TIRK; MARISE, MIRD; NÖVE.

RE-PECES, *v. t.* To beat back.
RE-PEK-EBION (*-ksh'un*), *n.* Act of driving back; reversion.
RE-PEK-EBIVE, *a.* Driving or beating back; causing to reversion.
RE-PEK-TYIOUS (*-ksh'un*), *a.* Fought.
RE-PEK-TO-ET, *a.* A place where things may be found; a repository; a treasury; a magazine.
RE-PE-TEND, *a.* The part of a repeating decimal that recurs continually.
RE-PE-TITION (*-ksh'un*), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration; rehearsal.
RE-PE-TITION-AL, *a.* Containing repetition;
RE-PE-TITIONOUS, *a.* repeating.
RE-PIVE, *v. t.* To fret one's self; to be discontented; to murmur.
RE-PIVE, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.
RE-PIVING-LY, *ad.* With murmuring; complainingly.
RE-PLACE, *v. t.* To put again in its place; to repay; to furnish a substitute.
RE-PLACEMENT, *n.* Act of replacing.
RE-PLANT, *v. t.* To plant a second time.
RE-PLANTABLE, *a.* That may be planted again.
RE-PLANTATION, *n.* Act of replanting.
RE-PLANTISH, *v. t.* To fill up again; to supply with what is wanted; to stock with abundance; *v. i.* to recover former fullness.
RE-PLATE, *a.* Full; completely filled.
RE-PLETION (*-pl'shun*), *n.* Great fullness, especially of blood; plethora.
RE-PLETIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing.
RE-PLEVIA-BLE, *a.* That may be replenished.
RE-PLEVIN, *n.* A writ to recover cattle or goods that have been distrained.
RE-PLEVIA-BLE (*-pl's-ea-bl*), *a.* That may be replenished.
RE-PLEVY, *v. t.* To take back by a writ cattle or goods that have been distrained on giving security to return them if the distraint be proved legal; to bail.
RE-PLI-CATE, *a.* Folded back.
RE-PLI-CATION, *n.* A reply of a plaintiff to the defendant's plea; response; rejoinder.
RE-PLY, *v. t.* To answer or make return in words or writing; to make answer to a defendant's plea; to respond.
RE-PLY, *v. t.* To return for an answer.
RE-PLY, *n.* Something written or spoken by way of response.—*SYN.* Rejoinder; answer.—A reply is a distinct response to a formal question or attack; a rejoinder is a second reply in a protracted discussion or controversy. The word answer is used in two senses, viz., (1) in the most general sense of a mere response, as the answer to a question, or, (2) in the sense of a decisive confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we say, that was a reply, but no answer.
RE-POLEISH, *v. t.* To polish again.
RE-PORT, *v. t.* To bear or bring back, as an answer or an account of something; to give an account of; to circulate publicly; to make an official statement; *v. i.* to make a statement of facts.
RE-PORT, *n.* Some account or statement brought back or spread abroad; hence an account of particular proceedings, as of a lawsuit, legislative debates, &c.; any story circulated; common fame; also a loud noise, as of a gun.—*SYN.* Account; story; relation; rumour.
RE-PORTER, *n.* One who reports; one who states law proceedings, &c.
RE-PORTING, *n.* The act or business of giving accounts of public meetings; of adjudged cases of law, &c.
RE-POSE, *n.* Act of reposing; rest.
RE-POSE (*-poze*), *v. t.* To lay quietly or at rest; to place, as in confidence; to lay up.
RE-POSE, *v. t.* To lie in quiet; to confide.
RE-POSE, *n.* State of being quiet or at rest; in painting, harmony of effect, with nothing glaring or overstrained.—*SYN.* Sleep; quiet; tranquillity; rest, which see.

RE-POSIT (*-psh't*), *v. t.* To lodge, as for preservation or safety.
RE-POSIT-ION (*-ksh'un*), *n.* Act of replacing.
RE-POSIT-TO-ET, *a.* A place for storing or laying up things.—*SYN.* Depository; storehouse; repository.
RE-POSSESS or **RE-POS-SESS**, *v. t.* To possess again.
RE-POSSESSION (*-pos-sh'un* or *-pos-sh'un*), *n.* The act or state of possessing again.
RE-RE-HAND, *v. t.* To administer reproof; to chide; to blame.
RE-RE-HENDER, *a.* One that blames or reproves.
RE-RE-HENSI-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.—*SYN.* Blamable; censurable; culpable.
RE-RE-HENSI-BLE-NESS, *a.* Blamableness.
RE-RE-HENSI-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to deserve censure; culpably.
RE-RE-HENSION (*-hsh'un*), *n.* Open reproof; blame; censure.
RE-RE-HENSIVE, *a.* Containing reproof.
RE-RE-HENSIVELY, *ad.* Containing reproof.
RE-RE-SENT, *v. t.* To show or exhibit as if present; hence, to personate; to describe or exhibit to the mind; to act or stand in the place of.
RE-RE-SENTABLE, *a.* That may be represented or described.
RE-RE-SENTATION, *n.* The act of representing; that which exhibits by resemblance; exhibition by imitative actions, &c.; verbal description; the business of acting as a substitute for another; body of representatives.
RE-RE-SENTATIVE, *a.* Exhibiting likeness or characteristic traits; bearing the authority of another.
RE-RE-SENTATIVE, *n.* That which is present in place of another; one acting for another.—*SYN.* Deputy; delegate; agent; substitute.
RE-RE-SENTER, *n.* One who represents.
RE-RE-SENTMENT, *n.* Representation; an idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.
RE-RESS, *v. t.* To press or force back; hence, to crush; to subdue; to restrain, as to repress sedition; to check.
RE-RESSER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.
RE-PRESSIBLE, *a.* That may be restrained, checked, or crushed.
RE-PRESSION (*-prsh'un*), *n.* Act of checking or subduing.
RE-PRESSIVE, *a.* Tending to repress.
RE-PRESSIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to repress.
RE-PRIEVE (*-re-preev*), *v. t.* To respite for a time; to respite after sentence of death.
RE-PRIEVE, *n.* Respite after sentence; delay of punishment; interval of ease or relief.
REPRI-MAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension. See *REPROOF*.
REPRI-MAND, *v. t.* To administer severe reproof; to reprove, publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.—*SYN.* To reprehend; rebuke; chide; censure; admonish, which see.
RE-PRINT, *v. t.* To print a new edition of a book; to renew the impression of any thing.
REPRINT, *n.* A second or new impression.
RE-PRISAL (*-pris'al*), *n.* Seizure by way of recompense or retaliation; that which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his; the retaking of one's own; pl. deductions out of the value of lands, as quit-charges, &c.
RE-PROACH, *v. t.* To censure in terms of contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to treat with contempt or scorn.—*SYN.* To upbraid; blame; vilify; revile.
RE-PROACH, *n.* Opprobrious censure; object of scorn or derision; cause of shame; disgrace.
RE-PROACHABLE, *a.* Deserving reproach.
RE-PROACHFUL, *a.* Expressing or bringing reproach; opprobrious; abusive; shameful.
RE-PROACHFUL-LY, *ad.* In terms of reproach; shamefully.

DAVE, WOLF, DOCK; RULE, BULL; VICIOUS.—C AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

REPRO-BATE, *n.* One abandoned to sin or lost to virtue.

REPRO-BATE, *a.* Not enduring proof or trial; hence, rejected; lost to virtue; in sin or apostasy; abandoned, which see.

REPRO-BATE, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to abandon, as to wickedness or destruction.—*SYN.* To disapprove; disallow; reject; de-test.

REPRO-BATE-NESS, *n.* A being reprobate.

REPRO-BATE, *n.* One that reprobrates.

REPRO-BATION (-bá'shun), *n.* Act of disallowing with detestation or extreme dislike; rejection; condemnation.

REPRO-DUCE, *v. t.* To produce anew; to renew the production of a thing destroyed.

REPRO-DUCEE, *n.* One who or that which re-produces.

REPRO-DUCTION, *n.* The process or act of re-producing that which has been destroyed; thing reproduced.

REPRO-DUCTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or used in reproduction.

REPRO-MULGATE, *v. t.* To promulgate anew.

REPROOF, *n.* Censure or blame expressed to the face; reprehension.

REPROVABLE (-proov'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of reproof.

REPROVABLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprov-able.

REPROVABLY, *ad.* In a reprobable manner.

REPROVE (re-proov'), *v. t.* To charge with a fault to the face; to censure or blame in general.

—*SYN.* To rebuke; reprimand.—These words all signify the expression of disapprobation. To reprove implies greater calmness and self-possession; to rebuke implies a more excited and personal feeling. A reproof may be administered long after the offence is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender; a rebuke is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation. A reprimand proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is always a formal and official act.

REPROVER (-proov'er), *n.* One who reproves or blames.

REPTATION, *n.* Act of crawling or creeping.

REPTILE, *a.* Creeping; mean; grovelling.

REPTILE (rep'til), *n.* A creeping animal; in zoology, reptiles are animals, cold-blooded, vertebrated, and breathing air; a low, grovelling, or mean person.

REPTILIAN, *a.* Belonging to reptiles.

RE-PUBLIC, *n.* A state in which the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the citizens; a commonwealth. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.

RE-PUBLICAN, *a.* Relating to a republic; consonant with the principles of a republic.

RE-PUBLICAN, *n.* One who reverts a republic.

RE-PUBLICANISM, *n.* System of republican government or attachment to republican principles.

RE-PUBLICANIZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles.

RE-PUBLICATION, *n.* A second or new publication of something before published.

RE-PUBLISH, *v. t.* To publish again; to publish a new edition of a work before published.

RE-PUBLISHER, *n.* One who republishes.

REPU-DI-ABLE, *a.* That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

REPU-DI-ATE, *v. t.* To put away; to divorce; to disown or refuse to acknowledge.

REPU-DI-ATION, *n.* A putting away or divorcing; rejection; the refusal of a state to pay its debts.

REPU-DI-ATOR, *n.* One who repudiates.

RE-PUGN (re-pú-ne), *v. t.* To oppose; to resist.

RE-PUGNANCE, *n.* Strong opposition of mind

RE-PUGNANCY, or feelings; contrariety of

qualities.—*SYN.* Reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; aversion, which see.

RE-PUGNANT, *a.* Being opposed to; contrary; inconsistent; opposite.

RE-PUGNANT-LY, *ad.* With opposition; in contradiction; with great reluctance.

RE-PULSE, *n.* A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force; refusal; denial.

RE-PULSE, *v. t.* To drive back; to repel.

RE-PULSION (-pul'shun), *n.* The act or power of repelling or resisting approach.

RE-PULSIVE, *a.* Adapted to repel; forbidding; driving off or keeping from approach; cold.

RE-PULSIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

RE-PULSO-RY, *a.* Having power to repel; repelling; beating back.

RE-PURCHASE, *v. t.* To buy again; to regain by purchase.

REPU-TABLE, *a.* Of good repute; consistent with good reputation.—*SYN.* Creditable; respectable; honourable.

REPU-TABLY, *ad.* With repute; without discredit.

REPU-TATION, *n.* Distinctively, character derived from a favourable public opinion; good name; also, character by report, in a good or bad sense.

REPU-TATIVE, *a.* Reputed; putative.

RE-PUTE, *r. t.* To hold in estimation; to think; to reckon; to account.

RE-PUTE, *n.* Reputation; character in public esteem; without qualification, good character; established opinion.

RE-QUEST, *n.* Expression of desire for something; state of being desired; an asking.—*SYN.* Petition; entreaty; prayer; demand.

RE-QUEST, *v. t.* To express desire for or to; to ask; to solicit. *See DESIRE.*

RE-QUI-EM, *n.* A hymn in the popish church imploring rest for the dead; also, a grand musical composition performed in honour of some dead person.

RE-QUI-ABLE, *a.* That may be required.

RE-QUIRE, *v. t.* To ask, as of right; to demand; to make necessary.

RE-QUIREMENT, *n.* Demand; requisition.

RE-QUI-SITE (rek-we-zit), *a.* Necessary in the nature of things; not to be dispensed with.

RE-QUI-SITE (rek-we-zit), *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.

RE-QUI-SITE-NESS (rek-we-zit-), *n.* Necessity; the state of being requisite.

RE-QUI-SITION (rek-we-zish'un), *n.* Act of requiring; demand made for something, as of right.

RE-QUI-SITIVE (-kwiz-e-tiv), *a.* Implying demand.

RE-QUIT-AL, *n.* Return for any act or office, good or bad.—*SYN.* Return; retribution; retaliation.

RE-QUITE, *r. t.* To repay either good or evil; to recompense; to retaliate; to do or give in return.

RE-R, *a.* Raw; under-dressed, as meat.

RE-R, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rearguard.

RE-SAIL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To sail back.

RE-SALE, *n.* A second sale; a sale second-hand.

RE-SCIND, *v. t.* Literally, to cut off; hence, to abrogate or revoke, as a law, decree, &c.

RE-SCISION (re-sizh'un), *n.* Act of rescinding.

RE-SCISSO-RY (-siz-sur-ry), *a.* Having power to cut off or annul.

RE-SCRIPT, *n.* An edict or answer of an emperor.

RE-SCRIPTION, *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.

RE-SCUE (rés'ku), *v. t.* To deliver from confinement or danger; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure.

RE-SCUE, *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.

RE-SCUER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes.

ROVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÔLE, RYLL; VÍCIUOUS.—SAS E; ÉAS J; SAS E; CHAS SE; THIS.

RE-SOLVENT (-zôlv'-), *n.* That which causes solution; in medicine, that which has power to prevent the suppurative of humours.

RE-SOLVER (-zôlv'-), *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RE-SO-NANCE, *n.* A returning of sound; reverberation.

RE-SO-NANT, *a.* Resounding; returning sound.

RE-SORB, *v. t.* To suck up; to absorb.

RE-SORB-ENT, *a.* Swallowing up; imbibing.

RE-SORT (re-zôrt'), *v. i.* To have recourse; to apply; to repair.

RE-SORT (re-zôrt'), *n.* Act of going or having recourse; place of habitual assembling; concourse; act of visiting. *Last resort*, ultimate means of relief.

RE-SORTER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RE-SOUND (re-zound'), *v. t.* To send back sound; to echo; to sound; to celebrate or praise with the voice or instruments; to spread the fame of; *v. i.* to be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; to be much and loudly mentioned; to reverberate.

RE-SOUND, *v. t.* To sound again.

RE-SOURCE' (-zôres'), *n.* Source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid. *Resources*, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; means of raising money or supplies.

RE-SPECT, *v. t.* To regard or have regard or relation to; to view with some degree of reverence. —*Syn.* To esteem; honour; revere.

RE-SPECT, *n.* Regard to worth; esteem; honour. In respect to (not of) is now the expression used. —*Syn.* Regard.—The phrases in respect to and in regard to may, in most or all cases, be interchanged for the sake of variety. Some have endeavoured to introduce the expression "in that regard," corresponding to "in that respect," but this has not been sanctioned by general usage. See also DEFERENCE.

RE-SPECT-ABILITY, *n.* The quality of deserving respect.

RE-SPECT-ABLE, *a.* Worthy of respect; in popular language, noting a moderate degree of excellence.

RE-SPECT-ABLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.

RE-SPECT-ABLY, *ad.* So as to merit respect; moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RE-SPECTER, *n.* One who respects; one who is partial in his regards.

RE-SPECTFUL, *a.* Marked by respect.

RE-SPECTFUL-LY, *ad.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

RE-SPECTFUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being respectful.

RE-SPECTIVE, *a.* Having relation to; particular; relative; not absolute.

RE-SPECTIVE-LY, *ad.* As relating to each; particularly; not absolutely; relatively.

RE-SPIR-ABLE, *a.* That may be breathed.

RE-SPI-RATION, *n.* Act of breathing.

RESPI-RATOR, *n.* An instrument covering the mouth, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe with impunity.

RESPI-RATORY, *a.* Serving for respiration.

RE-SPIRE, *v. i.* To inhale air into the lungs and exhale it; to take breath; to breathe; to rest; *v. t.* to exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

RESPI-TE (rés'pit), *n.* Temporary suspension or delay, as of labour or punishment; interval of rest; reprieve.

RESPI-TE (rés'pit), *r. t.* To relieve by an interval of rest; to suspend or delay for a time, as the execution of a sentence, &c.

RE-SPLEN-DENCE, *n.* Brilliant lustre; bright-ness.

RE-SPLEN-DENT, *a.* Shining with brilliant lustre; bright; very splendid.

RE-SPLEN-DENT-LY, *ad.* With great brightness; with brilliant lustre.

RE-SPOND, *v. i.* To return an answer; to reply; to correspond; to suit; to be answerable.

RE-SPOND, *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment.

RE-SPOND, *n.* A short anthem interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not proceeded with till the anthem is finished.

RE-SPOND-ENT, *a.* Answering demand or expectation.

RE-SPOND-ENT, *n.* One who answers in a suit; one who responds or replies in a disputation.

RE-SPON-SAL, *n.* Response; answer.

RE-SPONSE, *n.* An answer or reply; the answer of the congregation to the priest in the litany, &c.

RE-SPON-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being RE-SPON-SI-BLE-NESS, } accountable; liability to answer or pay; ability to pay; means of paying contracts.

RE-SPON-SI-BLE, *a.* Liable to account; liable or able to discharge pecuniary obligation. —*Syn.* Accountable; answerable.

RE-S-PON-SIVE, *a.* Making reply; suiting something; corresponding.

RE-SPON-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a responsive manner.

RE-SPON-SO-RY, *a.* Containing an answer.

REST, *n.* Cessation of action or disturbance; hence, quiet, peace, sleep; a place of repose; a support, or that on which something rests; in philosophy, the continuance of a body in the same place; in music, a pause. —*Syn.* Repose. —*Rest* is a ceasing from labour or exertion; *repose* is a mode of doing it which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labour. We may rest in a standing posture; but we usually repose in a reclining one.

REST, *n.* That which is left; remainder; others.

REST, *v. t.* To lay at rest; to quiet; to place, as on a support.

REST, *v. i.* To cease from action or motion of any kind; then, to be quiet; to sleep; to lean; to abide; to remain with.

RESTAU-RANT, *n.* An eating-house.

RESTAU-RATEUR (res-tô-ra-tur), *n.* The keeper of an eating-house, or house for occasional refreshment.

REST-HAR-ROW, *n.* A numerous genus of shrubby plants, occasionally spinous, with handsome papilionaceous flowers, red or yellowish; sit-fast.

RESTIFF, *a.* Unwilling to go; obstinate in refusing to move forward; restive.

RESTIFF-NESS, *n.* Obstinate unwillingness to move. See RESTIVERNESS.

RES-TI-TU-TION (-tû-shun), *n.* Act of restoring or making good, as that of which one has deprived another, or for loss, damage, &c.; restoration; indemnification.

RESTIVE, *a.* Unwilling to go; obstinate.

RESTIVE-NESS, *n.* Obstinate unwillingness to move or go; obstinate reluctance.

RESTLESS, *a.* Void of rest; unquiet; uneasy.

RESTLESS-LY, *ad.* Without rest; unquietly.

RESTLESS-NESS, *n.* State of motion, disturbance, or agitation; uneasiness; disquiet.

RE-STOR-ABLE, *a.* That may be restored.

RE-STO-RATION, *n.* Act of replacing in a former state; renewal; recovery, which see.

RE-STO-RATIVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour; *a.* that tends to renew vigour.

RE-STORE, *v. t.* To return or bring back to a former state; hence, to heal; to repair; to revive. See TO RETURN.

RE-STORE, *n.* One who restores or gives back.

RE-STRAIN' (-strâne'), *v. t.* To hold back or keep in check, as by some force or obstacle. —*Syn.* To withhold; to check; to limit; to repress; to restrict.

RE-STRAIN-ABLE, *a.* That may be restrained.

RE-STRAIN-ER, *n.* One who restrains.

RE-STRAINT, *n.* The act or operation of holding back or hindering from action; abridgment of liberty; prohibition; restriction; that which restrains. See COMPULSION.

RE-STRIC-T, *v. t.* To hold or keep within definite

DOVE, WOLF, BOVE; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUR—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; WHIE.

RE-TRENCHMENT, *n.* A cutting off; the act of curtailing or lessening, as expenses; diminution.

RE-TRIBUTE, *v. t.* To pay back; to recompense.

RE-TRI-BUTION, *n.* Repayment; a return corresponding with conduct; requital; the distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.

RE-TRIEF-TIVE, } *a.* Repaying; rewarding or
RE-TRIEB-TO-IC-Y, } punishing.

RE-TRIEV-A-BLE (-troev-a-bl), *a.* That may be retrieved.

RE-TRIEV-A-BLY, *ad.* In a retrievable manner.

RE-TRIEVAL, *n.*

RE-TRIEVE-MENT, } *n.* Act of retrieval.

RE-TRIEVE (-treev'), *v. t.* Literally, to find again; hence, to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; to recover; to regain.

RE-TRIEVER, *n.* A dog employed to find and bring game when shot.

RETRO- [L.] A prefix signifying back or backward.

RETRO-AC-TION, *v. t.* To act backward or in return.

RETRO-ACTION, *n.* Action in return or on something preceding.

RETRO-ACTIVE, *a.* Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.

RETRO-CED-É, *v. t.* To cede or grant back.

RETRO-CES-SION (-trê-sesh'un), *n.* Act of going back; a ceding back.

RETRO-FLEX, *a.* Bent in different directions.

RETRO-FRACT, *a.* Bent back, as if broken.

RETRO-GRA-DATION, *n.* A going back; applied to the apparent motion of the planets.

RETRO-GRADE, *a.* Going backward; apparently moving backward, as the planets at times; declining from better to worse.

RETRO-GRADE, *v. t.* To go backward.

RETRO-GRES-SION (-grêsh'un), *n.* A going backward; retrogradation.

RETRO-GRESSIVE, *a.* Going backward.

RETRO-PUL-SIVE, *a.* Driving back; repelling.

RETRO-SPECT, *n.* A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past; review.

RETRO-SPECTION, *n.* The act or the faculty of looking back on past things.

RETRO-SPECTIVE, *a.* Looking back on past events; having reference to or affecting things past.

RETRO-SPECTIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of retrospect.

RETRO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RETTING, *n.* Act or process of retting, as flax (a corruption of rotting, Eng.)

RE-TURN, *v. t.* To come or go back to the same place, state or condition; to answer.

RE-TURN', *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; repay; to render, as an account; to give back, as a reply.—*SYN.* To restore.—We return a thing when we turn it back to its appropriate place; we restore a thing (from *restaurò*) when we put it back to its former condition. A man returns what he borrowed, and restores what he took away. A present is returned; a deposit is restored. We are restored to health by being brought back to our former state.

RE-TURN', *n.* The act of coming or going back or again to the same place or state; the act of sending back; that which is returned; reimbursement; restitution; report or statement.

RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be returned; that is required to be returned.

RE-TURN-ER, *n.* One who returns.

RE-TURN-LESS, *a.* Admitting no return.

RE-TUSE', *a.* Ending in a broad shallow notch.

RE-UN'ION (-yün'yun), *n.* A second union; union after separation or disagreement; a social gathering.

RE-UNITE' (-yu-nite'), *v. t.* To unite again, or after separation or variance.

RE-UNITE' (-yu-nite'), *v. t.* To be united again.

RE-VEAL, *v. t.* To lay open or disclose, as a secret; to communicate in confidence.—*SYN.* To

divulge.—To reveal is literally to lift the veil, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to divulge (from *de* and *vulgo*) is to scatter abroad among the people. A mystery may be revealed; something long confined to the knowledge of a few may be divulged.

RE-VEAL-ER, *n.* One who discloses.

RE-VEAL-É (-re-väl'yá), *n.* [Fr.] In military affairs, the beat of drum about break of day.

REVEL, *v. t.* To feast with noisy merriment; to carouse.

REVEL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

RE-VÉL', *v. t.* To draw back; to make a revelation.

REV-E-LATION, *n.* The act of disclosing to others what was before unknown to them; that which is revealed, particularly communication of truth from God to man, or the truths communicated, the Apocalypse.

REVELL-ER, *n.* One feasting with noisy merriment.

REVEL-ROUT, *n.* Tumultuous festivity.

REVEL-RY, *a.* A carousing with noisy merriment.

RE-VENDI-GATE, *v. t.* To reclaim; to demand back or claim what has been seized.

RE-VENG-É, *n.* Malicious return of injury; the passion which is excited by injury.

RE-VENG-É, *v. t.* To inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury received; often in old writers and in the Bible, it means to avenge, i. e., to make just return for crime or injury. See AVENGE.

RE-VENGÉFUL, *a.* Disposed to revenge; full of revenge; vindictive; wreaking revenge.

RE-VENGÉFUL-LY, *ad.* By way of revenge; vindictively.

RE-VENGÉFUL-NESS, *n.* Vindictiveness.

RE-VEN-GER, *n.* One who revenges.

RE-VEN-UE (rév'e-nü), *n.* Literally, that which comes back; hence, particularly, the annual receipts of a state from whatever sources, as taxes, customs, &c.; income; return.

RE-VÉR-BER-ANT (13), *a.* Returning sound.

RE-VÉR-BER-ATE, *v. t.* To send or beat back, or from side to side; to echo.

RE-VÉR-BER-ATE, *v. t.* To be driven back or repelled; to rebound; to resound.

RE-VÉR-BER-ATION, *n.* The act of reverberating.

RE-VÉR-BER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning; beating back; *n.* a furnace that reflects flame.

RE-VERÉ', *v. t.* To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.—*SYN.* To reverence; venerate; honour.

REVER-ENCE, *n.* Fear mingled with respect and affection; an act of respect or obeisance.—*SYN.* Veneration; awe.

REVER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence.

REVER-EN-CER, *n.* One that regards with reverence.

REVER-END, *a.* Entitled to reverence; a title of respect given to clergymen; in England, very is prefixed for a dean, right for a bishop, and most for an archbishop; in Scotland, very is prefixed for the principals of universities, and the moderators of the General Assemblies.

REVER-ENT, *a.* Expressing reverence; submissive; humble.

REVER-ENTIAL (-ên'shal), *a.* Proceeding from veneration or expressing it; reverent.

REVER-ENTIAL-LY, *ad.* With reverence.

REVER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With awe; respectfully.

RE-VER-ER, *n.* One who reveres.

REVER-É (rév'ér-a or rév'ér-é'), } *n.* A loose or
REVER-Y, } irregular train

of thoughts occurring in musing and meditation; a wild conceit; a chimera; a vision.

RE-VER-SAL (13), *n.* Act of reversing; a change or overthrowing, as the reversal of a judgment.

RE-VER-SAL, *a.* Intending to reverse.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRC, PIR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, STRID; MOVE,

RE-VERSE, *v. t.* Literally, to turn back or in a contrary direction; hence, to change from one position, order, or state to the opposite; to make void or annul.—*SYN.* To invert; overturn; subvert; repeal.

RE-VER-E, *n.* Change or vicissitude; change for the worse; contrary; opposite; the opposite side, as of a medal or coin; opposite to *obverse*.

RE-VERSELY, *ad.* On the opposite side.

RE-VER-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed.

RE-VERSION (*ver'shun*), *n.* A returning, as of a possession to the former owner; the residue of an estate after determination of another estate; a payment not due till the occurrence of some contingent event.

RE-VERSION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion; that is to be enjoyed in succession.

RE-VERSION-ER, *n.* One who holds or is entitled to a reversion.

RE-VERT, *v. t.* To return; to fall back; to reverb-erate; in law, to return to a proprietor.

RE-VERTI-BLE, *a.* That may revert.

RE-VERSIVE, *a.* Changing; reversing.

RE-RY. See *RE-VERSE*.

RE-VEST, *v. t.* To clothe again; to put again in possession; to reinvest.

RE-VE-T, *v. t.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to its former owner.

RE-VETMENT, *n.* A wall without the rampart.

RE-VIBRATE, *v. t.* To vibrate again.

RE-VICTUAL (*re-vit'ul*), *v. t.* To furnish again with provisions.

RE-VIEW (*re-vid*), *v. t.* To look back on; to re-examine; to inspect, particularly troops; to examine and remark on critically.

RE-VIEW (*re-vid*), *n.* A second or repeated view; re-examination; a critical essay on a new publication; a periodical work devoted to such essays or criticisms; an inspection of troops.

RE-VIEW-ER (*re-vid'er*), *n.* One who reviews; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication and communicates his opinion of its merits.

RE-VILE, *v. t.* To assail with opprobrious language.—*SYN.* To vilify; reproach; insult.

RE-VILER, *n.* One who reviles.

RE-VILING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words.

RE-VINDI-CATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim.

RE-VIS'AL (*re-viz'al*), *n.* Act of revising or re-examining for correction; revision.

RE-VISE (*re-vize*), *v. t.* To look over with care for correction; to review; to amend.

RE-VISE (*re-vize*), *n.* Review; a second proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

RE-VIS-ER (*re-viz'er*), *n.* One who revises or re-examines for correction.

RE-VIS'ION (*re-vizhun*), *n.* The act of revising; re-examination for correction.—*SYN.* Revisal; re-view.

RE-VIS'ION-AL (*-vizhun-*), } *a.* Containing or
RE-VIS'ION-A-RY, } pertaining to revision.

RE-VIS-IT, *v. t.* To visit again.

RE-VIS-IT-ATION, *n.* Act of revisiting.

RE-VIS-O-RY, *a.* Having power to revise.

RE-VI'VAL, *n.* Return to life; return or recovery from any low state, as of languor, depression, neglect, &c., to a better one; as of activity, prosperity, &c.; a more active attention to religion.

RE-VI'VAL-IST, *n.* A minister of the Gospel who promotes revivals of religion.

RE-VIVE, *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to recover from a state of depression, neglect, &c.; to renew; to reanimate; to quicken.

RE-VIVE, *v. i.* To return to life; to recover new life and vigour, or from a state of neglect, depression, &c.

RE-VIV-ER, *n.* He who or that which revives.

RE-VIV-I-FICATION, *n.* Renewal or restoration of life.

RE-VIV-I-FY, *v. t.* To recall to life; to give new life or vigour to; to reanimate.

REV-I-VISCENCE, *n.* Renewal of life.

REV-I-VISCENT, *a.* Regaining or restoring life.

RE-VIV'OR, *n.* The reviving of a suit after the death of any of the parties.

REVO-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be revoked.

REVO-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being revocable.

REVO-CATION, *n.* Act of revoking; recall; repeal.

REVO-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling.

RE-VOICE, *v. t.* To retit and retune an organ.

RE-VOKE, *v. t.* To recall; to reverse; to declare void, as a will or law; to repeal, which see.

RE-VOLT or **RE-VOLT'**, *v. t.* To turn round or away from; hence, to renounce allegiance, as a state; to rebel.

RE-VOLT or **RE-VOLT'**, *v. t.* To turn; to do violence to; to cease to turn away with abhorrence.

RE-VOLT or **RE-VOLT'**, *n.* Renunciation of allegiance or duty.—*SYN.* Rebellion; insurrection, which see.

REVOLTER or **RE-VOLTER**, *n.* One who revolts; a rebel.

REVOLC-BLE, *a.* That may revolve.

REVOLCTE, *a.* Rolled back or downward.

REVOLCT'ION, *n.* Literally, a rolling or moving round, as of a body round its axis, a planet round the sun, &c.; hence, any analogous regular return or change, as of the seasons; in politics, a great or entire change in the constitution of government.—*SYN.* Rotation.

REVOLCT'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or tending to produce a revolution in government.

REVOLCT'ION-ER, } *n.* One engaged in a

REVOLCT'ION-IST, } change of government.

REVOLCT'ION-ISM, } State of revolutions.

REVOLCT'ION-IZE, *v. t.* To effect an entire change in government or in principles.

RE-VOLVE, *v. t.* To turn or roll round; to move round a centre.

RE-VOLVE, *v. t.* To turn again and again, as to recollect thoughts in the mind.

RE-VOLVEN-CY, *n.* Act or principle of revolving; tendency to revolve; revolution.

RE-VOLVER, *n.* A fire-arm with a number of barrels, which so revolve as to bring them rapidly into a position for being discharged.

RE-VULSION (*-vul'shun*), *n.* Act of turning or diverting; a holding or drawing back.

RE-VULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of diverting.

RE-WARD, *v. t.* To give in return either good or evil; to give to in token of merit or approbation.

—*SYN.* To repay; recompense; requite

RE-WARD, *n.* An equivalent or just return for the conduct of a moral agent, whether good or ill; distinctive recompense for good conduct, services, &c.—*SYN.* Requital; recompense; remuneration; compensation; retribution.

RE-WARD-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward.

RE-WARDER, *a.* One who rewards.

RE-WARDLESS, *a.* Having no reward.

REX, *n.* [L.] A king.

REYNARD (*ra'nard*), *n.* An appellation given to a fox; renard.

H, after R, is silent.

RHAB-DOL-O-GY (*ra'b-*), *n.* The art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or bones.

RHABDO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by a rod or wand.

RHACHIEO-SAU-RUS, *n.* The rock lizard.

RHAP-SOD'IC-AL (*rap-*), *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to rhapsody; unconnected; extravagant.

RHAPSO-DIZE, *v. t.* To write or deliver rhapsodies.

RHAPSO-DIST (*rap-*), *n.* One who writes or sings rhapsodies; one who writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse to another.

RHAPSO-DY (*rap-so-dy*), *n.* Originally, songs or

NOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VÉCLOUP.—GAS K; GAS J; SAS S; CHABER; WHIL.

portions of a poem joined together or recited; hence, a wild, rambling composition or discourse. RHATA-NY, *n.* A highly astringent root used in "doctoring" port wine.

RHENISH (rên'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims, in France.

RHETO-RIC (rê'to-rik), *n.* The science of oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force; the power of persuasion or attraction.

RHE-TORIC-AL (re-tôr'e-kal), *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical.

RHE-TORIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a rhetorical manner; according to rhetorical rules.

RHET-O-RIC-IAN (ret-o-ri-sh'ian), *n.* One who teaches or is well versed in rhetoric.

RHEÛM (31), (rûmo), *n.* A thin, watery fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh; an increased action of the vessels of any organ.

RHEÛ-MAT-IC (ru-mât'ik), *a.* Affected with rheumatism or partaking of its nature.

RHEC-MA-TISM (rê-ma-tizm), *n.* A painful disease affecting the muscles and joints.

RHEÛ-MY (rû'my), *a.* Full of rheum or consisting of it.

RHÎNO (rî'no), *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.

RHÎ-NO-CERI-AL (rî-no'), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros.

RHÎ-NO-CÊ-ROS (rî-nô's'), *n.* A genus of large pachydermatous animals of Asia and Africa, some species of which have one and others two horns on the nose.

RHÎ-NO-PLASTIC, *a.* Forming a nose; denoting a surgical operation for renewing or supplying a substitute for the nose.

RHÔDI-UM, *n.* A metal, extremely hard, brittle, and difficult to fuse, discovered in 1803 among grains of platinum.

RHO-DO-DENDRON, *n.* A genus of ornamental shrubs, including the bay-laurel, &c.

RHÔMB, } *n.* A figure of four equal sides, but
RHÔMBUS, } unequal angles.

RHÔM-BIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

RHÔM-BOID (rôm'boïd), *n.* A figure having some resemblance to a rhomb.

RHÔM-HOÏD-AL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHÛ-BÂRB (rô'barb), *n.* A plant and root, moderately cathartic, much used in medicine; a garden plant.

RHUMB, *n.* A circle on the earth's surface making an angle with the meridian of the place; one of the divisions of the compass-card.

RHYME (rime), *n.* Correspondence of sounds in the end or other part of two or more verses; a harmonical succession of sounds; poetry; rhyme or reason, number or sense.

RHYME (rime), *v. t.* To accord in sound; to make rhyming verses.

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme.

RHYMER, } *n.* One who makes rhymes; a
RHYMIST, } versifier; a poor poet.

RHYMSTER, } versifier; a poor poet.

RHYTHM (rithm), } *n.* An harmonious ar-

RHYTHMUS (rith'mus), } rangement or succe-
sion of sounds, accents, impulses, &c., as in
poetry or music, according to some law; variety
in musical movements. Good prose possesses
rhythm, but less marked or regular than that of
verse.—*SYN.* Metre; measure; numbers.

RHYTHMIC-AL (rith'me-kal), *a.* Pertaining to rhythm; having proportion of sound; duly regulated by cadence, accents, and quantities.

R'AL (ré'al), *n.* A Spanish coin; a real.

RI-AL'TO (ré-âl'to), *n.* [It.] A famous bridge in Venice.

RIB, *n.* One of the side-bones in animal bodies; a timber that strengthens the side of a ship; any ridge, rising or strengthening piece analogous to a rib.

RIB, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs.

RIB'ALD, *n.* A low, vulgar wretch; a lewd fellow.

RIB'ALD, *a.* Low; vulgar; mean.

RIB'ALD-EY, *n.* Mean, vulgar language; chiefly obscene language.

RIBB'ED (ribd), *a.* Furnished with ribs; inclosed with ribs; having rising lines and channels, as ribbed cloth.

RIB'BON, *n.* A fillet of silk; a narrow web or slip of satin or silk used for ornament, &c.; written also riband, but improperly.

RIBBON'ED, *a.* Adorned with ribbons.

RIBROAST, *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Burlesque.*]

RICE, *n.* An esculent grain of warm climates.

RICE-PÂ-PÊR, *n.* A material brought from China, and used for the manufacture of fancy articles, or for painting upon. It is obtained from a leguminous plant.

RICH, *a.* In general, having a great abundance of something valuable; hence possessing much property; abounding in qualities that render precious, or in the particular thing or properties for which any thing is prized, as a rich silk, soil, ore, discourse, landscape, music, &c.—*SYN.* Wealthy; opulent; affluent; abundant; plentiful; precious; sumptuous.

RICHES, *n. pl.* Abundant possessions or treasures.—*SYN.* Wealth; opulence; affluence.

RICH'LY, *ad.* With riches; plentifully; abundantly.

RICH'NESS, *n.* The quality of being rich; opulence; wealth; abundance of any ingredient or quality, or of whatever constitutes perfection or value.

RICK, *n.* A long pile of hay or grain.

RICK'ETS, *n. pl.* A disease in children producing distortion of spine and other bodily deformities.

RICK'ET-Y, *a.* Affected with rickets; weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RIC'O-CHET (rik'o-shet or rik'o-shâ), *n.* In gunnery, the firing of guns, mortars, &c., sufficiently elevated to carry the balls over a parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart.

RIC-O-CHET (-shet' or -shâ'), *v. t.* To operate upon by ricochet firing.

RID, *v. t.* To free; to disengage; to clear; to dis-

encumber.

RID'DANCE, *n.* A clearing away; deliverance.

RID'DLE, *n.* A large sieve; a puzzling question or proposition to be solved by guessing; any thing ambiguous or puzzling.—*SYN.* Enigma; puzzle.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To clear from chaff with a riddle; to perforate with holes, as a riddle; to solve; more properly, UNRID'DLE; *v. i.* to speak ambiguously.

RIDE, *v. t.* To be carried on horseback or in a vehicle; to float; to practise riding.

RIDE, *v. t.* To sit on so as to be carried; to manage at will.

RIDE, *n.* Motion on horseback or in a vehicle.—*SYN.* Drive.—*Ride* originally meant (and is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried either on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. Drive is now applied in most (though not all) cases to motion in a carriage, as a drive round the park, &c., while ride is appropriated to motion on a horse.

RID'ER, *n.* One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

RIDGE, *n.* The back or top of the back; the top or upper part of any elongated elevation, great or small, as of a mountain, house, &c.

RIDGE, *v. t.* To form into ridges; to wrinkle.

RIDGY, *a.* Having ridges; rising in a ridge.

RID'I-CULE, *n.* A laughing at, or wit that exposes the object of it to laughter and contempt; derision; it expresses less than scorn.—*SYN.* Derision; mockery; satire.

RID'I-CULE, *v. t.* To laugh at or expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.—*SYN.* To mock; rally; deride, which see.

RID'I-CUL-ER, *n.* One who ridicules.

- I, 2, &c., long.**—**I, 2, &c., short.**—**CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEAM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.**
- RI-DIC-T-LOUS, a.** That may justly be laughed at.—**Syn.** Preposterous; odd; ludicrous, which see.
- RI-DIC-T-LOUS-LY, ad.** So as to excite ridicule.
- RI-DIC-T-LOUS-NESS, n.** Quality of being ridiculous.
- RIDING, n.** The act of one who rides; a road made for the diversion of riding; one of three divisions of Yorkshaire [corrupted from *triking*, a third].
- RIDING, a.** Used in riding; employed in travelling.
- RIDING-COAT, n.** A coat for a journey.
- RIDING-HAB-IT, n.** A garment for females to wear when they travel or ride.
- RIDING-HOOD, n.** A hood for females when riding; a kind of cloak with a hood.
- RIDING-SCHOOL (skool), n.** A school for instruction in riding.
- RI-DOT-TO, n.** An Italian entertainment consisting in music and dancing.
- RIFE, a.** Prevalent; prevailing; plentiful.
- RIFE-LY, ad.** Prevalently; commonly; frequently.
- RIFENESS, n.** Prevalence; frequency.
- RIF-FAFF, n.** Sweepings; refuse.
- RIFLE (rif), n.** A gun with spiral grooves or channels on the inside of the barrel; a mow's whetstone.
- RIFLE (rif), v. t.** To seize and bear away by force.—**Syn.** To rob; plunder; pillage.
- RIFLE-MAN, n.** One who uses a rifle.
- RIFLER, n.** One who rifles; a pillager; one who seizes and bears away by violence.
- RIFT, n.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure; a fording place.
- RIFT, v. t.** To rive; to split; **v. i.** to burst open; to split.
- RIFTY, a.** Having rifts or fissures.
- RIG, v. t.** To fit with rigging; to trim or dress.
- RIG, n.** Dress; manner of being rigged; a romp; a wanton; to run the rig upon; to play a sportive or wanton trick.
- RIG-A-DOON, n.** A brisk dance by two persons.
- RIG-GATION, n.** A watering; irrigation.
- RIG-GL, n.** A star in the constellation Orion.
- RIG-GER, n.** One who rigs, as a ship.
- RIG-GING, n.** The ropes or tackle of a ship; dress.
- RIGHT (rite), a.** Literally, straight; stretched to straightness; hence, upright as opposed to oblique; in morals, accordant with the standard of truth and justice, or the divine law; just; equitable; consonant with fitness or propriety; becoming; correct; as a relative term, its signification varies with its application, but retaining more or less distinctly the idea of straightness or accordance with a fixed line or standard; relatively strong or fit for use, as the right hand; on the same side as the right hand; the right bank of a river is that on the right hand of a person looking down the stream.
- RIGHT (rite), n.** Rectitude or straightness of conduct; conformity to an absolute standard of truth and justice, or to the will of God; conformity to human laws, or to some standard of fitness, propriety, truth, &c.; justice; just claim; immunity; privilege; prerogative; interest, property; side opposed to left.
- RIGHT, ad.** Directly; according to law or rule; in a straight line; according to fact or truth; in a great degree. *It is prefixed to titles, as Right Worshipful.*
- RIGHT (rite), v. t.** To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to take a proper position.
- RIGHT-AN-GLE (rite-ang-gl), n.** In geometry, an angle of ninety degrees, or one fourth of a circle.
- RIGHT-EOUS (ri'chus), a.** Conformed to the standard of right or to the divine law.—**Syn.** Just; religious; equitable; merited; virtuous; upright.
- RIGHT-EOUS-LY (ri'chus-ly), ad.** In accordance with the laws of justice.—**Syn.** Justly; honestly; religiously.
- RIGHT-EOUS-NESS (ri'chus-ness), n.** Conformity of heart and life to the divine law or to a perfect standard of justice and right.—**Syn.** Justice; religion; piety; uprightness.
- RIGHTER (rite'r), n.** One who sets right.
- RIGHTFUL (rite'f), a.** Having a right or just claim; consonant to justice.
- RIGHTFUL-LY (rite'f-ly), ad.** According to right.
- RIGHTFUL-NESS (rite'f-ness), n.** According with the rules of right.—**Syn.** Rectitude; justice.
- RIGHT-HAND, n.** The hand opposite the left; usually the most employed; the strongest, most convenient, or dextrous hand.
- RIGHTLY (rite'f), ad.** With right; properly; justly; exactly.
- RIGHTNESS (rite'ness), n.** The quality of being right; conformity to truth or to the divine will; straightness; correctness.
- RIG-ID, a.** Difficult to bend, literally or metaphorically; stiff; unpliant; severe; strict; exact; severely just.
- RI-GID-I-TY, n.** The quality of being rigid or
- RIG-ID-NESS, n.** not easy to bend; stiffness of appearance or manner.—**Syn.** Stiffness; strictness.
- RIG-ID-LY, ad.** Strictly; exactly; severely; stiffly.
- RIG-MA-ROLE, n.** A succession of confused statements or idle stories.
- RIG-OUR, n.** Extreme or unyielding strictness; a stiffening or shivering, as with cold; stiffness of opinion or temper.—**Syn.** Strictness; severity; stiffness; rigidity.
- RIG-OR-OUS, a.** Full of rigour or unbending exactness.—**Syn.** Severe; exact; strict.
- RIG-OR-OUS-LY, ad.** With rigour; without relaxation or abatement.—**Syn.** Severely; strictly; exactly.
- RIG-OR-OUS-NESS, n.** Severity without abatement or mitigation; exactness; strictness.
- RILL, n.** A small brook or streamlet.
- RILL, v. t.** To run in a small stream.
- RIM, n.** A border; edge; side; margin; lower part of the belly or abdomen.
- RIM, v. t.** To put on a rim or hoop at the border.
- RIME, n.** Hoar-frost; a chink or fissure.
- RIM-MOSE, n.** a. In natural history, full of chinks; rim-mous, chinky, as the bark of a tree.
- RIM-MOSY-TY, n.** State of being chinky.
- RIM-PLE (rim'pl), n.** A fold or wrinkle.
- RIM-PLE, v. t.** To rumple; to wrinkle.
- RIM-PLING, n.** Undulation; uneven motion.
- RIM-PLY, a.** Full of rime; frosty.
- RIND, n.** Skin, bark, or outer coat.
- RIND-ER-PEST, n.** The cattle-plague.
- RING, n.** A circle, or any thing in a circular form with an open central space, as a ring of persons, a ring for the finger, &c.
- RING, n.** A sound, as the ring of a bell; any loud sound; a chime or set of bells.
- RING, v. t.** [pret. and pp. *Rung*.] To cause to sound as a bell; to encircle; to fit with rings.
- RING, v. t.** To sound, as a bell; to resound; to form a circle.
- RING-BOLT, n.** An iron bolt with a ring.
- RING-DI-AL, n.** A pocket sun-dial in the form of a perforated and graduated ring.
- RING-DOVE, n.** A species of pigeon.
- RINGENT, a.** Gaping, as the corolla of dead-nettle.
- RINGER, n.** One who rings.
- RING-LEAD-ER, n.** The leader of an association for some unlawful purpose.
- RING-LET, n.** A small ring; a curl of hair.
- RING-STREAKED (ring-streetk), a.** Circularly striped.
- RING-WORM (wurm), n.** A ring-shaped cutaneous eruption.
- RINSE, v. t.** To cleanse by plunging in or applying water; to wash slightly.
- RINSER, n.** One that rinses.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BYLL; VÍCIOUS. — *cas k; óas j; sas z; chas sh; this.*

RIOT, *n.* Wild, noisy festivity; a tumult by a mob; at common law, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons mutually assisting each other.—*Syn.* Tumult; uproar; sedition. To run riot, to act without restraint.

RIOT, *v. t.* To run to noisy excess, as in feasting, &c.; to revel; to luxuriate; to banquet; to be highly excited; to make an uproar.

RIOT-ER, *n.* One who joins in a riot.

RIOT-OUS, *a.* Guilty of or marked with riot; noisy; licentious.

RIOT-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a riotous manner; tumultuously.

RIOT-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being riotous.

RIP, *n.* A tearing; a place torn; laceration.

RIP, *v. t.* To tear up; to cut or tear asunder. To rip out; to utter hastily or violently.

RIP-ARI-AN, *a.* Relating to a river-bank.

RIPE, *a.* Brought to maturity or perfection in growth, or to the best state; advanced in readiness or fitness for something, as ripe for war; complete; finished.—*Syn.* Mature, which see.

RIPELY, *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time.

RIPEN (*rî'p*), *v. t.* To make ripe or to mature; to prepare; to bring to perfection.

RIPEN, *v. t.* To grow ripe; to approach or come to perfection; to be matured.

RIPENESS, *n.* State of being ripe; maturity; perfection; full growth.

RIPPER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIPPLE, *v. t. or v. i.* To form into little waves or ripples, as the surface of water when agitated.

RIPPLE, *n.* A breaking of the surface of a fluid into little waves or undulations, as water flowing roughly; a large comb for flax.

RIPPLE-MARK, *n.* The undulating mark formed in sand by the shallow water of the receding tide.

RIPPLING, *n.* The breaking of ripples or the noise of it; a hatching.

RIPRAP, *n.* In engineering, a foundation of stones thrown together without order.

RISE, *v. t.* [*pret.* ROSE; *pp.* RISEN.] The leading idea is to move or pass upward in any manner, as to rise from bed, the river rises, stocks rise, prices rise; hence, to take rise, as the river rises in the mountains; to appear in sight, as the land rises to view, &c.

RISE (*rise*), *n.* Act of rising; ascent; elevation; first appearance; origin.

RISER (*rî'zer*), *n.* One that rises; upright of a stair.

RISIBILITY or **RISIBILITY**, *n.* The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh. Risibility is peculiar to the human species.

RISIBLE or **RISIBLE** (*rî'si-bl* or *rî'se-bl*), *a.* Having the faculty or power of laughing; exciting or adapted to raise laughter.—*Syn.* Laughable; ludicrous; ridiculous.

RISING, *n.* Act of getting up or of ascending; ascent; the coming of a heavenly body above the horizon; a taking stand against government; insurrection.

RISK, *n.* Exposure to or chance of harm or loss.—*Syn.* Hazard; peril; danger, which see.

RISK, *v. t.* To hazard; to expose to danger.

RISK-ER, *n.* One who hazards.

RITE, *n.* A formal religious act or ceremony established by custom or law.—*Syn.* Ceremony; ordinance; observance.

RITORNELLO, *n.* [*It.*] In music, repetition of a strain; the burden of a song.

RITUAL (*rî'tyü-al*), *n.* A book of rites or ceremonies.

RITUAL (*rî'tyü-al*), *a.* Pertaining to or describing rites.—*Syn.* Ceremonial; formal.

RITUALISM, *n.* The system of prescribed forms of religious worship.

RITUALIST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.

RITUAL-LY, *ad.* By rites and ceremonies.

RIVAL, *n.* One who is in pursuit of the same object as another and which only one can possess;

one striving to equal or excel another.—*Syn.* Competitor; antagonist; emulator.

RIVAL, *a.* Having like claims; standing in competition.

RIVAL, *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive for the same thing; to emulate.

RIVALRY, *n.* Strife for excellence or superiority; rivalry, or to obtain an object which another is pursuing.—*Syn.* Competition; emulation, which see.

RIVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* RIVED; *pp.* RIVEN.] To rend asunder by force.—*Syn.* To split; cleave.

RIVE, *v. t.* To be split or rent asunder.

RIVEL, *v. t.* To shrivel; to contract; to wrinkle.

RIVER, *n.* A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river.

RIVER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity; a naiad.

RIVER-HORSE, *n.* Hippopotamus.

RIVET, *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; to fasten firmly; to clinch.

RIVET, *n.* A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread.

RIVOSE, *a.* In zoology, marked with furrows, sinuate and irregular.

RIVULET (*rîv'yü-let*), *n.* A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

RIX-DOLLAR, *n.* A silver coin in Europe of different values, but usually from 4s. to 4s. 8d.

ROACH, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

ROAD (*róde*), *n.* A public way for travelling; a place for ships at anchor.—*Syn.* Way; highway; street.—Way is generic, denoting any line for passage of conveyance; a highway is literally one raised for the sake of dryness and convenience in travelling; a road (from *ride*) is a way for horses and carriages; a street (Latin, via lapidibus strata) is, etymologically, a paved way, as early made in towns and cities.

ROADSTEAD (*róde'stéd*), *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor.

ROADSTER, *n.* Among seamen, a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay; a horse fitted for travelling.

ROAM (*róme*), *v. t.* To range; to wander over.

ROAM, *v. i.* To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.—*Syn.* To rove; ramble; wander.

ROAM-ER, *n.* A rambler; a wanderer.

ROAN (*rône*), *a.* Bay, sorrel, or dark, with white hairs or small white spots intermixed.

ROAN, *n.* An imitation of Morocco leather in sheep instead of goat skin.

ROAR (*róre*), *v. t.* To make a full, loud, continuous sound or cry, as a lion, or the wind in a storm.—*Syn.* To howl; bellow.

ROAR (*róre*), *n.* A loud noise or sound of some continuance, as of a bull or cannon; a clamour.

ROAR-ER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.

ROARING, *n.* A loud continuous noise, as of billows or a wild beast.

ROASTY, *a.* Dewy; more properly rosy.

ROAST (*róste*), *v. t.* To cook or prepare meat or other food by heat before a fire; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by exposure to heat, as coffee.

ROAST (*róste*), *n.* That which is roasted; a roasted. To roast the roast, to govern the company.

ROASTER, *n.* One that roasts; a contrivance for roasting; a pig for roasting.

ROASTING, *n.* The act of roasting, as meat; protracted exposure of ores to heat below the fusing point; a severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* Thickened juice of fruit with sugar, &c.

ROB, *v. t.* In law, to take feloniously or by illegal force; to take from; to deprive.—*Syn.* To plunder; steal; pillage.

ROB-BER, *n.* One who plunders another by force, one who takes that to which he has no right.—*Syn.* Plunderer; thief.

ROBBER-Y, *n.* A forcible taking from the person

ROBBERY, *n.* The act of robbing; unlawful taking.—**STR.**

ROPE, *n.* A cord made of twisted pieces of rope used to fasten or support part of sails to their yards.

ROSE, *n.* A kind of flower or blossom; particularly one of the flowers of beauty; an elegant dress; splendid attire.

ROBE, *v.* To put on a robe; to dress with magnificence.

ROBIN, *n.* A bird; robin-redbreast.

ROBUSTNESS, *n.* An old domestic goblet, so called from its strength.

ROBUSTNESS, *n.* Strengthening; a strengthening agent.

ROCK, *n.* Made of oak; oaken.

ROCK, *n.* Having great solidity and strength of nature joined to a powerful frame.—**STR.**

ROCK, *n.* From Latin *robur*, means, literally, mass of rock, and hence implies great compactness and hardness of muscle, connected with a thick-skinned frame and great powers of endurance; strong connected with strain denotes the power of exerting great physical force. The robust man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship; the strong man cannot bear greater weight than his neighbour, and can give a heavier blow and a harder gripe.

ROCK-ALUM, *n.* The state or quality of being robust; strength; lustiness; vigour.

ROCK, *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of prey.

ROCK, *n.* Arabian mythology.

ROCK, *n.* Rock.

ROCK-ALUM, *n.* A pure kind of alum deprived of part of its water of crystallization; rock-alum.

ROCK-HABIT, *n.* A linen habit worn by bishops.

ROCK, *n.* A large mass of stony matter; hence, figuratively, strength or protection.—**STR.** Stone-rock (connected with *crag*) always denotes a large and heavy mass of stone.

ROCK, *v.* To move or to be moved backward and forward with easy or rolling motion, as a cradle or as in a cradle; a rocking body is above its support or axis of motion; a swinging one below it; vibration is a quicker reciprocating motion; shaking, both quicker and more violent.

ROCK, *n.* A distaff, used in spinning.

ROCK-BOUND, *n.* Hemmed in by rocks.

ROCK-CRYSTAL, *n.* Pure crystallized silica; transparent quartz.

ROCK-PIECE, *n.* One that rocks; a curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCKET, *n.* An artificial firework that is driven in whatever direction it is pointed by a reactionary force arising from the combustion of its charge; a plant.

ROCKET-NESS, *n.* State of having an abundance of rocks.

ROCKLESS, *a.* Free from rocks.

ROCK-OIL, *n.* A name for petroleum.

ROCK-PIGEON, *n.* The original of the domestic pigeon.

ROCK-SALT, *n.* Mineral salt or chloride of sodium; salt in rock masses.

ROCK-WORK, *n.* Masonry in imitation of rocks; an ornamental pile of stones for the growth of Alpine plants.

ROCKY, *a.* Full of rocks; like a rock; hard.

ROD, *n.* The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; hence, any long, slender piece of wood or metal; an instrument of correction or punishment; a measure of length containing 16½ feet, called also perch or pole; figuratively, power; authority; a sceptre.

RODE, pret. of Ride.

RODDENT, *a.* Gnawing, as an animal; n. an animal that gnaws.

RODO-MONT, *a.* Braggling; n. a vain boaster.

RODO-MONT-ADE, *n.* Vain boasting; bluster.

RODO-MONTADIST, *n.* A blustering boaster.

ROE (*ro*), *n.* The female of the harte.

ROE (*ro*), *n.* The seed or spawn of fishes.

ROEBUCK (*rō'buk*), *n.* A small species of deer.

RO-GATION, *n.* Supplication; the luxury.

RO-GATION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, containing three fast-days.

ROGUE (*rōg*), *n.* Originally, a vagabond or beggar; a man who is knavish or dishonest, particularly in mutual dealings; used jocularly or as a term of endearment; a sly fellow, or one playing mischievous, as a child.—**STR.** Knave; villain.

ROGUERY, *n.* Dishonest tricks; knavish practices.

ROGUES'-YARN, *n.* A coloured yarn or thread inserted into royal cordage to identify it if stolen.

ROGUISH (*rō'gish*), *a.* Knavish; dishonest; waggish; slightly mischievous.

ROGUISH-LY, *ad.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

ROGUISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a rogue; knavery; dishonesty; archness.

ROLL, *v.* To make turbid by stirring less; to disturb; to excite some degree of anger.

ROLLY, *a.* Turbid. [Colloquial.]

ROLLER-ER, *n.* A bold, blustering fellow.

ROLL, *v.* To move along with successive contact of surface, as a round body on a plane; to drive or impel a body with a circular motion; to wrap round on itself; to press or level with a roller; to revolve.

ROLL, *v.* To move; to revolve; to move by turning and advancing, as a ball on a plane; to advance with a turning or curling motion, as waves; to move circularly or with undulation; to revolve; to sound continuously, as on a drum rapidly beaten.

ROLL, *n.* The act of rolling or state of being rolled; a thing rolled; a turn; register; in geography, a volume; chronicle. See List.

ROLLER, *n.* A round body that rolls, as a stone or wooden cylinder used in husbandry, &c.; a bandage; a fillet; a bird.

ROLLERS, *n. pl.* Heavy waves without wind.

ROLLING-KICK, *v.* To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air.

ROLLING, *n.* The turning round of a body upon some surface; the motion of a ship from side to side.

ROLLING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood to roll out paste with.

ROLLING-PRESS, *n.* A press with cylinders for calendering cloth, impressing prints, &c.

ROMANCE, *a.* or *n.* Modern Greek language.

ROMAN ('mawl'), *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

ROMAN, *a.* Pertaining to Rome; Romish; popish.

ROMAN, *n.* A native of Rome.

ROMANCE, *n.* A fabulous tale of extraordinary adventures, usually in war or love; the incidents of a romance are more wonderful and less accordant with real life than those of a novel; a dialect formerly spoken in the south of France.—**STR.** A fiction; a novel.

ROMANCE, *v.* To write or tell fictitious stories; to lie.

ROMANCER, *n.* One who forms tales; a writer of romance.

ROMANESQUE ('fank'), *n.* In painting, that which appertains to architecture; the common dialect of some of the southern provinces in France.

ROMANISM, *n.* Tenets of the Church of Rome.

ROMANIST, *n.* One who professes the Roman Catholic religion; a papist.

ROMANIZE, *v.* To convert to the religion or opinions of the Roman Catholics.

ROMANIZE, *v.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, &c.

ROMANS', *n.* The language of the Grisons.

ROMANTIC, *a.* Pertaining to romance; resembling the tales of romance; wild; fanciful; chimerical; fictitious. See SENTIMENTAL.

ROMANTICAL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly.

ROMANTICISM, *n.* State of being romantic.

POKE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—S AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

RO-MANTIC-NESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance.
 ROMISH, *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome or to the Roman Catholic religion.
 ROMIST, *n.* A Roman Catholic; a Papist.
 ROMP, *n.* A rude girl fond of boisterous play; rude play or frolic.
 ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely or boisterously.
 ROMPISH, *a.* Given to romping or rude play.
 ROMPISH-NESS, *n.* Practice of romping or disposition to romp.
 RON-DEAU' (ron-dô'), *n.* A kind of poetry in RON'DO, } three couplets, or piece of music in three strains; a jig that ends with the first strain repeated.
 ROOD, *n.* The cross or an image of Christ on the cross; a crucifix; the fourth of an acre.
 ROOF, *n.* The upper covering of a building; the upper covering of some cavity or hollow space, as the roof of the mouth.
 ROOF, *v. t.* To cover or inclose with a roof.
 ROOF'ING, *n.* Act of covering with a roof; materials for a roof.
 ROOFLESS, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.
 ROOFY, *a.* Having roofs.
 ROOK, *n.* A bird resembling a crow; a cheat; a rapacious fellow; a piece at chess.
 ROOK, *v. t. or v. i.* To cheat; to defraud.
 ROOK'ER-Y, *n.* A nursery of rooks.
 ROOKY, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.
 ROOM, *n.* Space, literal or figurative, especially as answering a purpose, or in reference to some occupancy or use of it, as we lacked room; there is no room for doubt; hence, an apartment in a house; opportunity; stead.—*Syn.* Space; place; extent.
 ROOM, *v. i.* To lodge; to occupy an apartment.
 ROOMI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being roomy; spaciousness.
 ROOMY, *a.* Having ample room.—*Syn.* Spacious; capacious.
 ROOST, *n.* A place on which fowls rest.
 ROOST, *v. i.* To rest as a bird at night; in *bird-lesque*, to lodge.
 ROOSTER, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.
 ROT, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots into the earth, supporting and nourishing the parts above; the lower part of a thing, as analogous in position, function, &c., to the root of a plant; hence, figuratively, original; first cause; ancestor. [It is an error to shorten this into root.]
 ROT, *v. t.* To take root; to be firmly fixed.
 ROOT, *v. t. or v. i.* To plant deeply; to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.
 ROOTED, *a.* Firmly fixed, as by deep roots, as rooted prejudices.
 ROOTED-LY, *ad.* Deeply; from the heart.
 ROOTLET, *n.* A little root; a radicle.
 ROOTY, *a.* Full of roots.
 ROPE, *n.* A large cord; a line of things connected.
 ROPE, *v. t.* To draw out into threads, as a viscous substance.
 ROPE-DAN-CER, *n.* One who walks on a stretched rope.
 ROPE-WALK (-wawk'), *n.* A place where ropes ROPE'RY, } are made.
 ROPE-YARN, *n.* Threads to be twisted into ropes.
 ROP-I-NESS, *n.* Capability of being drawn out without breaking, as of glutinous substances; stringiness; viscousness.
 ROPY, *a.* Stringy; glutinous; viscid.
 ROQUE-LAUR (rôk'e-lôr), *n.* [Fr.] A man's cloak.
 RO'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to dew; dewy.
 RO-RIFER-OUS, *a.* Generating or producing dew.
 RO-RQUAL, *a.* A species of whale.
 RO-SA'CEOUS (-zâ'shus), *a.* Resembling a rose.
 RO-SA-RY, *n.* A bed of roses, or place where roses grow; a string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.

ROSE (rôze), *n.* A plant and flower of many species and varieties. *Under the rose* (*sub rosa*), in secret; privately; confidentially.
 ROSE-AL (rô'zhe-âl), *a.* Like a rose.
 ROSE-ATE (rô'zhe-ate), *a.* Rosy; full of roses; of a rose colour; blooming.
 ROSE-DI-A-MOND, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes.
 ROSEMA-RY, *n.* A plant fragrant and pungent.
 ROSE-QUARTZ, *n.* A rose-coloured variety of quartz.
 ROSET, *n.* A red colour used by painters.
 RO-SETTE', *n.* An imitation of a rose, made of ribbon, and worn ornamentally; an architectural ornament in the form of a rose.
 ROSE-WA-TER, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.
 ROSE-WOOD, *n.* A fine cabinet-wood from a tree growing in warm climates.
 ROS-I-CRU-CIAN (roz-e-kro'shan), *n.* The Rosicrucians were a sect of alchemists or visionary philosophers, who in the fourteenth century, made great pretensions to science; a. pertaining to Rosicrucians or their arts.
 ROSIN, *n.* Inspissated turpentine.
 ROSIN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin. *See* *RESIN*.
 ROSI-NESS (rô'ze-ness), *n.* The quality of being rosy or rose-like in colour.
 ROSIN-Y (rô'se-ny), *a.* Partaking of rosin; like rosin.
 ROSS, *n.* The external rough, dead bark of a tree.
 ROSTEL, *n.* The descending part of a seed.
 ROSTRAL, *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship, &c.
 ROSTRATE, *a.* Furnished with beaks.
 ROSTRA-TED, *a.* Adorned with a beak.
 ROSTRI-FORM, *a.* Of the form of a beak.
 ROSTRUM, *n.*; pl. *Rô'stra*. A beak; a platform or elevated place for orators.
 ROSE, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose; blooming; blushing.
 ROT, *v. t.* To be decomposed by natural process, used of animal and vegetable substances; to putrefy.
 ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed. [sheep.]
 ROT, *n.* Putrefaction; decay; distemper in
 ROTTA, *n.* An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates.
 ROTA-RY, *a.* Turning like a wheel.
 ROTATE, *a.* Wheel-shaped.
 ROTATE, *v. i.* To turn round an axis, as a wheel; to revolve.
 ROTATE, *v. t.* To cause to turn round an axis.
 ROTATION, *n.* The act of turning as a wheel or solid body on its own axis; vicissitude of succession, or taking in turn, as rotation in office.
 ROTATIVE, *a.* Turning; whirling round.
 ROTA-TO-RY, *a.* Turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession.—*Syn.* Rotary; rotative; rotating.
 ROTE, *n.* Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds without rule.
 ROTE, *v. t. and v. i.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetitions; to go out by rotation.
 ROTTEN (rôt'tn), *a.* Putrid; carious; defective.
 ROTTEN-NESS (rôt'tn-ness), *n.* The quality of being rotten; putrefaction; cariousness; unsoundness.
 ROTTEN-STONE, *n.* A silicious and aluminous stone used for polishing, called also Tripoli.
 RO-TUND, *a.* Round; spherical; circular.
 RO-TUNDA, *n.* Any circular erection, round both
 RO-TUNDO, } on the outside and inside.
 RO-TUND-I-FOLIOUS, *a.* Having round leaves.
 RO-TUND-I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.
 ROUBLE, *n.* A Russian silver coin, equal to 3s. 3d.; the bank rouble of account, 11d.
 ROU-F' (rou-f), *n.* [Fr.] In the fashionable world, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasures; a debauchee.
 ROUGE (roozh), *n.* A red paint for the face.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; VICTIMS.—S as K; é as S; s as z; CH as SH; THIS.

RUB-IFORM, *a.* Having the form of red.
RUB-IGO, *n.* Mildew; rust on plants.
RUBLE, *n.* See **ROUBLE**.
RUBRIC, *a.* Red.
RUBRIC, *n.* Directions in a prayer-book, formerly printed in red; in the canon law, a title or article in certain ancient law-books, so called because written in red letters.
RUBRIC-AL, *a.* Placed in rubrics; red.
RUBY, *n.*; *pl.* **RUBIES**. A precious stone of a carmine red colour, and next in hardness and value to the diamond.
RUBY, *v. t.* To make red, or like a ruby in colour.
RUBY, *a.* Of the colour of a ruby; red.
RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait.
RUCK, *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; *v. i.* to have a folded or ridgy surface; usually with *up*.
RUC-TATION, *n.* Act of belching wind.
RUD, *n.* Redness; blush; also red ochre.
RUDDER, *n.* The instrument with which a ship is steered; that which guides or governs the course.
RUDDI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ruddy; redness; a lively flesh red.
RUD-DLE, *n.* A species of red clay; a coarse red-dle, pigment; kiel; it is decomposing hematite.
RUD-DY, *a.* Red; of a lively flesh colour.
RUDE (31), *a.* In a rough state, or not improved by art or culture; hence, of coarse manners; uncivilized; savage; ignorant; untaught; harsh; violent.
RUDELY, *ad.* Roughly; harshly; unskillfully.
RUDENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being rude.
RUDI-MENT, *n.* A first principle or element; the original of any thing in its first form; that which is to be first learned.
RUDI-MENT, *v. t.* To initiate in first principles.
RU-DI-MENTAL, *a.* Initial; pertaining to **RU-DI-MENT-ARY**, rudiments.
RUE (rd), *n.* A plant of a strong odour and a bitter taste; sorrow.
RUE (rd), *v. t.* To lament; to regret; to grieve for.
RU-FESCENT, *a.* Growing red.
RUEFUL (rúfú), *a.* Sorrowful; woeful; lamentable.
RUEFUL-LY, *ad.* Mournfully; woefully.
RUEFUL-NESS, *n.* Mournfulness; sorrowfulness.
RUFF, *n.* A plaited cloth worn by females round the neck; a fish; a bird; pride; elevation; the beat of a drum; hence, locally, applause by stamping with the feet.
RUFF, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder; to applaud.
RUFFIAN (rúfyan), *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a robber; a cut-throat.
RUFFIAN, *a.* As of a ruffian; brutal; savage; cruel.
RUFFIAN-ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a ruffian.
RUFFIAN-ISM (rúfyan-izm), *n.* The act or conduct of a ruffian.
RUFFIAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in **RUFFIAN-LY**, crime; violent.
RUFFLE, *v. t.* To grow rough or turbulent; to flutter.
RUFFLE, *v. t.* To draw or contract into wrinkles; to roughen or disturb a smooth surface; to disturb a quiet state, as of the mind; to furnish with ruffles; to fret; to vex; to disturb.
RUFFLE, *n.* An ornament of plaited cambric; agitation; disturbance of passion; the top of a loose boot.
RUFFLE, *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used as a mark of respect; *v. t.* to sound this particular beat of the drum.
RUF-IOUS (31), *a.* Of a yellowish red colour.
RUG, *n.* A coarse, nappy woollen cloth, used for a bed-cover, or for covering the carpet before the fire.
RUGATE, *a.* Having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.

RUGGED, *a.* Rough or broken and uneven; rough, figuratively, as in temper, or to the ear or other senses; harsh; violent; strong.
RUGGED-LY, *ad.* In a rough or rugged manner.
RUGGED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity.
RUGINE (81) (rú'jeen), *n.* A surgeon's rasp.
RUGOSE, *a.* Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.
RUGOUS, *a.* Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.
RU-GOSI-TY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled.
RUTN, *n.* That change of any thing which destroys it or unfits it for its proper use; *pl.* the remains of any thing destroyed or overthrown, as the ruins of Nineveh.—**SYN.** Fall; overthrow; destruction.
RUTN, *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to entirely unfit any thing for its proper end or uses; to demolish; to spoil.
RU-IN-ATION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow.
RU-IN-EE, *n.* One that runs or destroys.
RU-IN-OUS, *a.* Bringing or tending to bring ruin; destructive; fatal; fallen; entirely decayed.
RU-IN-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.
RU-IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ruinous.
RUA-BLE, *a.* Accordant to rule.
RULE (81), *n.* That which is established for direction; sway; command; government; an instrument by which lines are drawn; *rule of three*, proportion.
RULE, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will of others; to command; to direct; to draw lines.
RULE, *v. t.* To have power or command, with *over*; to lay down and settle as a rule; to be as a rule or in general as prices *rule lower*.
RULER, *n.* One who rules or exercises power over others; an instrument for drawing lines.
RULING, *a.* That bears rule or sway; predominant; controlling; as ruling passion.
RUM, *n.* A spirit distilled from cane-juice or from the treacle which drains from sugar.
RUM, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [*A cant word.*]
RUM-BLE, *n.* The seat for servants behind a travelling carriage.
RUM-BLE, *v. t.* To make a low, heavy noise, as thunder *rumbles* at a distance.
RUM-BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.
RUM-BLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound.
RUM-BLING, *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound.
RUMEN (31), *n.* [*L.*] The end of a ruminant; upper stomach of animals which chew the cud.
RU-MI-NANT, *a.* Chewing the cud.
RU-MI-NANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
RU-MI-NANTIA, *n. pl.* An order of animals that chew the cud.
RU-MI-NATE, *v. t.* To chew the cud; to meditate; *v. t.* to chew over again; to muse on or meditate over and over.
RU-MI-NATION, *n.* The act or power of chewing the cud; meditation; deliberate reflection.
RU-MI-NATOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses.
RUM-MAGE, *n.* A close search.
RUM-MAGE, *v. t.* To search diligently by looking into every corner, turning over and removing goods or other things.
RUMOUR, *n.* Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another without authentication; fame.—**SYN.** Report; hearsay; story.
RUMOUR (31), *v. t.* To report; to spread by report.
RUMOUR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.
RUMP, *n.* The end of the back-bone of an animal with the parts adjacent; the buttocks.
RUM-PLE, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to make uneven, as to *rumple* linen.
RUM-PLE, *n.* An irregular plait, fold, wrinkle.
RUM-PLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail.
RUM-PUS, *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion.

1, 2, &c. long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CURE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

- RUN**, *v. i.* [*pret* **RAN** or **RUN**; *pp.* **RUN**.] To move with rapidity; to pass; to flow; to run away, to flee; to escape; to run away with, to convey away; to adopt hastily without thought; to run on, to continue; to run over, to overflow; to run out, to come to an end; to expatiate; to run up, to rise; increase; to amount; to run riot, to go to the utmost excess.
- RUN**, *v. t.* To drive or cause to be driven; to cause to move or pass; to force; to thrust; to melt; to form in a mould; to incur; to run down, to run against and sink; to crush; to disparage; to run hard, to press importunately or with ridicule, &c.; to run over, to consider or view cursorily; to run through, to expend; to waste; to run up, to increase; to thrust up.
- RUN**, *n.* The act of running; course; reception; small stream; unusual demands on a bank.
- RUN'A-GATE**, *n.* A fugitive; an apostate.
- RUN'A-WAY** (*rún'a-wá*), *n.* A fugitive; a deserter; one that deserts lawful service.
- RUN'CI-NATE**, *a.* Pinnatifid, with the segments directed downward.
- RUN'DLE**, *n.* The round of a ladder.
- RUN'DLET**, *n.* A small cask or barrel of no certain dimensions.
- RUN'LET**, *n.* The Runic letter or character.
- RUN'ER**, *n.* A bard among the ancient Goths.
- RUN'ER** (*rúnz*), *n. pl.* Gothic poetry or rhymes.
- RUN'IC**, *a.* An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths.
- RUN'LET**, *n.* A little stream or brook.
- RUN'NEL**, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.
- RUN'NER**, *n.* He who, or that which runs; a messenger; a timber on which a sled slides.
- RUN'NET**, *n.* The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach used for coagulating milk for cheese. It is also written *rennet*.
- RUN'NION** (*rún'yún*), *n.* A paltry wretch.
- RUNT**, *n.* An animal below the usual size of the species.
- RU-PEE**, *n.* An East Indian silver coin. The current silver rupee is valued at 2s. sterling; the sicca rupee at 2s. 6d.; the gold rupee at 29s. 2d.
- RUP'TURE** (*rúp'tyur*), *n.* The act of breaking; the state of being broken or violently parted; a breach; hernia.
- RUP'TURE**, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence; to suffer rupture of.
- RÚ'RAL** (*31*), *a.* Belonging to or suiting the country.—*Syn.* Rustic.—*Rural* (from *rus*, *ruris*) refers to the country itself, as rural scenes, prospects, delights, &c.; *rustic* (from *rusticus*, a boor) refers to the character, condition, taste, &c., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were uncultivated and coarse, as rustic manners, a rustic dress, a rustic bridge, &c.
- RÚ'RAL-IST**, *n.* One that leads a country life.
- RÚ'RAL-IZE**, *v. t.* To lead a country life; to rusticate.
- RÚ'RAL-LY**, *ad.* As in the country.
- RÚ'RAL-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being rural.
- RUSE**, *n.* [*Fr.*] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.
- RUSE DE GUERRE** (*rúze de gir*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A stratagem of war.
- RUSH**, *n.* A pushing or passing forward with haste; a violent motion; a plant growing mostly in wet ground.
- RUSH**, *v. t.* To pass or move with vehemence; to enter with undue eagerness.
- RUSH'E**, *n.* One who rushes forward.
- RUSHI-NESS**, *n.* State of abounding with rushes.
- RUSH-LIGHT** (*-lite*), *n.* A candle of rush-wick; a small, feeble light.
- RUSH-Y**, *a.* Abounding with or made of rushes.
- RUSK**, *n.* A species of cake or biscuit slightly sweetened; hard bread.
- RUSS**, *a.* Pertaining to the Russ or to Russians; *n.* the language of the Russ or Russians.
- RUSSET**, *a.* Of a reddish-brown colour.
- RUSSET**, *n.* } An apple of a russet colour
RUSSET-ING, *n.* } and rough skin
- RUSSIAN** or **RUSSIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Russia; *n.* a native of Russia.
- RUST**, *n.* The oxide of a metal, particularly the reddish coating on iron exposed to dampness; any foul extraneous matter.
- RUST**, *v. i.* To be oxidized; to contract rust, as iron exposed to moist air; to become dull by inaction.
- RUST**, *v. t.* To cause to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity.
- RUSTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the country; rude; unpolished; coarse; simple; rural, which *see*.
- RUSTIC**, *n.* An inhabitant of the country.
- RUSTIC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the country; rural.
- RUSTIC-AL-LY**, *ad.* Rudely; clownishly.
- RUSTIC-AL-NESS**, *n.* Rudeness; want of refinement.
- RUSTIC-ATE**, *v. t.* To reside in the country.
- RUSTIC-ATE**, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.
- RUSTI-CATION**, *n.* Residence in the country; a punishment by which the student of a college is obliged to reside in the country.
- RUSTICITY** (*-tis'e-ty*), *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity; artlessness.
- RUSTI-LY**, *ad.* In a rusty manner.
- RUSTI-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being rusty.
- RUSTLE** (*rús'el*), *v. i.* To make a low, rattling noise, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.
- RUSTLING** (*rús'ling*), *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves.
- RUSTY**, *a.* Covered with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; dull; morose; covered with foul or extraneous matter.
- RUT**, *v. i.* To have eager desire, as a deer.
- RUT**, *n.* The track of a wheel.
- RUTH** (*31*), *n.* Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow.
- RUTH'LESS**, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.
- RUTH'LESS-LY**, *ad.* Without pity or mercy.
- RUTH'LESS-NESS**, *n.* Cruelty; want of pity.
- RUTHI-LATE**, *v. i.* To glow with light.
- RUTTY**, *a.* Abounding in ruts.
- RÝDER**, *n.* A clause added to a bill in Parliament. *See RIDER.*
- RÝE** (*ri*), *n.* An esculent grain.
- RÝOT**, *n.* A renter of land in India; a peasant.
- RÝTH**, *n.* A ford.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the alphabet, is a sibilant consonant, whose sound can be prolonged at pleasure. At the beginning of words it generally represents a sharp hissing sound, as in *sack*, *sin*. In the middle and at the end of words it often represents the vocal hissing sound of the letter *z*, as in *praise*. In a few words it is silent, as in *tele*, *viscount*.

S, as a contraction, stands for south; **S.E.** for south-east; **S.W.** for south-west, &c.

SAB'BA-ISM, *n.* *See* **SABIANISM**.

SAB-A'OTH, *n.* [*Heb.*] Armies; hosts.

SAB-BA-TÁ'RÍ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to those who keep the seventh day of the week, as the Sabbath; *n.* strict observer of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATH, *n.* The day of rest, to be kept holy; the sabbatical year among the Israelites; intermission of pain or sorrow.—*Syn.* Sunday.—*Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week, which was devoted like the rest to an object of idolatrous worship. Sabbath denotes the divine institution. The Sabbath of the Jews is on Saturday, and the Sabbath of the Christians, more properly the Lord's Day, is on the first day of the week, on which the Saviour rose from the dead.

SAB'BATH-BREAKER (*-brá'ker*), *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.

DOVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BULL; V'CIOW.—SAB X; SAs J; SAs Z; CH AS SH; WHIS.

SAB-BÄTIC, } a. Pertaining to the Sabbath;
SAB-BÄTIC-AL, } resembling the Sabbath.
SAB-BÄT-ISM, n. Rest; intermission of labour.
SAB'LI-AN, n. A worshipper of the sun, &c.
SAB'LI-AN-ISM, n. Idolatry which consists in the worship of the sun, moon, and stars.
SÄ'BLE (sä'bl), n. An animal of the weasel kind; the fur of the sable.
SÄ'BLE (sä'bl), a. [Fr.] Dark; dusky; black; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.
SÄ'BLE I'RON, n. A superior kind of iron, stamped with the figure of a sable, the ancient arms of Russia.
SÄ'BRE, n. A sword or cimeter with a broad and heavy blade.
SÄ'BRE, v. t. To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.
SÄB-C-LO-SI-TY, n. Sandiness; grittiness.
SÄB-C-LOUS (säb'syn-lus), a. Sandy; gritty.
SÄC, n. A bag or receptacle for a liquid. See **SAC**.
SÄC-CÄDE', n. A sudden, violent check of a horse by twitching with one pull.
SÄC-CHA-RIF-ER-OUS, a. Producing sugar.
SÄC-CHARI-FY (säk-kä-rē-fī), v. t. To convert into sugar.
SÄC-CHA-RINE, a. Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.
SÄC-CHA-ROID, }
SÄC-CHA-ROID-AL, } a. Resembling sugar in texture, most commonly loaf-sugar.
SÄC-CHA-RÖM-E-TER, n. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of saccharine matter in a liquid or the specific gravity of worts.
SÄC-ER-DÖTAL, a. Priestly; pertaining to priests.
SÄCHEL, n. A small sack or bag for books, &c.
SÄ'CI-EM, n. The chief of an Indian tribe.
SÄCK, n. A bag; usually a large coarse bag for corn, wool, &c.; the pillage or storm of a town; plunder; Canary wine; the measure of three bushels; a kind of loose garment.
SÄCK, v. t. To put in a sack; to plunder or pillage, as a town or city.
SÄCK-AGE, n. Act of storming and plundering.
SÄCK-BUT, n. A wind instrument of music.
SÄCK-CLOTH, n. Cloth for sacks or mourning; coarse cloth.
SÄCKER, n. One who takes a town or plunders it.
SÄCKFUL, n. As much as a sack will hold.
SÄCK-POSET, n. A drink made of sack, milk, &c.
SÄC-RÄ-MENT, n. Literally, an oath. Protestants apply this term only to Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Romish and Greek Churches have other five rites or sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction.—**Syn.** Eucharist.—As sacrament denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are taken or renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer, but improperly, since baptism also signifies "our engagement to be the Lord's." Eucharist denotes the giving of thanks, and this term has also been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death.
SÄC-RÄ-MENTAL, a. Pertaining to the Eucharist; constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; sacredly binding.
SÄC-RÄ-MENTAL-LY, ad. After the manner of a sacrament.
SÄC-RÄ-MENTÄ-RY, } a. Pertaining to the
SÄC-RÄ-MENTÄ-RY-AN, } sacraments.
SÄC-RED, a. Separated from common and consecrated to religious uses; pertaining to God or to religion; entitled to reverence; inviolable; with to, consecrated.—**Syn.** Holy; consecrated.
SÄC-RED-LY, ad. Religiously; inviolably.
SÄC-RED-NESS, n. State or quality of being sacred or holy.—**Syn.** Holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.
SÄ-CRIFICE, a. Employed in sacrifice.

SÄ-CRIFI-CA-TO-RY, a. Offering sacrifice.
SÄ'RI-FICE (säk'ri-fize), v. t. To kill and offer to God in worship or as an atonement; to immolate; to devote with loss; to destroy or give up for something else, with to.
SÄ'RI-FICE, v. i. To offer sacrifices.
SÄ'RI-FICE (säk'ri-fize), n. An offering to God for a religious purpose or by a religious act; destruction or loss incurred for gaining some object or obliging some one; any thing destroyed.—**Syn.** Offering; oblation.
SÄ'RI-FIC-ER (-fiz-er), n. One who sacrifices or immolates.
SÄC-RI-FI-CIAL (-fiah'al), a. Pertaining to sacrifice.
SÄC-RI-LEGE, n. The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to sacred persons or uses.
SÄC-RI-LE-GIOUS (-lē'jus), a. Violating what is sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
SÄC-RI-LE-GIOUS-LY, ad. With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.
SÄC-RI-LE-GIOUS-NESS, n. The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.
SÄC-RI-LE-GIST, n. One guilty of sacrilege.
SÄC'RIST, n. A person who copies music for a cathedral choir, and takes care of the books and utensils of a church.
SÄC'Rİ-TAN, n. One who has the charge of the utensils and other movables of a church; now corrupted into sexton.
SÄC'RIS-TY, n. The vestry-room, or apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept.
SÄD, a. Having the appearance of sorrow; sorrowful; habitually melancholy; serious; afflictive; weighty; vexatious, as a sad husband.
SÄDDEN (säd'dn), v. t. To make sad or gloomy.
SÄDDLE, n. A seat for the back of a horse to accommodate the rider; any thing in shape or position resembling a horse's saddle.
SÄDDLE, v. t. To put a saddle on; to burden.
SÄDDLE-BOW (säd'dl-bō), n. The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the arched front.
SÄDDLER, n. A maker of saddles.
SÄDDLER-Y, n. A saddler's materials or trade.
SÄDDLE-TREE, n. The frame of a saddle.
SÄD-DU-CEAN, a. Pertaining to the Sadducees.
SÄD-DU-CEE, n. One of a Jewish sect who denied the resurrection or future state.
SÄD-DU-CISM, n. The tenets of the Sadducees.
SÄD-TON (-tūn), n. A flat iron for smoothing cloth.
SÄD'LY, ad. Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a calamitous or miserable manner.
SÄD-NESS, n. Sorrowfulness; heaviness of heart; dejection; seriousness; se'late gravity; grief, which see.
SAFE, a. Free from danger or harm; conferring safety; securing from harm; no longer dangerous.
SAFE, n. A place for keeping things safe, as provisions; a fire-proof chest or closet for money papers, &c.
SAFE-CONDUCT, n. That which gives a safe passage; a passport; a convoy; a guard.
SAFE-GUARD (-gärd), n. Any thing that protects or defends; a passport; a warrant of security.
SAFE-KEEP-ING, n. Preservation from injury.
SAFE-LY, ad. In a manner to secure from danger; without injury; in close custody.
SAFE-NESS, n. Exemption from danger; the state of being safe or of conferring safety.
SAFETY, n. Freedom from danger or loss; exemption from injury; preservation from escape; close custody; preservation from hurt.
SAFETY-LAMP, n. A lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.
SAFETY-VALVE, n. A valve by which steam escapes from a boiler when the pressure becomes too great for safety.

ingredients; a medley.

DÔVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VICTIOUS—GAS X; GAS Y; GAS Z; ORAL SH; WHITE.

SALMON (săm'mun), *n.* A large fish of northern climates, with flesh of a yellowish-red colour, and much esteemed for food, which ascends our rivers for the purpose of spawning.

SA-LOON, *n.* A spacious hall or room for company or state. [The French *salon*, in the same sense, often occurs.]

SAL-SI-FY (săl'se-fy), *n.* A plant having a long root and sweetish taste, called also *Oyster-plant*.

SAL-SÜ-GI-NOUS, *a.* Saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT (sawlt), *n.* A substance (chloride of sodium) used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.; in chemistry, a body composed of an acid united with some base; taste; savour; wit; poignancy, as *Attie salt*.

SALT, *v. t.* To season or sprinkle with salt.

SALT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt.

SALTLESS, *a.* Without salt; insipid.

SALTANT, *a.* Leaping; dancing.

SALTATION, *n.* A leaping; a beating.

SALTA-TO-RY, *a.* Leaping; used in leaping.

SALT-CEL-LAR, *n.* A small vessel to hold salt on the table.

SALTEN, *n.* One who salts or who sells salt.

SALTERN, *n.* A place where salt is made.

SALT-GRADE, *a.* Formed for leaping.

SALTISH, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALT-MARSH, *n.* Grass-land subject to the overflowing of salt water.

SALTNESS, *n.* Quality of being salt; taste of salt.

SALT-PAN, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is **SALT-PIT**, *n.* either made or obtained.

SALT-PETRE, *n.* A mineral salt composed of nitric acid and potassia; nitrate of potash; it is also called *nitre*.

SALT-PETROUS, *a.* Pertaining to salt-petre or partaking of its qualities.

SALT-RHEUM ('rume'), *n.* Herpes; a cutaneous eruption.

SALTS, *n. pl.* The popular name of certain chemical salts used in medicine, as *Glauber's*, *Epsom*, &c.; salt water flowing up rivers.

SA-LÜ-BRI-OUS (28), *a.* Favourable to or promoting health.—*Syn.* Healthful; wholesome.

SA-LÜ-BRI-OUS-LY, *ad.* So as to promote health.

SA-LÜ-BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being salubrious.

SA-LÜ-BRI-TY, *n.* Wholesomeness; favourableness to the preservation of health.

SALÜ-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being salutary.

SALÜ-TA-RY, *a.* Promoting health or good; promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.—*Syn.* Wholesome; healthful; beneficial; advantageous.

SALÜ-TATION (sal-yu-tä'shun), *n.* Act of saluting; act of addressing another when meeting him.—*Syn.* Greeting; salute.—A *greeting* is literally an outcry or exclamation, and hence usually denotes some warm expression of feeling when one meets another. *Salutation* and *salute* (from *salus*) signify literally a wishing of health. *Salutation*, however, is the act of the person saluting, while *salute* is the thing received by the person addressed. *Salutation* is given by a bow, and a *salute* by the firing of guns.

SA-LÜ-TA-TÖRI-AN, *n.* A student in a college who pronounces the salutatory oration.

SA-LÜ-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Greeting; containing congratulations, an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencement in American colleges.

SA-LÜTE (28), *v. t.* To wish health to; hence, to greet; to kiss; to honour by some appropriate act, as firing cannon, &c.

SA-LÜTE, *n.* Act of expressing kind wishes; a kiss; a discharge of cannon; a striking of colours. See *SALUTATION*.

SALVA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved.

SALVA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salvable.

SALVA-BILI-TY, *n.* State of being salvable.

SALVAGE, *n.* In commerce, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck or other means.

SALVATION, *n.* The act of saving; preservation from destruction or danger; deliverance from sin and eternal death through the Saviour.

SALVA-TO-RY, *n.* A place for preserving things.

SALVE (säve or sälv), *n.* A substance or adhesive composition for covering sores; when spread on leather, it is called a *plaster*; a help; a remedy.

SALVE, *v. t.* To remedy by a salve; to help or palliate by a salvo or excuse.

SALVER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; a waiter on which any thing is presented.

SALVO, *n.*; *pl.* **SILVÖS**. An exception; an excuse; a reservation; a military or naval salute.

SALVOB, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods.

SA-MARI-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Samaria.

SA-MARI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Samaria.

SAMBÖ, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

SÄME, *a.* Identical; not different or other; exactly similar.

SÄME-NESS, *n.* Identity; uniformity; near resemblance; similarity; correspondence.

SÄMI-EL, *n.* A destructive hot wind in Arabia **SÄMI-MOOM**, *n.* and the adjacent countries.

SÄMP, *n.* A food composed of maize broken coarse, boiled and eaten with milk. [*American*.]

SÄMPHIRE, *n.* A plant which grows on rocks washed by the sea, used for pickling.

SÄMPLE, *v. t.* To take samples of, as to sample goods.

SÄMPLE, *n.* A part of any thing presented for inspection as evidence of the quality of the whole.—*Syn.* Example; specimen, which see.

SÄMPLER, *n.* A pattern of needle-work.

SÄN-A-BILI-TY, *n.* State of being curable.

SÄN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being curable.

SÄN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cured.

SÄNÄTION, *n.* The act or process of healing.

SÄNÄ-TIVE, *a.* Healing; adapted to cure.

SÄNÄ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SÄNÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Healing; curing.

SÄNCTI-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of making holy; consecration.

SÄNCTI-FI-ER, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; pre-eminently, the Holy Spirit.

SÄNCTI-FY, *v. t.* In a general sense, to cleanse, purify, or make holy; to separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy use; to make holy; to make the means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SÄNCTI-MÖNI-OUS, *a.* Having the appearance of sanctity.

SÄNCTI-MÖNI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With sanctimony.

SÄNCTI-MÖNI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; appearance of sanctity.

SÄNCTI-MÖ-NY, *n.* Scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it; holiness; devoutness.

SÄNCTION (sänk'shun), *n.* The act of ratifying or giving validity to the act of another; confirmation derived from testimony, character, custom, &c.—*Syn.* Ratification; confirmation; authority.

SÄNCTION (sänk'shun), *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to support; to give validity or authority to.

SÄNCTI-TY, *n.* State of being sacred or holy.

SÄNCTI-TUDE, *n.* sacredness; goodness.—*Syn.*

Holiness; sacredness; sanctitude; godliness.

SÄNCTU-ÄRY (sänkt'yü-äry), *n.* A sacred place;

house of worship; an asylum or place of refuge.

SÄNCTUM, *n.* [L.] A place of retreat, as an editor's sanctum.

SÄNCTUM SÄNCTÖRUM. [L.] Holy of holies;

most holy place.

SÄND, *n.* Fine particles or grains of stone; pl.

tracts of land covered with barren sand.

SÄND, *v. t.* To cover or sprinkle with sand.

[illegible]

DÔVE, WOLV, DOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS. —SAS K; SAS J; SAS Z; SAS SH; WHIS.

SAS'A-FRAS, n. A species of laurel, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

SASH, n. A silk band; a belt worn for ornament; the frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set.

SASTRA. See SHASTRA.

SATAN, n. The great adversary; the devil; the chief of the fallen angels.

SA-TAN'IC, } a. Having the qualities of Sa-
SA-TAN'IC-AL, } tan; very wicked.—SRZ. Devil-
ish; infernal.

SA-TAN'IC-AL-LY, ad. With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

SATAN-ISM, n. A diabolical spirit; the evil and malicious disposition of Satan.

SATCHEL, n. A little sack or bag. See SACHEL.

SÂTE, v. t. To feed or gratify to the extent of desire.—SRZ. To satiate; satisfy; glut.

SÂTE'LESS, a. Incapable of being satisfied; insatiable.

SÂTE'L-LITE, n. A small planet revolving round a larger; hence, an obsequious attendant or dependent.

SAT-EL-LI'TIOUS (-lish'us), a. Consisting of satellites.

SÂTIA-BLE, a. That may be appeased or gratified.

SÂTIÂTE (sâ'shâte), a. Filled to satiety; glutted.

SÂTIÂTE, v. t. To fill or gratify to the extent of want or beyond; to gratify desire to the utmost.

—SRZ. To satisfy; content.—These words differ principally in degree. To content is to make contented, even though every desire or appetite is not gratified; to satisfy is to appease fully the longings of desire; to satiate is to go further, and fill so completely, that it is not possible to receive or enjoy more.

SA-TI-ÂTION (sa-she-â'shun), n. The state of being filled.

SA-TI'E-TY, n. Fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites loathing.

SATIN, n. A species of thick, glossy silk.

SAT-IN-ET, n. A kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woollen filling.

SATIN-WOOD, n. A hard lemon-coloured wood from India, used in cabinet-work.

SATIRE, n. A discourse or poem containing severe censure of vice or folly; keenness and severity of remark. See LAMPOON.

SA-TIR'IC, } a. Belonging to satire; severely
SA-TIR'IC-AL, } censorious.

SA-TIR'IC-AL-LY, ad. With severe censure.

SÂTIR-IST, n. One who writes satire.

SÂTIR-IZE, v. t. To censure with keenness.

SAT-IS-FÂCTION, n. The state of mind which results from the full gratification of desire; contentment with present possession and enjoyment; the act of satisfying; state of being satisfied; that which satisfies; compensation; discharge.

SAT-IS-FÂCTO-RI-LY, ad. In a manner to give content or to convince the mind.

SAT-IS-FÂCTO-RINESS, n. The quality of satisfying.

SAT-IS-FÂCTO-RY, a. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; making amends, indemnification, or recompense.

SÂTIS-FI-A-BLE, a. That may have desires or demands fulfilled or gratified.

SÂTIS-FI-ER, n. He who or that which satisfies.

SÂTIS-FY, v. t. Literally, to make enough; to gratify wants, wishes or desires to the full extent; to content; to atone; to pay; to recompense; to convince; to satiate, which see.

SÂTIS-FY, v. i. To give content; to feed or supply to the full.

SÂTRAP or SÂTRAP, n. A Persian Governor.

SÂTRAP-Y, n. Jurisdiction of a satrap.

SÂT'U-RA-BLE, a. That can be filled or saturated.

SÂT'U-RANT, a. Saturating; impregnating to the full; n. a medicine which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

SÂT'U-RATE (sâ'ty'n-), v. t. To impregnate or unite with till no more can be received or imbibed; to fill to the full.

SÂT'U-RATION, n. State of being saturated; act of saturating; the point at which any body has taken up by chemical affinity the maximum quantity of any other body with which it may combine.

SÂT'U-R-DAY, n. The last day of the week, originally dedicated to Saturn.

SÂT'U-RN, n. A planet remote from the sun, and the largest in size except Jupiter; in mythology, one of the oldest and principal divinities.

SÂT'U-R-NÂ'L-L-A, n. pl. Festival of Saturn, being a season of unrestrained licence and merriment for the slaves and lower classes; any season of great licence or excess.

SÂT'U-R-NÂ'L-L-AN, a. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honour of Saturn; loose; dissolute.

SÂT'U-R-NI-AN, a. Pertaining to Saturn; happy.

SÂT'U-R-NINE, a. As if under the influence of Saturn; hence, grave; heavy; dull; leaden.

SÂT'U-R-NIST, n. A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

SÂTYR, n. A fabulous sylvan deity or monster, half man and half goat.

SA-TYR'IC, a. Pertaining to satyrs.

SAUCE (sawce), n. Something to be eaten with food to improve its relish; impudent language.

SAUCE (sawce), v. t. To apply sauce; to give a relish.

SAUCE'BOX, n. A saucy and impertinent person.

SAUCER, n. Formerly, a small platter or dish in which sauce was served; a similar piece of crockery in which a tea-cup is placed.

SAUCI-LY, ad. Pertly; impertinently.

SAUCI-NESS, n. Impertinence; impudence, which see.

SAUCY, a. Grossly disrespectful in speech and manners; bold to excess; expressive of impudence.—SRZ. Insolent; pert; impertinent; impudent.

SAUER-KRAUT (sour-krou't), n. [Ger.] Cabbage preserved in brine, a German dish.

SAUNTER (sawn'ter), v. i. To wander about idly; to linger; to loiter, which see.

SAUNTER-ER, n. One who wanders and loiters.

SAU'BI-AN, a. Pertaining to the order of reptiles comprehending lizards, crocodiles, &c.

SAUSAGE, n. The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat.

SAVA-BLE, a. That can be saved.

SAVA-BLE-NESS, n. Capacity of being saved.

SAVAGE, a. Primarily, sylvan, or pertaining to the forest; hence, wild; untamed; uncivilized; rude; cruel; ferocious, which see.

SAVAGE, n. A person uncivilized; a human being in his native state of rudeness; a man of brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

SAVAGE-LY, ad. In the manner of a savage; cruelly; barbarously.

SAVAGE-NESS, n. An untamed or uncivilized state; rudeness; cruelty; barbarity.

SAVAG-ISM, n. State of men in native rudeness.

SA-VAN'NA, n. An open meadow or plain. [Amer.]

SA-VANT (sâ-vang, n.; pl. SÂ-VÂNS'. [Fr.] A man of learning; in the pl, literary men.

SAVE, v. t. To preserve from danger, loss, or ruin; to rescue; to spare; to except.

SAVE, v. i. To hinder expense; to be frugal.

SAVE'ALL, n. A pan for saving the ends of candles; a small sail under another to save the wind.

SAVER, n. One who preserves; an economist.

SAVIN, n. A tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

SAVING, a. Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; adapted to save; that saves.

SAVING, n. Something kept from being expended or lost; exception; reservation.

SAVING-LY, ad. Frugally; economically; so as to be saved.

L, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, STED; MOVE,

- SAVING-NESS, n.** Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money unnecessarily.
- SAVINGS-BANK, n.** A bank or fund in which the savings or earnings of the poor are put to interest for their benefit.
- SAVIOUR, (sāv'yur), n.** One who saves or delivers from danger or destruction; distinctively, Christ the Redeemer.
- SAVOR-ILY, ad.** With an agreeable relish.
- SAVOR-INESS, n.** Pleasing taste or smell.
- SA'VOUR, n.** The quality of any thing by which it excites the sense of taste or smell; the quality which renders a thing valuable; characteristic.—**Srv.** Taste; scent; odour; smell.
- SA'VOUR, v. t.** To have a particular taste or smell; to have the quality or appearance of.
- SA'VOUR, v. t.** To like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to partake of the nature of.
- SA'VOUR-LESS, a.** Destitute of savour.
- SA'VOUR-LY, a.** Well-seasoned; of good taste ad. with a pleasing relish.
- SA'VOUR-Y, a.** Pleasing to the taste or smell.
- SA-VOY, n.** A species of cabbage.
- SAW, n.** A cutting instrument consisting of a thin plate of steel with toothed edge; a sawing; a proverb.
- SAW, v. t. [pret. SAWED; pp. SAWED, SAWN]** To use a saw, as the man *sa* well; to cut or divide with a saw; to be cut with a saw.
- SAW, v. t.** To cut or separate with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw.
- SAWYER, n.** One who saws; a sawyer.
- SAWFISH, n.** A fish allied to the shark, with the upper jaw prolonged into a serrated beak.
- SAWNEY, n.** A nickname for a Scotchman; corrupted from Alexander.
- SAW-PIT, n.** A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one above the timber, the other below.
- SAW-SET, } n.** An instrument used to turn or
- SAW-WREST, } set the teeth of saws.**
- SAWYER, n.** One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.; a tree in a stream, rising and sinking by turns in the water.
- SAXIFRAGE, n.** A genus of beautiful Alpine plants; a medicine that breaks or dissolves the stone in the bladder.
- SAX-IFRAGOUS, a.** Dissolving the stone.
- SAXON, a.** Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.
- SAXON, n.** The language of the Saxon.
- SAXON-ISM, n.** An idiom of the Saxon language.
- SAY (sā), v. t. [pret. and pp. SAID.]** To speak; to utter in words; to declare; to pronounce; to affirm; to testify; to allege by way of argument; to rehearse; to utter by way of reply.
- SAY (sā), n.** In popular use, something said; a speech.
- SAYING (sā'ing), n.** An expression; a sentence uttered; a proverbial expression.—**Srv.** Proverb; maxim; adage; aphorism.
- SCAB, n.** An incrustation over a sore; a contagious disease of sheep.
- SCABBARD, n.** A sheath for a sword.
- SCABBARD, v. t.** To put in a sheath.
- SCABBED (skābd or skā'bed), a.** Abounding or diseased with scabs; mean; paltzy.
- SCABBED-NESS, n.** The state of being scabbed.
- SCABBY-NESS, n.** The quality of being scabby.
- SCABBY, a.** Diseased with scabs or mange.
- SCABIOUS, a.** Consisting of scabs; itchy; rough.
- SCABROUS, a.** Rough; rugged; having hard, short, rigid points; harsh; unmusical.
- SCABROUS-NESS, n.** Roughness; ruggedness.
- SCAD, n.** The horse-mackerel.
- SCAFFOLD, n.** A stage or support for workmen on buildings; a temporary stage for exhibitions; an elevated platform for criminal executions.
- SCAFFOLD, v. t.** To furnish with a scaffold.
- SCAFFOLD-AGE, n.** A gallery; a hollow floor.
- SCAFFOLD-ING, n.** Works for support in an elevated place; materials for scaffolds.
- SCAG-LI-OLA (skal-yē-ō'la), n.** A species of plants or stucco with variegated colours.
- SCALABLE, a.** That may be scaled.
- SCALADE, See ESCALADE.**
- SCALD, n.** A burning with hot liquid; [the head]
- SCALD, v. t.** To injure by a hot liquid; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire.
- SCALD, n.** An ancient Scandinavian bard or poet.
- SCALD, a.** Scurvy; paltzy; poor; mean.
- SCALDHEAD (-hēd), n.** A pustular eruption of the hairy scalp.
- SCALDIC, a.** Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity.
- SCALE, n.** Dish of a balance; one of the little thin plates which form the crusty covering of a fish; any small separable lamina resembling the scales of a fish, as scales of iron; any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions, regular gradation; gamut; ladder; escalette.
- SCALE, v. t.** To scrape off scales; to mount on ladders or as by ladders.
- SCALE, v. t.** To separate or come off in thin layers or laminae.
- SCALELESS, a.** Destitute of scales.
- SCALENE, a.** Having sides and angles unequal.
- SCALINESS, n.** The state of being scaly.
- SCALL, n.** Scab; leprosy; See SCALP.
- SCALLION (skal'yun), n.** An onion with a little, or no bulb.
- SCALLOP (skō'p), n.** A bivalve of the genus *Pecten*; a recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the shell of the scallop.
- SCALLOP (skō'lop), v. t.** To cut the edge of any thing into regularly curved indentations.
- SCALLOPED, a.** Formed into scallops. *Scalloped oysters*, originally baked in scallop-shells, are now simply covered with bread-crumbs, and baked in a dish of any shape.
- SCALP, n.** Skin of the top of the head.
- SCALP, v. t.** To cut and tear off the scalp or integuments of the head.
- SCALPEL, n.** A knife used by surgeons.
- SCALPING-KNIFE (-nifo), n.** A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners.
- SCALY, a.** Full of scales; rough; mean; scabby; in botany, composed of scales lying over each other.
- SCAMBLE, v. i.** To stir quick; to scramble.
- SCAMBLER, n.** A bold intruder upon hospitality.
- SCAMMO-NY, n.** A plant of the genus *Convolvulus* and its insipidated sap; a nauseous acid substance used in medicine as a cathartic.
- SCAMP, n.** A worthless fellow; a rascal.
- SCAMPER, v. t.** To run with speed; to hasten escape.
- SCAN, v. t.** To examine closely or with critical care; to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation.
- SCANDAL, n.** Offence given by the faults of another; reproachful aspersions; opprobrium; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.—**Srv.** Shame; reproach; opprobrium; disgrace.
- SCANDAL, v. t.** To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse.
- SCANDALIZE, v. t.** To offend by an action supposed criminal; to reproach; to defame; to subject to reproach.
- SCANDALOUS, a.** That causes scandal; that brings shame or infamy; defamatory.—**Srv.** Opprobrious; disgraceful; shameful; base.
- SCANDALOUS-LY, ad.** Disgracefully; basely.
- SCANDALOUS-NESS, n.** The quality of being scandalous.
- SCANDALUM MAG-NATUM. [L.]** Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a person of dignity.
- SCANTENT, a.** Climbing, as a plant.
- SCANNING, n.** A critical examination; act of resolving a verse into its component feet. *Scansion* is little used.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CI0US.—SAS E; SAS J; SAS E; CHAS SN: THIS.

SCAN-SOBI-AL, a. Adapted to climbing.

SCANT, v. t. To limit; to straiten; to restrain.

SCANT, a. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; parsimonious; scarcely; hardly; not quite.

SCANTILY, ad. Narrowly; sparingly.

SCANTINESS, n. Narrowness; limited extent; want of fullness; want of sufficiency.

SCANTLE (skânt'l), v. t. To divide into thin pieces; to shiver.

SCANTLE, v. t. To be deficient; to fail.

SCANTLING, n. A pattern; small quantity; narrow pieces of timber for studs, &c.

SCANTLY, ad. Scarcely; hardly; not fully; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANTNESS, n. Narrowness; limitedness.

SCANTY, a. Narrow; sparing; poor; not copious or full; hardly sufficient; scant.

SCAPE, n. A stem arising from the root and bearing the fructification without leaves.

SCAPE GOAT, n. A goat sent away bearing the sins of the people.

SCAPEGRACE, n. A hair-brained fellow.

SCAPELESS, a. Destitute of a scape.

SCAPEMENT, n. The mechanism which connects the motion of a clock or watch train with that of the pendulum or balance by an alternate locking and escape of the teeth of the scape-wheel. See ESCAPEMENT.

SCAPHOID, a. Boat-shaped; hollow.

SCAPULA, n.; pl. SCAPULÆ. The shoulder-bone.

SCAPULAR, a. Belonging to the shoulder.

SCAPULAR, n. A part of the habit of a Roman Catholic priest, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the shoulders.

SCAR, n. The mark remaining after the healing of a wound or ulcer; any mark of injury; a blemish; a bluff precipice or rock.

SCAR, v. t. To mark with a scar.

SCARAMOUCHE, n. A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, a. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; being few in number; uncommon; rare, which see.

SCARCE (4), ad. Scantily; hardly; with diffidence.

SCARCELY, ad. Scarcely.

SCARCENESS, n. Defect of plenty; smallness of quantity in proportion to the want or demand; rareness; infrequency.

SCARE, v. t. To terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—SYN. To frighten; affright; alarm; terrify.

SCARECROW (skäre'krô), n. A thing to frighten crows or fowls from corn-fields; hence, anything terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

SCARF, n. A loose covering or cloth over the shoulders.

SCARF, v. t. To throw on or to dress loosely; to join two pieces of timber at the ends.

SCARFING, n. The joining of two pieces of timber at the ends so as to make one beam.

SCARF-SKIN, n. The outer thin integument of the body; epidermis; the cuticle.

SCARIFICATION, n. The act or operation of scarifying.

SCARIFIER, n. The person or instrument that scarifies; an instrument to loosen soil.

SCARIFY, v. t. To scratch and cut the skin, or to make small incisions with a lancet.

SCARLATINA, n. A term sometimes applied to scarlet fever.

SCARLATINOUS, a. Of a scarlet colour; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCARLET, n. A bright red colour; cloth of a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, a. Of a bright-red colour.

SCARLET-FEVER, n. A disease characterized by fever, accompanied with a crimson-red flush or eruption.

SCARP, n. The interior slope or talus of a ditch.

SCATH, n. Damage; v. t. to injure; to waste.

SCATHFUL, a. Injurious; destructive.

SCATHLESS, a. Without waste or damage.

SCATTER, v. t. To separate things to a distance from each other; to throw loosely about.—SYN.

To spread; disperse; dissipate; strew.

SCATTER, v. t. To be dispersed or dissipated.

SCATTER-BRAIN, n. One who is giddy or thoughtless.

SCATTERINGS, n. pl. Things scattered.

SCAVENGER, n. One who cleans streets.

SCENE (seen), n. The stage of a theatre; the whole series of actions and events exhibited; part of a play, or so much as passes between the same persons in the same place; place of exhibition; exhibition of strong feeling between persons; any remarkable exhibition.

SCENERY, n. The appearances or objects that make up a scene or view; representation of the place in which an action is performed; paintings representing the scenery of a play.—SYN. Representation; imagery.

SCENIC (sên'ik), a. Pertaining to scenery; theatrical; dramatic.

SCENOGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY (nôg'ra-fy), n. The representation of a body on a perspective plane; the art of perspective.

SCENT, n. That which causes a thing to be perceived by the organs of smell; the power of smelling; chase by the smell.—SYN. Odour; smell.

SCENT, v. t. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to imbue with odour; to smell; to perfume.

SCENTFUL, a. Odorous; yielding smell.

SCENTLESS, a. Inodorous; void of smell.

SCENTISM, n. Universal doubt.

SCÉPTRE, n. A staff or baton borne by kings as a badge of authority; the appropriate ensign of royalty; royal authority.

SCÉPTRE, v. t. To invest with royal authority.

SCÉPTRED, a. Invested with or bearing a sceptre.

SCÉPTRELESS, a. Having no sceptre.

SCÉPTIC (skép'tik). See SKÉPTIC.

SCHEDULE (skéd-sed-shed), n. An inventory of property, debts, &c.—SYN. List; catalogue. A list is a bare record of names, titles, &c., set down with or without regular order; a catalogue is a list arranged according to some principle, and is usually designed to describe things more or less particularly; a schedule is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes. A list must be complete; a catalogue must be properly arranged; a schedule must have the titles and descriptions explicitly given, and be properly attested.

SCHEDULE (skéd'yul), v. t. To place in a catalogue.

SCHEMATISM (skéma-tizm), n. Combination of aspects of planets; particular form of a thing.

SCHEMATIST, n. One given to forming schemes; a schemer; a contriver; a projector.

SCHEME (skème), n. A combination of things into one view, as a scheme of the heavens; delineation; a proposed mode of accomplishing some end, as a scheme of operations.—SYN. Plan.—Schemes and plans are subordinate to design; they propose modes of carrying our designs into effect. Schemes is the least definite of the two, and lies more in speculation; a plan is drawn out into details with a view of being carried into effect. As schemes are speculative, they often prove visionary; hence the words schemer and scheming. Plans, being more practical, are more frequently carried into effect.

SCHEME, v. t. To plan; to contrive; v. i. to form a plan; to contrive.

SCHEMER (ské'mer), n. A projector; a contriver.

SCHEMIST, n. A schemer; a projector.

SCHENK BEER, n. A mild German beer, so called because put on draft (schenken, to pour out) very

I, 2, &c., long.—**I, 2, &c., short.**—**CARR, FIA, LIST, FALL, WHAT; TRASE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVN,**

soon after it is made, as distinguished from *lager beer*, which see.

SCHESIS (ské'), *n.* General state of body or mind; habitude.

SCHILLER-SPAR, n. A magnesio-silicious mineral, with pearly lustre and faint play of colours.

SCHIKRUS. See **SCHECHUS.**

SCHISM (sizm), *n.* In a general sense, division or separation, but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions.

SCHIS-MATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or partak-
SCHIS-MATIC-AL, } ing of schism; tending to schism.

SCHIS-MATIC (siz-mátik), *n.* One who separates from a church through diversity of opinions; one who promotes or encourages schism. See **HERETIC.**

SCHIST (shist), *n.* A rock having a foliated structure, as mica-schist.

SCHISTOSE, } *a.* In geology, slaty or imperfectly
SCHISTOUS, } slaty in structure.

SCHOLAR (skól'ar), *n.* One who learns of a teacher; a man of letters. *Emphatically used, a man eminent for erudition; a man of books.*—**SCH.** Pupil.—Scholar refers to the instruction, and pupil to the care and government of a teacher. A scholar is one who is under instruction; a pupil (Lat. *pupillus*, a fatherless child) is one who is under the immediate and personal care of an instructor; hence we speak of an apt scholar and an obedient pupil.

SCHOLAR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming or like a scholar.

SCHOLAR-LY, *a.* Becoming a scholar.

SCHOLAR-SHIP, *n.* Rank or standing as a scholar; attainments in science or literature; foundation for the support of a scholar.—**SCH.** Learning; erudition.

SCHO-LASTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a scholar,
SCHO-LASTIC-AL, } to a school, or to schools;

scholar-like; becoming a scholar; pertaining to the schoolmen or divines and philosophers of the Middle Ages, who dealt much in over-wice and subtle speculations; pedantic.

SCHO-LASTIC, *n.* One who adheres to the subtleties of the schools.

SCHO-LASTIC-AL-LY (sko'-a), *a.* In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties of the schools.

SCHO-LASTICISM (sko'-a), *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools.

SCHOLI-AST (skóle-ast), *n.* A commentator; a writer of notes; a name given particularly to the old critics, who wrote marginal annotations called *scholia* on the manuscripts of the Greek and Latin classics.

SCHO-LASTIC (sko-le-ast'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a scholast.

SCHOLIUM, *n.*; pl. **SCHÓ-LIA** or **SCHÓ-LI-UMS.** A note subjoined to a demonstration; a note or annotation.

SCHOOL (skool), *n.* A place of education; pupils assembled for instruction; a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers; place of improvement.

SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.
SCHOOL-BOY (skool'-i), *n.* A boy who attends a school.

[teaches a school.]

SCHOOL-DAME (skool'-i), *n.* The female who

SCHOOL-FELLOW (skool'-fel-lo), *n.* A companion in school.

SCHOOL-HOUSE (skool'-i), *n.* A house for a subordinate school or appropriated for instruction.

SCHOOLING (skool'-i), *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; price for teaching; reproof; reprimand.

SCHOOLMAN (skool'-i), *n.* One versed in the school divinity of the Middle Ages, or in the niceties of academic disputation.

SCHOOLMASTER, *n.* A man who teaches and governs a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, *n.* A woman who teaches a school.

SCHOONER (skoon'er), *n.* A vessel with two masts, and fore-and-aft mainsail and foresail.

SCHORL, n. A Silicious mineral; black tourmaline.
SCYAG-RAPH-Y, n. The art of delineating shadows as they are cast in nature, on mathematical principles.

SCI-ATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the hip or affect
SCI-ATIC-AL, } ing it.

SCI-ATIC-A, n. Rheumatism in the hip.

SCIENCE (s'ience), *n.* Knowledge reduced to system.—**SYN.** Literature; art.—*Science* (from *scientia*) is literally knowledge, but now denotes a systematic arrangement of knowledge, and hence we speak of reducing a subject to a science. In a more distinctive sense, science embraces those branches of knowledge which give a positive statement of truth as founded in the nature of things, or established by observation and experiment. The term literature sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under science, but is usually confined to the *belles-lettres*. [See **LITERATURE.**] Art is that which depends on practice and skill in performance.

SCI-ENTER [L.] Knowingly; skilfully.

SCI-ENTIAL (si-en'shal), *a.* Producing science.

SCI-EN-TIFIC, *a.* According to principles of science; versed in science, so as to produce knowledge.

SCI-EN-TIFIC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to rules of science.

SCILI-CET (sil'e-set). [L.] To wit; namely.

SCIM'ET-AR. See **IMMETER.**

SCINK. See **SKINK.**

SCINTIL-LANT, n. Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCINTIL-LATE, v. t. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles; to sparkle.

SCIN-TIL-LATION, n. Act of sparkling.

SCIO-LISM (s'io-lizm), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

SCIO-LIST (s'io-list), *n.* One who is superficial in knowledge; one who knows little, or who knows many things superficially.

SCIO-MAN-CY, n. Divination by shadows, or the shades of the dead.

SCION, n. A young shoot of a tree; a cutting of a twig used for grafting on another stock.

SCI-OPTIC (si-sp'itik), *n.* A sphere with a lens to turn like the eye, for projecting images of external objects on a screen in a dark room; a scioptic ball.

SCI-OPTICS, n. pl. Science of exhibiting images of external objects through a convex glass in a dark room.

SCIRE FACI-AS [L.] A writ requiring one to show cause why something, as execution of judgment, should not be done.

SCI-RÓG'EO, } *n.* A hot, suffocating wind in Italy.
SCI-RÓG' } See **SIROCCO.**

SCIR-RHÓSI-TY (skir-róse-ti), *n.* Induration of the glands.

[as a gland.]

SCIR-RHOUS (skir'rus), *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty.

SCIR-RHUS (skir'rus), *n.* An indurated gland.

SCISSEL, n. The clippings or waste cuttings of metals in the process of manufacture.

SCIS-SIBLE (sis'se-bl), *a.* Capable of being cut by an instrument.

SCIS-SILE (sis'sil), *a.* That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

SCIS-SION (sis'h'un), *n.* A cutting or dividing with an edged or sharp instrument.

SCI'SORS (sis'surs), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument, smaller than shears, with two blades turning on a centre-pin.

SCI'SURE (sis'bur), *n.* A longitudinal cut.

SLA-VONIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Slavonia, or
SLA-VONIC, } to the Slavi, or their language; the language.

SCLE-ROTIC (skle-rótik), *a.* Hard; firm; *n.* the firm, white, outer coat of the eye; a medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied. [sawdust.]

SCOT-FORM, a. Having the form of raspings or

SCOBs, n. pl. Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance; dross of metals.

SCOFF, v. t. To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contemptuous language; to deride

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLM, BULL; V'CIQUM.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS Z; OR AS SH; WHIS.

contemptuously, with at.—*SYN.* To mock; gibe; deride; ridicule; jeer; *sneer*, which see.
SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn.
SCOFF, *n.* Expression of scorn; derision; mockery, or ridicule, expressed in language of contempt.
SCOFFER, *n.* One who scoffs.
SCOFFING-LY, *ad.* In scorn; with contempt.
SCOLD, *v. t.* To find fault, or rail with rude clamour; to brawl; to utter railing, or harsh boisterous rebuke; *v. t.* to chide with rudeness and boisterous clamour; to rate.
SCOLD, *n.* A person who scolds; a brawler; a brawl.
SCOLDING, *n.* Act of chiding or railing; railing language.
SCOLLOP, *n.* A bivalve with a pectinated shell; an indenting or cutting in segments of a circle like those of a scollop-shell. See **SCALLOP**.
SCOLLOP, *v. t.* To form with scollops. See **SCALLOP**.
SCONCE, *n.* That which holds or supports a candle; a hanging candlestick; the tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted; in vulgar use, sense; judgment; discretion.
SCOOP, *n.* A large ladle; a sweep or sweeping stroke; an instrument of surgery.
SCOOP, *v. t.* To cut into a hollow, as a scoop; to lade out.
SCOOP-NET, *n.* A hand-net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.
SCOPE, *n.* Properly, the whole extent or reach of view; hence, amplitude or limit of intellectual view; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; extent.—*SYN.* Space; room; intention; tendency; drift.
SCOR-BUTIE, *a.* Diseased with scurvy; of the nature of scurvy, or pertaining to it.
SCORCH, *v. t.* To burn on the surface; to parch; to affect painfully with heat; *v. t.* to be burnt on the surface; to be parched or dried.
SCORE, *n.* A notch to mark a number; the number twenty, as signified by a distinguishing notch; an account kept by notches; debt or account of debt; a line drawn; reason; motive; in music, the entire draught of any composition or its transcript.
SCORE, *v. t.* To notch; to cut; to cut and chip for hewing, as to score timber; to mark; to engrave; to set down, or take, as an account; to charge; to form a score in music; in *score*, having the notes annexed to the words.
SCORIA, *n.*; *pl.* **SCORIE**. [*L.*] The drossy matter of metals in fusion; the slaggy lava of a volcano.—*SYN.* Slag; dross; cinders.
SCORIALACEOUS (*-a'shus*), *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of scoria; like dross.
SCORIFICATION, *n.* Act of reducing to scoria.
SCORIFORM, *a.* Being in the form of dross.
SCORIFY, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or dross.
SCORING, *n.* A cutting; a marking down; a whipping.
SCORIOUS, *a.* Drossy; consisting of dross.
SCORN (*20*), *n.* Extreme contempt, or the subject of it; disdain.
SCORN, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to think unworthy; to disregard.—*SYN.* To despise; disdain; slight; *contemn*, which see.
SCORNER, *n.* One who scorns; a despiser; a scoffer.
SCORNFUL, *a.* Entertaining scorn; acting in defiance or disregard; holding religion in contempt.—*SYN.* Contemptuous; disdainful.
SCORNFULLY, *ad.* With disdain; contemptuously; insolently.
SCORPION, *n.* A lobster-shaped insect of the *pedipalpi* section of the order *pulmonaria*, its long jointed abdomen terminates in a venomous claw or sting; a sea-fish; the eighth sign in the zodiac; a scourge.
SCORTA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to lewdness.

SCOT, *v. t.* To support or stop from rolling back, as the wheel of a wagon.
SCOT, *n.* A native of Scotland; share; reckoning; tax or assessment.
SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland, its people or language.
SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision.
SCOTCH, *v. t.* To cut with shallow incision; to wound slightly; to prevent a wheel from rolling; to scot. [*pieces.*]
SCOTCH-COLLOPS, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.
SCOTTER, *n.* The black duck or diver.
SCOT-FREE, *a.* Excused from payment; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.
SCOTTICISM, *n.* A Scottish idiom.
SCOTTISH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or to the Scotch. [*the dark.*]
SCOTOGRAPH, *n.* An instrument for writing in
SCOUNDREL, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a low villain; a rascal.
SCOUNDREL, *a.* Low; base; villainous.
SCOUNDRELISM, *n.* Conduct characteristic of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality.
SCOUR, *v. t.* To clean by rubbing with something rough; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c., as cloth; to purge violently; to pass over swiftly; to range about for taking all that can be found, as to scour the seas for pirates; to brush along.
SCOUR, *v. i.* To perform the business of scouring; to clean; to be purged.
SCOURGE, *n.* One who scourges.
SCOURGE (*akürj*), *n.* A whip or lash, as an instrument of punishment or discipline; a punishment; any continued calamity.
SCOURGE (*akürj*), *v. t.* To whip severely for punishment; to punish severely; to chastise; to afflict greatly; to harass.
SCOURGE, *n.* One who scourges.
SCOUT, *n.* In military affairs, one sent to discover the state of an enemy; a college servant.
SCOUT, *v. t.* To act as a scout; to sneer at.
SCOUT, *v. t.* To treat with disdain and contempt.
SCOVEL, *n.* A baker's oven-mop.
SCOW, *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat.
SCOW, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.
SCOWL, *v. t.* To wrinkle the brows as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.
SCOWL, *n.* The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of sullenness, discontent, or displeasure in the countenance; gloomy, threatening aspect.
SCRABBLE, *v. t. or v. i.* To scrape or paw with the hands; to go or climb by catching with the hands on objects for support or assistance; to scramble; to make crooked marks; to mark with irregular or unmeaning lines or letters; to scribble.
SCRABBLE (*akräbbl*), *n.* A scramble.
SCRABBLER, *n.* One who scrabbles.
SCRAG, *n.* Something lean and rough.
SCRAGGED, *a.* Rough, with irregular points;
SCRAGGY, *a.* broken; lean and rough.
SCRAGGEDNESS, *a.* Leanness with roughness;
SCRAGGINESS, *a.* ruggedness of surface.
SCRAGGILLY, *ad.* With leanness and roughness.
SCRAMBLE, *v. t.* To claw or catch eagerly with the hands, as if to obtain something in competition with others; to move or climb by seizing objects with the hand for assistance; to contend.
SCRAMBLE, *n.* Eager competition or catching for the possession of something; a climbing quickly by using the hands.
SCRAMBLER, *n.* One who scrambles.
SCRANCH, *v. t.* To grind between the teeth; to scraunch.
SCRAP, *n.* A little piece. Properly, something scraped off; a part; a fragment.
SCRAP-BOOK, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry and other extracts.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIB, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TEAM; MARINE, MIND; MORN.

- SCRAPE**, *v. t.* To remove the surface of or rub with a rough tool or instrument; to erase; to insult by rubbing the feet over the floor.
- SCRAPE**, *n.* A rubbing; difficulty; perplexity.
- SCRAPEK**, *n.* An instrument for scraping and cleaning; a miser; an awkward fiddler.
- SCRATCH**, *v. t.* To rub or tear the surface of; to rub or tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to scratch out, to erase or obliterate; *v. i.* to use the claws in tearing a surface.
- SCRATCH**, *n.* A slight wound or laceration; a sort of wig; a rent; among boozers, the line of meeting for a fight; hence, trial; severity of a contest.
- SCRATCH'ER**, *n.* He who or that which scratches.
- SCRATCH'ES**, *n. pl.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot.
- SCRAWL**, *v. t.* To draw or mark irregularly and awkwardly; to write clumsily.
- SCRAWL**, *c. i.* To write unskillfully.
- SCRAWL**, *n.* Bad or irregular writing; a rough bush or branch.
- SCRAWLER**, *n.* One who scrawls; a bad writer or penman.
- SCRAWNY**, *a.* Scanny; lean; wasted. [U. S.]
- SCREAM** (skreek), *v. i.* To creak; to make a shrill noise.
- SCREAM**, *n.* A creaking; a screech.
- SCREAM** (skreem), *v. t.* To cry with a shrill voice; to utter a shrill, harsh cry, as in pain or fright.
- SCREAM** (skreem), *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; a shriek uttered suddenly, as in terror or pain.
- SCREAM'EE**, *n.* One that screams; a fowl.
- SCREECH**, *v. i.* To utter a sudden shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to utter a sharp cry, as an owl.—*SYN.* To shriek; scream.
- SCREECH**, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, as in acute pain or in a sudden fright; a harsh, shrill cry.
- SCREECH'OWL**, *n.* An owl that screeches.
- SCREED**, *n.* In architecture, a name given to wooden rules for "running" mouldings.
- SCREEN**, *v. t.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience or danger; to shelter; to defend; to conceal; to sift or separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine; to pass through a screen.
- SCREEN**, *n.* Something that separates or cuts off what is not wanted or is injurious; that which shelters or protects; a coarse riddle or sieve.
- SCREW** (31) (skré), *n.* A cylinder grooved spirally, and variously used in mechanics; one of the six mechanical powers. A wood-screw is made of iron for entering wood.
- SCREW** (skré), *v. t.* To turn or fasten with a screw; to distort; to deform by contortions; to force; to squeeze.
- SCREW-STEAMER**, *n.* A steam vessel propelled by a screw in the stern, *i. e.*, a revolving wheel with broad blades, which strike upon the water and force the ship forward.
- SCRIBBLE**, *v. t.* To write without care or beauty; *v. t.* to write with haste or carelessly; to fill with artless or worthless writing.
- SCRIBBLE**, *n.* Hasty and careless writing.
- SCRIB'BLER**, *n.* A petty writer or author.
- SCRIBE**, *n.* A writer; notary; clerk or secretary; among the Jews, a doctor of law; one who read and explained the law.
- SCRIBE**, *v. t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another.
- SCRIMP**, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten; to make too small.
- SCRIMP**, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard.
- SCRIMP**, *a.* Short; scanty. [Local.]
- SCIP**, *n.* A small bag; a piece of writing, certificate, or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.
- SCRIPT**, *n.* Type in the form of written letters.
- SCRIPTURAL** (skript'yur-al), *a.* According to the Scriptures; contained in the Scriptures.
- SCRIPTURE** (skript'yur), *n.* Primarily, a writing; distinctively, the books of the Old and New Testa-
- ment; the Bible; used either in the singular or plural.
- SCRIPTOR-IST**, *n.* One versed in the scriptures.
- SCRIV'EN-ER** (skriv'ner), *n.* One whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings, or to place money at interest.
- SCROFULA**, *n.* A disease affecting various parts, but generally the glands, especially of the neck, when it is popularly called *king's evil*; struma.
- SCROFULOUS**, *a.* Diseased with scrofula; pertaining to scrofula.
- SCROLL**, *n.* Roll of paper or parchment; a volute or spiral ornament in architecture; a rounded mark or flourish added to a signature.
- SCROTI-FORM**, *a.* Shaped like a purse.
- SCRUB**, *n.* A worn brush; a mean drudge.
- SCRUB**, *v. t.* To rub hard, as with a brush or something coarse, and commonly with water, as to scrub a floor; to scour; *v. i.* to be diligent and penurious.
- SCRUBBY**, *a.* Mean; sorry; worthless.
- SCRUPLE** (31) (skró'pl), *n.* Primarily, a bit of gravel, which in the shoe hurts and impedes; hence, some doubt or small cause which hinders the determination of what is right; hesitation to decide; a weight of twenty grains. Proverbially, a very small quantity.
- SCRUPLE** (skró'pl), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate.
- SCRUP'LER**, *n.* One who has scruples.
- SCRUP-ULOS'ITY**, *n.* The quality or state of being scrupulous; nicety of doubt or hesitation.
- SCRUP'ULOUS**, *a.* Hesitating or nice in decision for fear of doing something wrong; nice in matters of conscience; given to making objections; exact in regarding facts; nice. *SYN.* Conscientious; exact; doubtful; careful; cautious.
- SCRUP'ULOUS-LY**, *ad.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.
- SCRUP'ULOUS-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being scrupulous; exactness, niceness, or caution in determining or acting from regard to truth, propriety, or experience; nicety of doubt; preciseness.
- SCRTA-BLE**, *a.* Discoverable by inquiry, or critical examination.
- SCRTI-NEER**, *n.* One who scrutinizes.
- SCRTI-NIZE** (31), *v. t.* To examine closely.
- SCRTI-NIZ-ER**, *n.* One who searches or examines closely.
- SCRTI-NOUS**, *a.* Inquisitive; exact in searching; captious.
- SCRTI-NY**, *n.* Close search or examination.
- SCRU-TOIR** (skru-twóir), *n.* A kind of chest, cabinet or drawers for papers.
- SEED**, *v. t.* To fly or be driven with haste.
- SEED**, *n.* The lowest cloud driven swiftly by the wind; a rushing or driving along.
- SEDDLE**, *v. t.* To run with affected haste.
- SCUDO**, *n.*; *pl.* Sc'ni. [It.] An Italian silver coin; in Rome its value is 4s. 4d.
- SCUFFLE** (skúfl), *n.* A confused struggle or contest of persons in close embrace; a tumultuous strife for victory; a fight.
- SCUFFLE** (skúfl), *v. t.* To strive with close embrace; to contend tumultuously.
- SCUFFLER**, *n.* One who scuffles.
- SECKL**, *v. t.* To lark secretly; to lie close. *See* SKILK.
- SCULL**, *n.* A short oar; a boat.
- SCULL**, *v. t.* To impel by angularly turning an oar at the stern of a boat.
- SCULL'ER**, *n.* One who skulls; a boat rowed by one man.
- SCULL'EE-Y**, *n.* A place for kitchen utensils.
- SCULLION** (skúl'yun), *n.* One that cleans pots and kettles or serves in the scullery.
- SCULPTILE** (skúlp'til), *a.* Formed by carving.
- SCULPTOR**, *n.* An artist in sculpture.
- SCULPTOR-AL** (skúlp'tyur-al), *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.
- SCULPTURE** (skúlp'tyur), *n.* The act or art of representing the forms of objects or persons in

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS.—GAS X; ÉAS J; SAS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

stone or other material, primarily by chiselling or carving, but also by other modes, as moulding and casting; carved work.

SCULPTURE (skulpt'yur), *v. t.* To carve; to form images by chiselling or carving.

SCUM, *n.* Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor; refuse.

SCUM, *v. t.* To take off the scum; to skim.

SCUMBLE, *v. t.* In painting, to spread opaque colours thinly over others for effect.

SCUMMER, *n.* One who scums; a skimmer.

SCUMMING, *n.* pl. Matter skimmed from liquor.

SCUPPER, *n.* A hole cut through the sides of a vessel to discharge water from the deck of a ship.

SCUPPER-HOSE (-hóze), *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship to prevent the water from entering.

SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.

SCURF, *n.* A dry mealy scab or crust on the skin of an animal.

SCURF, *n.* A name for the bull-trout.

SCURFINESS, *n.* State of being scurfy.

SCURFY, *a.* Covered with or like scurf.

SCURRILE (skúrril), *a.* Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, *n.* Low, vulgar, abusive language; grossness of reproach or invective; vile buffoonery or jesting.

SCURRILIOUS, *a.* Using vile, opprobrious language; containing low indecency or abuse; grossly abusive.—*SYN.* Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; vile; mean; vulgar.

SCURRILIOUSLY, *ad.* With scurrility.

SCURRILOUSNESS, *n.* Indecency and abusiveness of language; baseness of manners; vulgarity.

SCURVILY, *ad.* Meanly; pitifully; basely.

SCURVINESS, *n.* State of being scurvy.

SCURVY, *n.* A disease characterised by debility, a pale, bloated face, bleeding gums, and livid tumours; *a.* scurfy; scabby; low; mean.

SCURVY-GRASS, *n.* A plant allied to cresses, growing on the sea-shore, and celebrated for its anti-scorbutic properties.

SCUT, *n.* The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

SCUTATE, *a.* Having the form of a round buckler; protected by large scales.

SCUTCH, *v. t.* To beat or cleanse, as flax.

SCUTCH'EQN (skutch'un), *n.* The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key-hole of a piece of furniture.

SCUTEL-LA-TED, *a.* Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces.

SCUTIFORM, *a.* Resembling a buckler.

SCUTTLE, *n.* A broad shallow basket; a metal pail for coals; in ships, a small hatchway or opening; an opening in the roof of a house; a quick pace.

SCUTTLE, *v. t.* To cut large holes in the sides or bottom of a ship for any purpose; to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.

SCUTTLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation.

SCYTHE (síthe), *n.* An instrument with a long curved blade for mowing grass, or cutting grain or other vegetables.

SCYTHE, *v. t.* To cut or arm with a scythe.

SCYTH'EMAN, *n.* One who uses a scythe.

SCYTHIAN (síthi-an), *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, the northern part of Asia and Europe.

SEA (sé), *n.* A part or large branch of an ocean, as the Mediterranean or Caribbean Sea; a large body of salt-water; the region of ocean as distinguished from the land, as to put to sea, on the high seas; a wave or billow, as to ship a sea; a large basin or laver, as the brazen sea of the Jewish tabernacle or temple; sometimes, a large body of inland water, as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Galilee.

SEA-BEAT. } *a.* Beaten by the
SEA-BEAT-EN (sé-bé-tén), } waves; lashed by the waves.

SEA-BOARD, *n.* The sea-shore; *ad.* toward the sea.

SEA-BÓAT (sé'bóte), *n.* A vessel with respect to her behaviour in bad weather.

SEA-BORN, *a.* Born on the ocean or produced by it.

SEA-BOY, *n.* A boy employed on board a ship.

SEA-BREACH (sé'breech), *n.* An irruption of the sea.

SEA-BREEZE, *n.* A current of air from the sea.

SEA-BUILT (sé'bült), *a.* Built for the sea.

SEA-CALF, *n.* The common seal.

SEA-CAPTAIN (-káptin), *n.* The captain of a ship.

SEA-COAL (-kóle), *n.* Fossil coal; coal brought by sea.

SEA-COAST (-kóste), *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SEA-DOG, *n.* The dog-fish, allied to the shark; the common seal.

SEA-ÉLÉ-PHANT, *n.* A large animal of the seal family, called also elephant seal.

SEA-FÁR-ER, *n.* A mariner; a seaman.

SEA-FÁR-ING, *a.* Usually employed on the sea.

SEA-FIGHT (-fíte), *n.* A naval engagement.

SEA-FOWL, *n.* A fowl that lives near the sea.

SEA-GAGE, *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.

SEA-GIRT (17), *a.* Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean.

SEA-GOD, *n.* A marine deity; a fabulous being, supposed to preside over the sea, as Neptune.

SEA-GREEN, *a.* Having the colour of sea-water.

SEA-HORSE, *n.* The morse or walrus.

SEA-LETTER, *n.* A paper from the custom-house, specifying the cargo of a foreign-bound vessel.

SEAL (seel), *n.* The common name for the aquatic carnivorous mammals of the family Phocidae, inhabiting sea-coasts and islands in high latitudes, and valuable for their skins, fur, and oil.

SEAL (seel), *n.* A piece of metal or stone with a device or inscription on it, used for making an impression, as on wax; the wax or other substance set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal; the wax or wafer on a letter; that which confirms.

SEAL (seel), *v. t.* To affix a seal; to fasten with a seal; to mark; to confirm; to keep close; to ratify.

SEA-LEGS, *n.* pl. The ability to walk on a ship's deck, when pitching and rolling.

SEALER (seeler), *n.* One who seals; an officer who tries weights and measures, and stamps them as legal.

SEALING, *n.* The business of taking seals; the act of affixing a seal.

SEALING-WAX, *n.* A coloured compound of lac with some other resin for sealing letters.

SEA-LI-ON, *n.* A large earless seal, with a mane resembling that of the lion.

SEAM (seem), *n.* The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth or other things by sewing; the joint or interval between the edges of boards or planks, as in a floor or side of a ship; a vein or stratum of metal or the like; a scar.

SEAM, *v. t.* To make a seam; to mark with a cicatrix.

SEAM'AN (sé'man), *n.* A sailor; a skilful mariner.

SEAMAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill of a good seaman.

SEA-MARK, *n.* A conspicuous object on land that serves to direct the mariner.

SEA-MEW, *n.* A sea-fowl of the gull species.

SEAMLESS, *a.* Having no seam.

SEAMSTEIT, *n.* One who sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SEAM'STRESS (seem'-), *n.* A female whose occupation is sewing.

[illegible]

DÓVE, WOLF, BOK; RÚLE, BULL; VÍCIUO—GAS K; Ó AS J; SÁ S; CH AS SH; THIS.

SE-CRE-TION (se-kre'shun), *n.* A separation of animal juices; the act of secreting; the matter secreted.

SE-CRE-TÍ-TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SE-CRE-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, the organ which induces secrecy or concealment.

SE-CRET-LY, *ad.* In a secret manner; without the knowledge of others.—*SYN.* Privately; privately; latently.

SE-CRET-NESS, *n.* The state of being hid or concealed; the quality of keeping a secret.

SE-CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Performing secretion.

SECT, *n.* Literally, something cut off or separated; hence, a class or body of men, in philosophy or religion, united together, and separated from others, by holding a particular class of tenets; a denomination.

SEC-TA-RIAN, *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to a sect.

SEC-TA-RIAN, *n.* One of a sect, or one devoted to the interest of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church. See *HERETIC*.

SEC-TA-RÍ-AN-Í-SM, *n.* Disposition to form sects; devotion to a sect.

SEC-TA-RIST, *n.* A sectary; sectarian.

SEC-TA-RY, *n.* A follower of a sect; a sectarian.

SECTILE, *a.* That may be cut in slices with a knife.

SECTÍ-ON (sek'shun), *n.* A cutting off; part separated from the rest; a division; a distinct part or portion; the division of a chapter; a distinct part of a city, country, or people; the projection of any building, &c., supposed to be cut vertically; a tract of public land, containing 640 acres. (*U. S.*)

SECTÍ-ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section.

SECTÓR, *n.* A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument, consisting of two graduated rules opening by a joint, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind.

SECTÓ-LAR (sek'yú-lar), *n.* A Church officer or official, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

SECTÓ-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or holy; among *Roman Catholics*, not regular or under monastic rules; in *astronomy*, very gradual, or only noticeable after the lapse of ages.

SEC-Ó-LARÍ-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life.

SEC-Ó-LAR-I-ZÁ-TÍ-ON, *n.* The act of converting from an ecclesiastical to a temporal use.

SEC-Ó-LAR-Í-ZE, *v. t.* To convert from spiritual appropriation to a secular use; to make secular.

SEC-Ó-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SEC-Ó-LAR-NESS, *n.* Worldliness; a secular disposition; worldly-mindedness.

SEC-ÚN-DÍ-NE-S, *n. pl.* The after-birth.

SE-CURE, *a.* Free from fear or danger; incapable of being taken; safe; confident; not distrustful; careless; wanting caution.

SE-CURE, *v. t.* To guard effectually from danger or from escape; to make fast; to save or protect; to make certain of payment by giving bond or surety; to guard effectually.

SE-CURE-LY, *ad.* Without danger; without fear or apprehension.

SE-CURE-NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of caution.

SE-CÚ-RÍ-TY, *n.* Effectual defence or safety from danger; that which protects or guards from danger; freedom from danger or apprehension of it; something given or deposited to secure some performance, as of a contract, the payment of a debt, good behaviour, &c. *Securities, pl., evidences of debt.*

SE-DAN', *n.* A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a person.

SE-DATE', *a.* Settled; calm; quiet; undisturbed.

SE-DATE-LY, *ad.* Calmly; with composure.

SE-DATE-NESS, *n.* Calmness; security; composure; tranquillity; freedom from agitation.

SEDA-TÍ-VE, *a.* Composing; calming; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

SEDA-TÍ-VE, *n.* That which composes or allays irritability and assuages pain.

SE-DE-N-TA-RY, *a.* Sitting much; requiring much sitting; passed mostly in sitting; inactive; motionless; sluggish.

SE-DE-BUNT, literally, they sat; a technical term for "a session" in the Scottish ecclesiastical and other courts.

SEDGE, *n.* A narrow flag; a coarse grass.

SEDGY, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

SEDI-MENT, *n.* The matter which subsides; the bottom of liquors.—*SYN.* Settlings; lees; dregs.

SEDI-MENTA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by sediment.

SE-DÍ-TÍ-ON (-dish'un), *n.* A factious rising of men in opposition to law and in disturbance of the peace.—*SYN.* Tumult; insurrection, which see.

SE-DÍ-TÍ-ÓUS (se-dish'us), *a.* Pertaining or tending to sedition; engaged in sedition; factious.

SE-DÍ-TÍ-ÓUS-LY (-dish-us-ly), *ad.* With factious turbulence; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DÍ-TÍ-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being seditious; the disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law.

SE-DUCE' (sē), *v. t.* To lead astray by arts; to entice from the path of rectitude and duty; to tempt and lead to iniquity.—*SYN.* To tempt; convert; mislead; deceive; allure, which see.

SE-DUCE-MENT, *n.* Act of seducing; the arts employed to seduce.

SE-DUCER, *n.* One that seduces; especially, one that by specious arts destroys female chastity.

SE-DUC-TÍ-ON (se-dak'shun), *n.* Act of enticing from virtue; appropriately, the act or crime of enticing to the surrender of chastity.

SE-DUC-TÍ-VE, *a.* Apt or tending to seduce.

SE-DUC-TÍ-VE-LY, *ad.* In a seductive manner.

SE-DÚ-LÍ-TY, *n.* Great dilidence; unremitting industry.

SEDÚ-LOUS, *a.* Literally, sitting closely at an employment; hence, steady and persevering in business or in endeavours; very diligent in application.—*SYN.* Assiduous; industrious; diligent.

SEDÚ-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With diligent application.

SEDÚ-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Steady diligence.

SEE, *n.* The seat of jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop; a diocese; a province.

SEE, *v. t.* [*pret. SAW; pp. SEEN.*] To perceive by the eye; to perceive mentally; to understand; to ascertain; to take care.—*SYN.* To behold; discern; perceive; descry.

SEE, *v. i.* To have the power of sight; to have intellectual perception; with *through* or *into*, to examine; to look.

SEED, *n.* The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature provides for the reproduction of the species; that from which anything springs; original; first cause; offspring; progeny.

SEED, *v. t.* To produce seed.

SEED, *v. i.* To sow with seed.

SEED-BUD, *n.* The germ or rudiment of fruit.

SEED-CAKE, *n.* A cake with aromatic seeds.

SEEDLING, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.

SEED-LOBE, *n.* Cotyledon.

SEED-PLAT, *n.* A nursery; a place for sowing

SEED-PLÓT, *s.* seeds to produce plants.

SEEDSMAN, *n.* A man who deals in seeds.

SEED-TIME, *n.* A fit time for sowing.

SEEDY, *a.* Abounding with seeds; run to seed; exhausted; miserable looking.

SEEK, *v. t.* [*pret. and pp. SOUGHT (sawt).*] To go in search or quest of; to look for; to endeavour to find or gain by any means; to solicit.

SEEK, *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavour.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FAN, LIST, SELL, WHAT; THREE, TANK; MARINE, STED; MOVE.

SEEK'ING, *n.* The act of looking for.
SEEL, *v. t.* To close the eyes; to blindfold.
SEEM, *v. i.* To have the aspect of, as he *seems* pleased; to present the semblance of, as it *seems* likely.—*SYN.* To appear.—To appear has reference to a thing's being presented to our view, as the sun *appears*; to seem is connected with the idea of semblance, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so, as a storm *seems* to be coming.
SEEMER, *n.* One who has an appearance or semblance.
SEEMING, *a.* Specious; apparent, which *sees*.
SEEMING, *n.* An appearance or show.
SEEMING-LY, *ad.* In appearance or pretence.
SEEMING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance.
SEEMLI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; grace; beauty; decorum.
SEEM'LY, *a.* Suited to the particular occasion, purpose, or character.—*SYN.* Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; decent.
SEER, *n.* A person who sees; particularly, one who sees visions; a prophet.
SEESAW, *n.* A reciprocating motion; among children, a balanced board or plank, on the ends of which two persons move up and down alternately; mutual play of partners at whist in which each alternately wins the trick; *v. i.* To move one way and the other, or up and down; to move with a vibratory motion.
SEETH, *v. t.* [*pret.* SEETHED, *pp.* SEETH'D, SEETH'N.] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor.
SEETH, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition.
SEGMENT, *n.* A part cut off from a figure; part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc; in general, a part cut off or divided.
SEIDLITZ, *n.* saline water from Seidlitz, Bohemia; a saline aperient powder.
SEGREGATE, *v. t.* To separate from others.
SEGREGATION, *n.* Separation from others.
SEGMENTAL, *a.* Resembling a segment.
SEIGN-LE-RIAL (se-n'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial; invested with large powers.
SEIGNIOR (seen'yur'), *n.* A title in Southern Europe equivalent to lord. Grand Seigneur, the Sultan of Turkey.
SEIGNIORAGE (seen'yur-), *n.* A small percentage paid to the government for coining bullion into money; copyright money paid to an author by a publisher.
SEIGNIOR-Y (seen'yur-y), *n.* A lordship; a manor; dominion.
SEINE (seen), *n.* A large fishing-net.
SEISMO-METER, *n.* An instrument for measuring shocks, particularly of earthquakes.
SEIZABLE, *a.* That may be seized.
SEIZE (seez), *v. t.* To take suddenly or by force; to invade suddenly; to hold possession of by law; to fasten.—*SYN.* To catch; to grasp.
SEIZIN (sézin), *n.* Possession in deed or in law.
SEIZOR (seez'or), *n.* One who seizes.
SEIZURE (seez'yur), *n.* Act of seizing or taking possession; the thing taken; grip; grasp; catch.
SEJUGOUS, *a.* Having six pairs of leaflets.
SELAH, *n.* [*Heb.*] In the Psalms, supposed to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of the song, or separation into paragraphs.
SELDOM (sel-dum), *ad.* Rarely; unfrequently.
SE-LECT, *v. t.* To take by preference from among others; to choose from a number; to pick out.
SE-LECT, *a.* Taken from a number by preference; nicely chosen.—*SYN.* Picked; choice.
SE-LECTION, *n.* Act of choosing; that which is chosen.
SE-LECTMAN, *n.* A town officer in New England to manage the concerns of the town.
SE-LECTNESS, *n.* State of being well chosen.
SE-LECTOR, *n.* One who selects.
SELEN-ITE, *n.* Crystallized sulphate of lime.

SEL-E-NÓGRA-PHY, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.
SELF, *pron. or a.*; pl. SELVES (selvz). *Self* is used to certain pronouns to express emphasis or distinction, as thou, thyself. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, as a man's *self*; same; of one's own person.
SELF-ABASEMENT, *n.* Humiliation from shame or guilt, or conscious inferiority.
SELF-AB-HORRENCENCE, *n.* Abhorrence of self.
SELF-CONCEIT (kon-seet'), *n.* A high opinion of one's self. See EGOTISM.
SELF-DENIAL, *n.* The denial of personal gratification; the denial of one's self.
SELF-ESTEEM, *n.* Good opinion of one's self.
SELF-EVIDENCE, *n.* Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof.
SELF-EVIDENT, *a.* Evident without proof; that produces certainty or conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.
SELF-EXISTENCE, *n.* Existence by virtue of a being's own nature, independently of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.
SELF-INTEREST, *n.* Private interest; selfishness.
SELFISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely.
SELFISH-LY, *ad.* In a selfish manner; with undue self-love.
SELFISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness. See SELF-LOVE.
SELF-LOVE (Jáv'), *n.* The love of one's self or happiness.—*SYN.* Selfishness.—The term *self-love* is used in a two-fold sense: (1.) It denotes that longing for good or for well-being which actuates the heart of all. (2.) It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires. In this sense it is morally good or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty or opposed to it. *Selfishness* is always voluntary and always wrong, being that regard to our own interests, gratification, &c., which is sought at the expense of others.
SELF-POSSESSION (pos-ah'un or pos-ah-un), *n.* Possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command.
SELF-REPROACH, *n.* Reproach of one's own conscience.
SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* Reliance on one's own righteousness.
SELF-SAME, *a.* The very same; identical.
SELF-SUFFICIENT (shah'tent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's own powers or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing.
SELF-WILL, *n.* Disposition to have one's own will, or not to yield to the will or wishes of others; obstinacy.
SELL, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* SOLD.] To transfer property for a consideration in money; to betray.
SELL, *v. i.* To practise selling; to be sold.
SELLER, *n.* One who sells.
SELVEDGE, *n.* The edge of cloth where it SELVAGE, *is* closed by complicating the threads; a woven border of close work.
SELVES (selvz), *pl.* of SELF.
SEMA-PHORE, *n.* A telegraph by signals to the eye.
SEMBLANCE, *n.* Likeness; appearance; resemblance; show.
SEMEN, *n.* [*L.*] Seed, particularly of animals.
SEMI-ESTER, *n.* A period or term of six months.
SEMI, used in compound words, signifies half.
SEMI-ANNUAL (anyt-ál), *a.* Half-yearly.
SEMI-ANNUALLY, *ad.* Every half-year.
SEMI-ANNUAL-LIKE, *a.* Having the figure of a half ring or half circle; that is, half round.
SEMI-BREVE, *n.* A note in music of two minims.
SEMI-CHORUS, *n.* A short chorus, or a chorus which is performed by a few persons.
SEMI-CIRCLE (sem'e-sir-kul), *n.* The half of a circle.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; VŦCIOUS.—S AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

SEM-I-CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a half circle.
 SEM'I-CO-LON, *n.* A point marked thus (;), denoting a pause in reading or speaking of less duration than a colon, or double the duration of a comma.
 SEM-I-DI-AM'E-TER, *n.* The half of a diameter; distance from centre to circumference or periphery; radius.
 SEM-I-DI-APH'AN-OUS (-di-äfan-us), *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.
 SEM-I-LU'NAR, *a.* Resembling in form a hal moon.
 SEM'I-MÉT-AL (-mët-tl), *n.* A metal not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, cobalt, manganese, and others.
 SEM'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to seed; radical; rudimental; original.
 SEM'I-NA-RY, *n.* A place of education; any school, college, &c., in which youth are taught the seeds or elements of learning; a seed-plot.
 SEM'I-NA-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.
 SEM-I-NATE, *v. t.* To sow; to propagate.
 SEM-I-NATION, *n.* Act of sowing; in botany, the natural dispersion of seed.
 SE-MI-OL-O-GY, *n.* That part of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases.
 SEM'IQUA-VER, *n.* Note of half a quaver.
 SEM'I-TONE, *n.* Half a tone in music; the smallest interval admitted in modern music.
 SEM-I-TON'IO, *a.* Consisting of half a tone.
 SEM'I-VO-CAL, *a.* Having an imperfect sound; pertaining to a semivowel.
 SEM'I-VOW-EL, *n.* A consonant sounded imperfectly, or with an articulation that may be prolonged, as *f, l, m, n, r, s*.
 SEM-PI-TER'NAL (13), *a.* Everlasting; endless.
 SEM-PI-TER'NITY, *n.* Future, endless duration.
 SEMP'STER (sem-stër), *n. fem.* SEMP'ERASSA. One who works with a needle or sews.
 SEN'A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or containing six.
 SEN'ATE, *n.* Primarily, a council of elders; an organized assembly or body of men bearing a chief part in government; in the United States, the higher branch or upper house of Legislature.
 SEN'ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which the senate meets; a place of public council.
 SEN'A-TOR, *n.* The member of a senate.
 SEN'A-TORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting senators or a senate; grave; dignified; entitled to elect a senator.
 SEN'A-TORIAL-LY, *ad.* With dignity; in the manner of a senate.
 SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a senator.
 SEND, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* SENT.] To impel or drive by force to a distance; to cause to go or pass from one place to another; to cause to be conveyed; to diffuse.—*SYN.* To throw; cast; despatch.
 SEND, *v. t.* To despatch an agent or messenger for some purpose, as we sent to inquire.
 SENDER, *n.* One who sends or transmits.
 SEN-ES-CENCE, *n.* A growing old; decay by age.
 SEN-ES-CHAL (sen'e-shal), *n.* An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward.
 SEN'ILE, *a.* Belonging to old age.
 SEN-IL'I-TY, *n.* Old age.
 SEN'IOR (sen'yur), *a.* Older in age; older in office.
 SEN'IOR, *n.* One older in years or in office; one who has superiority or precedence; one in the fourth year of his course in an American college.
 SEN-IO'R-I-TY (sen-yör'e-ty), *n.* Priority of birth or office; superior age.
 SEN'NA, *n.* The leaves of the Cassia, used as a cathartic.
 SEN'NIGHT (sen'nit), *n.* The space of seven nights and days; a week.
 SEN'SATE, *a.* Perceived by the senses.

SEN-SATION (sen-sä'shun), *n.* The subjective feeling of the mind when simply acted upon by one of the organs of sense; feeling awakened by immaterial objects, as sensations of awe in the Divine presence; state of excited interest, as "the book will excite a sensation."—*SYN.* Perception. The smell of a rose produces a sensation; if that smell is referred to the external object which occasioned it, a perception is produced.
 SENSE, *n.* Literally, feeling; hence, the feelings experienced through certain organs of the body; power of sensation; sensibility; sound judgment; moral perception; meaning; import.—*SYN.* Understanding; reason. Sense is the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states. Understanding is the logical faculty, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions. Reason is the power of apprehending those fundamental principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction.
 SENSELESS, *a.* Incapable of sensation; contrary to reason or sound judgment; silly; stupid.
 SENSELESS-LY, *ad.* Without sense; foolishly.
 SENSELESS-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.
 SEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of impressions; acuteness of perceptions; delicacy of feeling; that quality of a thing which renders it easily affected, as the sensibility of a balance or a thermometer.
 SEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of sensation; sensitive; susceptible; delicate; perceptible by the senses or the mind, as *sensible heat*; having good sense; easily moved or affected.—*SYN.* Intelligent.—We call a man *sensible* whose conduct is governed by sound judgment; we call one *intelligent* who is quick in discriminating readily and nicely in respect to difficult and important distinctions. The sphere of the *sensible* man lies in practical matters; of the *intelligent* man, in intellectual subjects.
 SEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of perception; sensibility; susceptibility; intelligence; good sense.
 SEN'SI-BLY, *ad.* Perceptibly; with good sense.
 SEN-SI-FIC, *a.* Producing sensation.
 SEN'SI-TIVE, *a.* Having sense or feeling; having acute sensibility; susceptible of organic affections from external things, as the sensitive plant; affecting the senses; depending on the senses; having feelings easily excited.
 SEN'SI-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.
 SEN-SI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being sensitive, or of having quick, acute sensibility.
 SEN-SO'R-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium.
 SEN-SO'R-I-UM, *n.* The seat of sense and perception.
 SEN'SO-RY, *n.* tion, supposed to be the brain; organ of sense.
 SEN'SU-AL (sen'shu-al), *a.* Pertaining to the senses; depending on or derived from the senses, as *sensual appetites*, *sensual pleasure*; carnal, not spiritual; devoted to the gratification of sense; lewd; luxurious.
 SEN'SU-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or relics of sensations; a state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.
 SEN'SU-AL-IST (sen'shu-al), *n.* One devoted to sensual gratifications.
 SEN-SU-AL-I-TY, *n.* Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal pleasures.
 SEN-SU-AL-I-ZATION (sen-shu-al-e-zä'shun), *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.
 SEN'SU-AL-IZE (sen'shu-al-ize), *v. t.* To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications or pleasures.
 SEN'SU-AL-LY, *ad.* In a sensual manner.
 SEN'SU-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to sense; connected with sensible objects.

s. p. l. long — s. s. s. s. short — CARE, FAR, LAST, FALL, WHIT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

SENTENCE, *n.* *literally*, an expression of thought; *metaphorically*, a judgment or decision of the understanding; *technically*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a decision that condemns; an opinion; an axiom; in grammar, as much of a discourse as contains a complete sense or thought, followed by a full pause.

SENTENCE, *v. t.* To pass judgment on; to condemn, to condemn.

SENTENTIAL (*sen'shul*), *a.* Pertaining to a sentence or sentences.

SENTENTIALITY (*sen'shul*), *a.* Short and pithy; energetic; abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims.

SENTENTIALLY, *ad.* In short, expressive sentences; with energetic brevity.

SENTENTIUMNESS, *n.* Pithiness; conciseness.

SENTIENT (*sen'shent*), *a.* Having the faculty of perception.

SENTIENT, *n.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception.

SENTIMENT, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; a direction or tendency of thought given by some passion or disposition of mind, as the sentiment of fear or of hope. *SYN.* Opinion; feeling.

An opinion is an intellectual judgment in respect to every kind of truth. Feeling describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentient and emotional powers. Sentiment (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting settled opinions or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. Hence it is more appropriate to speak of our religious sentiments than opinions, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings.

SENTIMENTAL, *a.* Abounding in sentiment.

See Romantic. Sentimental usually describes an error or excess of the sensibilities; romantic, of the imagination. The votary of the mere gross indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement; the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment, and acting out the creations which he has made. One who is sentimental is apt to be laughed at; one who is romantic frequently falls into error.

SENTIMENTALISM, *n.* Affectation of exquisite feeling or sensibility; sentimentality.

SENTIMENTALIST, *n.* One who affects fine feelings or exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENTALITY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or sensibility.

SENTIMENTALLY, *ad.* With feeling or sensibility.

SENTINEL, *n.* A soldier on guard.

SENTINEL, *n.* A sentinel; a soldier on guard; guard; watch.

SENTINEL-BOX, *n.* A shelter for a sentinel.

SEPTAL, *n.* In botany, a distinct part of that sort of calyx which is called the perianth.

SEPTA-BILITY, *n.* The quality of admitting separation.

SEPTA-BLE, *a.* That may be separated.

SEPA-RATE, *v. t.* To part or disunite in almost any manner things before joined, or that otherwise would be joined, as the chaff from the wheat; to set apart from others for a particular purpose. — *SYN.* To part; disunite; sever; disjoin; divide; disconnect.

SEPA-RATE, *v. i.* To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to cleave; to open.

SEPA-RATE, *a.* Divided from the rest or from something; disunited; disconnected; unconnected; distinct; used of things that have or that have not been connected.

SEPA-RATELY, *ad.* Singly; distinctly; apart.

SEPA-RATENESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEPA-RATION, *n.* The act of separating or dis-

uniting; disjunction; the state of being separate; disconnection; the operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

SEPA-RATISM, *n.* Disposition to separate, particularly from a church; the principles of Separatists.

SEPA-RATIST, *n.* One that withdraws from an established church. — *SYN.* A seceder; a dissenter; a schismatic.

SEPA-RATOR, *n.* One who disjoins.

SEPA-RA-TORY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SE-PAWN, *n.* Meal of maize boiled in water for food; hasty-pudding.

SEPIA, *n.* The scientific name of the cuttle-fish; a pigment prepared from the ink of the sepia or cuttle-fish.

SEPIUM, *n.* The porous internal shell of sepia.

SEPOY, *n.* A native of India in the military service of Europeans.

SEPT, *n.* A clan, race, or family proceeding from a common progenitor; used in Irish history.

SEPT-AN-GU-LAR (*ang'-gu-lar*), *a.* Having seven angles.

SEP-TEMBER, *n.* The ninth month of the year, or the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.

SEP-TEMBER, *n.* pl. *SEPTEMBERS* or *SEPTEMBERS*. One of the seven planets, in ancient Rome.

SEP-TEMBER-TIE, *a.* Divided into seven parts.

SEPTEN-ARY, *n.* The number seven; a consisting of seven.

SEP-TEN-NIAL, *a.* Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEP-TEN-NIAL-LY, *ad.* Once in seven years.

SEP-TENTE-ON, *n.* The north; northern region.

SEP-TENTRION-AL, *a.* Northern; pertaining to the north.

SEPTIC, *a.* Having power to promote putrefaction.

SEPTIC-AL, *a.* f. action.

SEPTI-LATER-AL, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEPTI-LION, *n.* A number expressed by a unit, followed by 43 ciphers in Britain, and 24 in France.

SEI-TU-AG-E NA-RY (*se'-tu-na-ry*), *n.* A person seventy years old.

SEPTU-AG-E NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTU-A-GESTI-MAL, *n.* The third Sunday before Lent; seventy days before Easter.

SEPTU-A-GESTI-MAL, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEPTU-A-GINT, *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of seventy, or, rather, seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTU-A-GINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint.

SEPTUM, *n.* pl. *SEPTA*. [L.] A partition that separates the cells of fruit or two adjacent cavities.

SEPTU-PLE, *a.* Seven-fold.

SEPUL-CHRE, *n.* A place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. — *SYN.* A grave; tomb.

SEPUL-CHRE, *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

SE-PUL-CHRAL, *a.* Relating to burial, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

SEPUL-TURE, *n.* The act of burying or of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave. — *SYN.* Burial; interment.

SE-QUACIOUS (*se-kw'shous*), *a.* Following; attendant.

SEQUEL, *n.* A succeeding part; that which follows; consequence interred; event.

SEQUENCE, *n.* A following or that which follows; order of succession; consequence; series.

SEQUENT, *a.* Following; succeeding.

SE-QUESTER, *v. t.* To separate for a time; to take possession of some property of another; to put aside; to remove.

SE-QUESTER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

SE-QUESTRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered.

DÔVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—S AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

SE-QUESTRATE, *v. t.* To sequester.

SE-QUESTRATION, *n.* A separation or setting apart; the act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to a different person; the act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, profits, &c., satisfy a demand; the act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state; separation; retirement.

SE-QUEST-RÁTOR, *n.* One who sequesters or to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed. [about 9s. in value.]

SE-QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and Turkey.
SE-RÁGLIO (se-rá'yo), *n.* The palace of the Turkish sultan, in which are kept the females of the harem.

SER'APH (sér'af), *n.*; *pl.* SER'AP-IM. An angel of the highest order.

SE-RAPHIC (se-ráfik), *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angelic; sublime; pure.

SER'APH-IM (sím), *n.* [Héb.] *pl.* of SER'APH.

SER'APH-INE (-feen), } *n.* A keyed wind instru-
SER'APH-NA (-fó'na), } ment of music with
metallic reeds.

SER-ASKIER, *n.* Generalissimo; the Turkish minister of war.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written *sar*.

SER-E-NÁDE, *n.* A musical entertainment at night. [music.]

SER-E-NÁDE, *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal
SE-RENE, *a.* Clear; calm; undisturbed; a title
given to several princes and magistrates in Eu-
rope. [unruffled temper.]

SE-RENELY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; coolly; with
SE-RENESS, } *n.* State of being serene; clear-
SE-REN-ITY, } ness; calmness; undisturbed
state.

SERF (13), *n.* One in servitude, usually attached to the soil.—*Syn.* Slave.—A slave is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way; a *serf* is usually one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil.

SERFDOM (serfdum), *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

SERGE, *n.* A thin, woollen twilled stuff.

SERGEAN-CY (sar'jen-sy), *n.* The office of a ser-
geant at law.

SERGEANT (sar'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer; a lawyer of high rank; a title sometimes given to the king's servants, as sergeant-surgeon.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, *n.* In legislative bodies, an officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offences.

SERGEANT-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a series.

SERIALS, *n. pl.* Writing commenced in one num-
ber of a periodical and continued in others.

SER-I'ATIM. [L.] In regular order.

SER-Í-CEOUS (-rísh'us), *a.* Consisting of silk; silky.

SER-Í-ES (sér'e-éz), *n.* [L.] A connected order or succession of things; sequence; chain; in mathe-
matics, a number of terms in succession, increas-
ing or diminishing according to a certain law.

SER-ÍO-COM'ÍC, *a.* Having a mixture of serious-
ness and sport.

SER-Í-OUS, *a.* Grave in manner or disposition; not gay or volatile; really intending what is said; in earnest; particularly attentive to religious concerns; important; weighty.—*Syn.* So-
lemn; sober; earnest; grave, which see.

SER-Í-OUS-LY, *ad.* Gravely; solemnly; in ear-
nest; in an important degree.

SER-Í-OUS-NESS, *n.* Gravity; serenity; earnest
attention, particularly to religious concerns.

SERJEANT, *n.* Sergeant-at-law, the highest de-
gree in common law under that of judge. See
SERJEANT.

SERMON, *n.* A discourse on a religious subject,
delivered in public by a licensed clergyman.

SERMON-IZE, *v. t.* To preach; to make sermons.

SERMON-ÍZ-ER, *n.* One who composes sermons.

SE-ROON', *n.* A bale or package in skins.

SE-ROSI-TY, *n.* A fluid from the coagulated se-
rum of the blood.

SER'OUS, *a.* Consisting of or like serum.

SER'PENT (13), *n.* The name of a class of reptiles
with extremely elongated bodies, and without
feet, and which move by means of the folds which
they form when in contact with the ground; a
snake; a constellation; a subtle or malicious
person; a wind instrument of music.

SER'PENT-INE, *a.* Winding or turning one way
and another, as a serpent; spiral; twisted; re-
sembling a serpent.

SER'PENT-INE, *n.* A species of magnesian rock,
usually green, with shades and spots resembling
a serpent's skin.

SER'PENT-IZE, *v. t.* To wind like a serpent.

SER-PÍG-I-NOUS, *a.* Affected with serpig.

SER-PÍGO, *n.* A kind of tetter; ring-worm.

SER'EATE, } *a.* Like a saw; jagged; notched.

SER'EÁ-TED, } *a.* Like a saw; jagged; notched.

SER'EÁ-TURE, *n.* An indenting in the edge like
a saw.

SER'UM, *n.* The thin, transparent part of the
blood or of milk.

SER'VAL (13), *n.* An African carnivorous animal
of the cat genus.

SERV'ANT, *n.* One who serves; the correlative
of master; one who is employed to wait on an-
other; one in subjection to another; a slave; a
bondman; a word of civility, as your obedient
servant.—*Syn.* Serf; menial; drudge.

SERVE, *v. t.* To work for and obey; to perform
official duties to; to act as the minister of; to
supply with food; to obey; to be sufficient to or
to promote, as to serve one's purpose; to answer
the purpose of; to treat; to requite; to apply, as
the guns were well served.

SERVE, *v. t.* To be a servant; to perform duties,
as in the army, navy, or any office; to answer; to
be sufficient for a purpose; to suit.

SERV'ICE, *n.* In a general sense, labour of any
kind in obedience to a superior, in pursuance of
duty, or for the benefit of another; the business,
office, attendance, duty, or condition of a servant;
official duties of any kind, particularly military
duty; use; purpose; advantage conferred; pro-
fession of respect; worship; special official duty
of a clergyman, as funeral service; a set or num-
ber of vessels ordinarily used at table, as a service
of plate.

SERVICE-BOOK, *n.* A missal or prayer-book.

SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* Useful; affording benefit.

SERVICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being
serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any
kind.

SERV'ILE (sér'íl), *a.* Such as pertains to a ser-
vant or slave; slavish; dependent; cringing.

SERV'ILE-LY, *ad.* In a servile manner; with
base deference to another; slavishly; meanly;
abjectly.

SERV'ILE-NESS, } *n.* Slavishness; mean submis-
SER-VÍL-Í-TY, } siveness; obsequiousness.

SERVÍ-TOR, *n.* A servant; an adherent; in the
University of Oxford, a student who receives aid in
part for his maintenance and learning; at Cam-
bridge, a sizar.

SERVÍ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of servitor.

SERVÍ-TUDE, *n.* The condition of a slave; a state
of involuntary subjection to a master.—*Syn.*
Slavery; bondage.

SÉSA-ME, } *n.* An oily grain; a plant from
SÉSA-MUM, } which oil is expressed.

SÉS-QUIPÉ-DAL, *a.* Containing a foot and a half.
Sesqui, in composition, signifies one and a half, or
indicates the ratio of one and a half to one.

SÉS-S, *n.* A rate or tax.

SÉSSÍLE (sés'síl), *a.* Sitting close on the stem, as
a leaf.

SÉSSÍON (sés'h'un), *n.* A sitting or being placed,
the actual sitting of a court, council, or Legisla-
ture; the time, space, or term during which a

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'GIOUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; OH AS SH, THIS.

SHACKLES (shak'ls), *n. pl.* Fetters; handcuffs, &c.

SHAD, *n. sing. or pl.* A large river-fish highly prized for food.

SHADE, *n.* Interception of light, or the obscurity caused by such interception; that which intercepts light or heat; a screen; degree of light; the soul after death, regarded by the ancients as dimly visible to the sight; a very minute difference.

SHADE, *v. t.* To cover from light; to shelter; to hide; to obscure; to produce gradation of colour.

SHADES (shâdz), *n. pl.* The lower region or place of the dead; hence, deep obscurity; darkness.

SHADI-NESS, *n.* State of being shady.

SHADING, *n.* The act or process of making a shade; arrangement of shades.

SHADOW (shâd'ô), *n.* Shade with defined limits, representing the form of a thing; obscurity; shelter; faint representation; type.

SHADOW (shâd'ô), *v. t.* To shade; to represent faintly or typically; to conceal; to protect; to hide; to screen.

SHADOW-ING, *n.* Gradation of light and colour.

SHADOW-LESS, *a.* Having no shadow.

SHADOW-Y, *a.* Full of shade; faintly representative; typical; unreal.

SHADY, *a.* Overspread with shade; sheltered.

SHAFT (ô), *n.* An arrow; a missile weapon; straight part of a column; passage for descent into a mine; the thills of a chaise; the handle of a weapon; a long axis in machinery.

SHAG, *n.* Rough hair-cloth; coarse hair or nap.

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.

SHAG, *v. t.* To make hairy or rough; to deform.

SHAGGED, *a.* Hairy; rough with long hair or

SHAGGY, *a.* wool; rough; rugged.

SHAGGED-NESS, *n.*

SHAGGI-NESS, *n.* State of being shaggy.

SHA-GREEN, *n.* A kind of leather, prepared from the skin of horses, mules, &c., and grained.

SHAH (shâ), *n.* A Mohammedan word signifying king.

SHAKE, *v. t. or v. i.* [*pret.* SHOOK; *pp.* SHAKEN.] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly to and fro; to make to totter or tremble; to agitate; to move from firmness; to cause to waver.

SHAKE, *v. i.* To be agitated with vibrations; to tremble; to quake; to shiver.

SHAKE, *n.* Vibratory motion; concussion; agitation; a shivering; a motion of hands clasped; in music, a trill.

SHAKER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes; the name given to a sect of Christians, so called from the agitations in dancing which characterize their worship.

SHAK'O, *n.* A military cap.

SHAKY, *a.* A term applied to timber when full of cracks or clefts.

SHALE, *n.* A shell; a species of slaty or indurated clay.

SHALL, an auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense, as *I shall go*. In the second and third persons, shall implies promise, command, or determination, and the simple future is formed by will in those persons.

SHAL-LOON, *n.* A slight woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, *n.* A large boat with two masts.

SHALLOW (shâl'lô), *a.* Not deep; shoal; not intellectually deep; superficial; silly; weak in intellect.

SHALLOW (shâl'lô), *n.* Any place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a sand-bank.

SHALLOW (shâl'lô), *v. t.* To make shallow.

[Rare.]

SHALLOW-NESS, *n.* Want of depth; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; superficialness; emptiness.

SHA-LOTE, *n.* A bulbous plant resembling the garlic.

SHALZ, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

SHAM, *n.* That which is calculated or intended to raise undue expectation, or which deceives expectation; pretence; imposture; trick.

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended.

SHAM, *v. t.* To deceive expectation; to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud; to trick; to cheat; *v. i.* to make false pretences.

SHAMBLE, *v. t.* To walk awkwardly, as if the knees were weak.

SHAMBLES (shâm'bls), *n. pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market.

SHAMBLING, *n.* A shuffling, awkward gait.

SHAME, *n.* The feeling excited by the consciousness or exposure of something mean, degrading, or injurious to reputation; that which causes or tends to cause shame.—*SYN.* Reproach; ignominy; disgrace.

SHAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confound; to disgrace; to mock.

SHAMEFACED (-fâste), *a.* Bashful; easily put out of countenance; sheepish.

SHAMEFUL, *a.* That brings shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation; indecent.—*SYN.* Scandalous; disgraceful; reproachful.

SHAMEFUL-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully, infamously; with indignity or indecency.

SHAMEFUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness.

SHAMELESS, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.

SHAMELESS-LY, *ad.* Without shame; impudently; done without shame.

SHAMELESS-NESS, *n.* Want of shame.

SHAM'NY. See CHAMOIS.

SHAM-POO, *v. t.* To rub or knead the body after a hot bath; to rub and cleanse the hair and beard.

SHAM-POO'ING, *n.* The act of rubbing or percuting the body and flexing the joints after a hot bath; the rubbing and cleansing of the hair or beard.

SHAM-ROCK, *n.* A three-leaved plant; the wood-sorrel; the national emblem of Ireland.

SHANK (ô), *n.* The bone of the leg, or the joint from the knee to the ankle; long part of a tool.

SHANK BEER. See SCHENK BEER.

SHANTY, *n.* A rude hut or mean dwelling.

SHAPE, *v. t.* [*pret.* SHAPED; *pp.* SHAPED OR SHAPEN.] To mould or make into a particular form; to give figure to; to form; to fashion; to adjust; to direct; to image.

SHAPE, *n.* External form or figure; pattern, form.

SHAPELESS, *a.* Wanting regular form; amorphous.

SHAPELESS-NESS, *n.* Want of regular form.

SHAPE'LY, *a.* Having a regular shape; well formed; symmetrical.

SHARD, *n.* Literally, something shared or broken off; a piece or fragment, as of a broken vessel; the shell of an egg or of a snail; the sheath of the wings of insects; a strait; a fish.

SHARDBORNE, *a.* Borne on sharded wings, like those of a beetle.

SHARDED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

SHARE (ô), *n.* A part or portion of a thing in which a number are concerned in common; the part pertaining to each individual; the blade or cutting iron of a plough. To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned.

SHARE, *v. t.* To divide; to part among several; to partake or be concerned in with others; *v. i.* to have part.

SHAREHOLD-ER, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

SHARER, *n.* One who shares; a partaker.

SHARK, *n.* A large, voracious, cartilaginous fish of numerous genera; a rapacious artful fellow.

SHARK, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to live by shifts; *v. i.* to pick up slyly or in small quantities.

SHARKER, *n.* One that lives by sharking.

SHARP, *n.* In music, an acute sound; a note artificially raised; a semitone, or the character which directs the note to be thus elevated.

*s. s. &c., long.—l. s. &c., short.—*CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

- SHARP**, *a.* Having a thin edge or fine point; forming an acute or very small angle, as a *sharp roof*; acute of mind; of quick or nice perception, as a *sharp eye*; affecting an organ of sense as if by fine points, as *sharp vinegar*, *sharp note or tone*, *sharp flash of lightning*; keen; severe; fierce; painful; close or keen in bargaining; biting; piercing.—*SYN.* Keen; acute.
- SHARP**, *v. t.* To sharpen; to make keen; *v. i.* to grow sharp; to play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.
- SHARPEN** (shârp'n), *v. t.* To make sharp; to give a keen edge to a thing; to point; to make acute; to make more eager, active, quick, acute, pungent, keen, shrill, acid, &c.
- SHARPEU**, *n.* A trickish fellow; a shrewd man in making bargains. See **SWINDLER**.
- SHARPLY**, *ad.* Keenly; severely; painfully.
- SHARPNESS**, *n.* The quality of being sharp; keenness; acuteness; severity.
- SHARP-SET**, *a.* Very hungry; eager in desire.
- SHARP-SHOOTER**, *n.* A skillful marksman.
- SHARP-SIGHT-ED** (shâ-ted), *a.* Having acute sight or discernment.
- SHARP-WIT-ED**, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.
- SHASTER**, *n.* A sacred book among the Hindoos, containing the dogmas of the religion of the Brahmins.
- SHATTER**, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to rend by violence into fragments; to rive into splinters; to disorder; *v. i.* to be broken in fragments.
- SHATTERS**, *n. pl.* Broken pieces; fragments, as to rend into *shatters*.
- SHATTER-Y**, *a.* Easily broken or dashed to pieces.
- SHAVE**, *v. t.* [*pret.* SHAVED; *pp.* SHAVED, SHAVEN.] To cut or pare off something from a surface with an edged instrument; to pare off the surface, or to cut off, in thin slices; to pass or skim along the surface; to oppress by extortion; to fleece. To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount; [*a low phrase.*]
- SHAVE**, *n.* A blade with two handles for shaving wood, called also a *drawing-knife*.
- SHAVE-LING**, *n.* A man shaved; a religious.
- SHAVEN**, *n.* One who shaves; one that fleeces; a sharp dealer; a boy or young man.
- SHAVING**, *n.* The act of paring the surface or from a surface; a thin slice pared off with a shave.
- SHAW**, *n.* A thicket or grove.
- SHAWL**, *n.* A large cloth used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
- SHAWM**, *n.* A hautboy or cornet.
- SHE**, *pronoun personal of the feminine gender.* A substitute for the name of a female and of the feminine gender.
- SHEAF** (sheef), *n.; pl.* **SHEAVES.** A small bundle of grain in the stalk; any similar bundle.
- SHEAF**, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf.
- SHEALING**, *n.* A Scotch hut.
- SHEAR** (sheer), *v. t.* [*pret.* SHEARED; *pp.* SHEARED or SHORN.] To cut with shears; generally, to cut or separate something from the surface, as wool from sheep or the nap from cloth; to clip.
- SHEARER**, *n.* One that shears.
- SHEARS** (sheerz), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades and bevel edge, movable on a pin; other instruments consisting of two blades, the edges of which pass each other for cutting, are also called *shears*.
- SHEAR-STEEL**, *n.* Steel prepared by a peculiar process for making shears, scythes, &c.
- SHEAR-WATER**, *n.* The name of several species of sea-birds. [*bird.*]
- SHEATH** (sheeth), *n.* A case for covering; a scabbard.
- SHEATH-ED** (sheeth-ed), *v. t.* To put in a case or scabbard, as to *sheath* a sword; to inclose or cover with a sheath; to cover or line, as to *sheath* a ship with copper; to obtund or blunt. To *sheath* the sword, to make peace.
- SHEATH-ER**, *n.* One that sheathes.
- SHEATH-ING**, *n.* The covering of a ship's bottom, or the materials for such covering.
- SHEATH-LESS**, *a.* Unsheathed; without a sheath.
- SHEATH-Y** (sheeth'y), *a.* Forming a sheath or case.
- SHEAVE** (sheev), *n.* The wheel on which a rope works in a block, yard, mast, &c.
- SHED**, *n.* A slight building for shelter.
- SHED**, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* SHED.] To pour or cause to flow out; to let fall; to spill; to cast off; to scatter; *v. i.* to let fall its parts.
- SHEDDER**, *n.* One who sheds or casts off.
- SHEEN**, *a.* Bright; shining; glittering; showy.
- SHEEN-Y**, *a.* Brightness; splendour.
- SHEEP**, *n. sing.* and *pl.* An animal of the genus *Ovis* bearing wool, and remarkable for timidity and harmlessness; in contempt, a silly fellow.
- SHEEP-FUT**, *n.* A pen or inclosure for sheep.
- SHEEP-FOLD**, *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.
- SHEEP-HOOK**, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold of the ears of sheep.
- SHEEP-ISH**, *a.* Bashful; shamefaced; timorous to excess.
- SHEEPISH-NESS**, *n.* Bashfulness; shamefulness; excessive modesty or diffidence.
- SHEEP'S-EYE** (-i), *n.* A sly, diffident, loving look.
- SHEEP-SHEAR-ER** (-sheer-er), *n.* One that shears sheep.
- SHEEP-SHEAR-ING**, *n.* The act or time of shearing sheep.
- SHEEP-SKIN**, *n.* The skin of a sheep.
- SHEEP-WALK**, *n.* Pasture for sheep.
- SHEER**, *a.* Clear; pure; unmingled; real.
- SHEER**, *ad.* Clean; quite; at once.
- SHEER**, *v. i.* In seamen's language, to deviate from a course; to slip or move aside.
- SHEER**, *n.* The curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.
- SHEERS** (sheers), *n. pl.* An engine formed of two or more poles to raise great weights.
- SHEET**, *n.* A large cloth used as a part of bed furniture next to the body; a piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer; any thing expanded, as a *sheet of water*, a *sheet of metal*.
- SHEET-AN-CHOR** (-ank-ur), *n.* The chief anchor; chief support; the last resource for safety.
- SHEETING**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.
- SHEETS**, *n. pl.* A book or pamphlet; ropes at the lower corners of a sail; improperly used for the sails themselves.
- SHEIK** (shake), *n.* One that has the care of a mosque; the chief of a tribe of Arabs.
- SHEKEL** (shék'kl), *n.* [*Heb.*] A Jewish coin, value about 2s. 6d.; a weight = 1 oz. avoird.
- SHE-KIN-SH**, *n.* In Jewish history, the miraculous effulgence or visible symbol of the divine glory, which dwelt chiefly in the tabernacle and the temple; the divine presence resting like a cloud over the mercy-seat, between the cherubim.
- SHEL-DRAKE**, *n.* An elegant species of wild duck.
- SHELF**, *n.; pl.* **SHELVES** (shelvz). A board supported in a horizontal position to lay things on; a sand-bank or rock immediately under water.
- SHELFY**, *a.* Full of shelves or rocks and shoals.
- SHELL**, *n.* A hard covering of certain fruits and animals, as the shell of a nut; superficial part; outer coat, as of an egg; an instrument of music; the outer part of a house unfinished; a bomb.
- SHELL**, *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell, as to *shell* nuts; to separate from the ear, as to *shell* corn; to attack with bomb-shells; *v. i.* to fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to be disengaged from the husk.
- SHELL-LAC**, *n.* The resin lac spread upon thin plates after being melted and strained.
- SHELL-FISH**, *n.* Any fish covered with a shell, particularly a testaceous mollusk, as oysters, clams, &c.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÜLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—SHEK; 6 AS 3; 3 AS 3; CH AS SE; WHIL.

SHELL-MÄRL, n. A deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass.

SHELL-WORK, n. Work composed of shells or adorned with them.

SHELLY, a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, n. That which covers and protects; the state of being covered and protected; protection; a protector.

SHELTER, v. t. To cover or protect from something that would injure or annoy; to defend; to cover from notice; v. i. to take shelter.

SHELTER-LESS, a. Destitute of shelter or protection; exposed without cover.

SHELTIE (shel'ty), n. A small but strong horse, so called in Scotland; a Shetland pony.

SHELVE, v. i. To incline; to be sloping.

SHELVY, a. Abounding with sand-banks or rocks; shelly.

SHE-MITIC, a. Pertaining to Shem, son of Noah, as the Shemitic languages.

SHEOL, n. [Heb.] The place of departed spirits; Hades.

SHEPHERD, n. One that tends and guards sheep; a swain; a rural lover.

SHEPHERD-ESS, n. A female that has the care of sheep.

SHEPHERD'S CROOK, n. A staff armed with a blunt iron hook for catching sheep by the legs.

SHERBET (13), n. A liquor, chiefly of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

SHERD, n. A fragment; usually shard.

SHERIFF, n. The chief officer in a county to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

SHERIFF-AL-TY, } n. The office or jurisdiction

SHERIFF-DOM, } of a sheriff.

SHERRY, n. A Spanish wine, from Xeres, in Spain.

SHEW. See SNOW.

SHEW-BREAD, n. The twelve loaves placed over Sabbath on the table of the sanctuary.

SHIBBO-LETH, n. [Heb.] A word, which was made the test to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites (Judges, xii.); hence, the criterion of a party.

SHIELD (sheeld), n. A broad disk or piece of defensive armour, held before the body as a protection against arrows, &c.; defense; shelter; protection.

SHIELD (sheeld), v. t. To cover, as with a shield; to protect; to defend from danger.

SHIELD-LESS, a. Destitute of a shield; defenceless.

SHIELING. See SHWALING.

SHIFT, v. t. To change; to alter; to transfer from one place or position to another; to change, as clothes.

SHIFT, v. i. To move; to change place or position; to change; to move from one expedient to another.

SHIFT, n. A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient resorted to in difficulty; an evasion; in a bad sense, mean refuge; last resource; a woman's under garment; a chemise.

SHIFTER, n. One that shifts or plays tricks.

SHIFTLESS, a. Not employing proper expedients to get a living; destitute of expedients.

SHIFTLESS-NESS, n. State of being shiftless.

SHIL-LÄLY, } n. An oaken sapling or ougdal in

SHIL-LÄLAH, } Ireland.

SHILLING, n. A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence, the twentieth part of a pound.

SHIMMER, v. i. To gleam; to glisten.

SHINE, n. The fore part of the leg above the foot.

SHINE, v. i. [pret. and pp. SHINED or SHONE.] To emit rays of light; to give light steadily, as the sun shines; to be bright or glossy; to be bright figuratively; to be conspicuous; to exhibit animation or talent.

SHINE, n. Brightness; clearness of the sun, as rain or shine.

SHINER, n. A small fresh-water fish of the minnow kind.

SHINGULE (shing'gl), n. A thin board, sawed or rived, for covering the roofs of buildings; round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts.

SHINGULE, v. t. To cover with shingles, as to shingle a roof.

SHINGULES, (shing'gls), n. pl. A kind of letter or herpes.

SHINGLING, n. The act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

SHIN'ING, n. Effusion or clearness of light.

SHIN'ING, a. Bright in a high degree; splendid.

—Syn. Brilliant; sparkling.—Shining describes the emission of a strong light from a clear or polished surface; brilliant denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes; sparkling implies a shining intensely from radiant points or sparks by which the eye is dazzled. The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of shining talents is made conspicuous by possessing them; if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them brilliant; if his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is sparkling.

SHIN'ING-NESS, n. Brightness; splendour.

SHINY, a. Bright; luminous; glittering.

SHIP, n. A square-rigged vessel with three complete masts.

SHIP, v. t. To put on board a ship or vessel of any kind, as to ship goods; to transport in a ship; to engage to serve on board a ship, as to ship seamen; to receive on board a vessel, as to ship a sea; to fix in its place, as to ship the tiller; v. i. to engage for service on board of a ship.

SHIPBOARD, ad. On board of a ship.

SHIP-BOY, n. A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP-BROKER, n. One who effects insurances, sales, procures freights, &c., of ships.

SHIP-CHANDLER, n. One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of a ship.

SHIP-HUG-BAND, n. One who attends to the repairs of a ship while in port and otherwise fits her for a voyage.

SHIP-MASTER, n. A master or captain of a merchantman.

SHIPMATE, n. A term applied to one that serves in the same ship with another.

SHIPMENT, n. Act of shipping; articles shipped.

SHIP-MON-KEY (-mun-ny), n. In English History, an imposition formerly charged for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

SHIPPER, n. One who places goods on board a ship for transportation.

SHIP-PING, n. Ships in general.

SHIP-SHAPE, ad. In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage.

SHIP-WORM, n. The teredo; a bivalve that bores into the timbers and lines the inside of the tube with calcareous matter, producing great mischief.

SHIP WRECK (-rëk), n. The destruction of a ship or vessel by violence; destruction.

SHIP WRECK (-rëk), v. t. To destroy a ship by violence, as by dashing on rocks or shoals; to be in a ship when wrecked; to be cast ashore; to destroy.

SHIPWRIGHT (-rite), n. One whose occupation is to construct ships.

SHIRE (sometimes shere, and shir in composition), n. A county; a territorial division under a sheriff.

SHIRK (17), v. t. or v. i. To avoid or get off from; to shirk away.

SHIRK, n. One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks.

A. 3, 4c., long.—1, 2, 3c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TEAR; MARINE, WIND; MOVE.

SHIKKING (shik), *n.* A living by tricks.

SHIKKETS, *a.* Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth.

SHIRT, *n.* A man's garment worn next the body.

SHIRT, *v. t.* To cover with a shirt or to change it.

SHIRTING, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRT, *n.* See SHIRT.

SHIVE, *n.* A slice; a piece; a fragment of flax.

SHIVE, *n.* A little piece; one fragment of many, which any thing is broken; a wheel; blue slate.

SHIVER, *v. t.* To break into small pieces or splinters; to dash to pieces; to cause to shake in the wind, as shiver the top-masts; *v. i.* to fall into small pieces; to quake; to shake, as with cold, fear, &c.; to be affected with a thrilling sensation instead of chilliness.

SHIVERING, *n.* Act of dashing to pieces; a trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIVELY, *a.* Easily broken; not compact.

SHOAL (shoal), *n.* Among miners, a train of metallic stones mixed with rubbish.

SHOAL (shoal), *n.* A crowd or multitude, as of fishes, a shoal; a sand-bank or bar.

SHOAL, *a.* Shallow; not deep.

SHOAL (shoal), *v. t.* To crowd; to assemble in multitudes; to become more shallow.

SHOALNESS, *n.* Shallowness; little depth; the state of abounding in shoals.

SHOALY, *a.* Abounding with shallows.

SHOCK, *n.* See SHOCK.

SHOCK, *n.* A dashing or collision; a sudden agitation either of body or of mind; a pile of sheaves.—*Fig.* Concussion.—A shock is literally a violent shake or agitation; a concussion (from *concussio*) is a shaking of things together. A shock may affect the body or the mind; a concussion properly affects only the body, as a concussion of the brain.

SHOCK, *v. t.* To strike with sudden surprise or terror; to shake by the sudden collision of a body; to collect sheaves into a pile.

SHOCKING, *a.* Striking, or adapted to strike with terror. See DREADFUL.

SHOCKINGLY, *ad.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust; offensively.

SHODDY, *n.* Name of woollen rags cut up and mixed with fresh wool, to be wrought into cheap cloth.

SHOE (shoo), *n.*; pl. *Shoos* (shooz). A covering or protection for the foot of man or beast, or for the runner of a sled; something in the form of a shoe, or answering a purpose analogous to that of a shoe.

SHOE (shoo), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *Shoed*.] To put on shoes; to cover as with a shoe.

SHOE-BLACK, *n.* One that cleans and blacks shoes.

SHOE-BUCKLE (shoo'-bük-kl), *n.* A buckle to fasten shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, *n.* A horn or piece of metal used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe; any thing by which a transaction is facilitated.

SHOEMAKER (shoo'), *n.* One who makes shoes.

SHOER, *n.* One that fits shoes to the feet.

SHOESTRING, *n.* A string or ribbon used

SHOETTE (shoo'ti), for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHOOK, *n.* A bundle of staves.

SHOOT, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *Shot*.] To let fly and drive with force; to dart; to strike with any thing shot; to push out; to emit; to pass through swiftly; to kill by shooting.

SHOOT, *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging or sending with force; to germinate; to bud; to form by shooting, as crystals; to be emitted; to move with velocity; to feel a darting pain, as my temples shoot.

SHOOT, *n.* A sprout or branch; the act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon. [arns.]

SHOOTER, *n.* One that shoots; one who fires

SHOOTING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms or of sending an arrow; sensation of a quick, darting pain; the practice of killing game with fire-arms.

SHOP, *n.* A building for work or for retailing goods. See STORE.

SHOP, *v. t.* To visit shops for buying goods, and chiefly in the participle.

SHOP-BOARD, *n.* A bench on which work is done.

SHOP-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who retails goods.

SHOP-LIFT-ER, *n.* One who steals from a shop.

SHOP-LIFT-ING, *n.* Theft from a shop; larceny.

SHOP-MAN, *n.* One who serves in a shop; a petty trader.

SHOPPING, *n.* The act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHORE, *n.* A prop; a buttress; a support; coast or land adjacent to the sea or a lake.

SHORE, *v. t.* To prop or support by props.

SHORELESS, *a.* Having no shore; unlimited.

SHORELING, *n.* The skin of a living sheep, *SHORLING*, } shorn.

SHOEL, *n.* A silicious mineral of a black colour, usually occurring in prismatic crystals.

SHORT, *a.* Not long; not extended in time; repeated at short intervals, as short breath; not reaching the point demanded or desired, as a quantity short of our expectations; deficient; imperfect; future, narrow; brittle; abrupt; pointed; petulant; severe.

SHORT, *n.* A summary account.

SHORT-BREATHED (-bréth), *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORTCOM-ING (-kum-ming), *n.* A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount; a failure of full performance, as of duty.

SHORTEEN (shört'n), *v. t.* To make shorter; to curtail; to contract or lessen; to make paste short or friable with butter, lard, &c.; *v. i.* to become short or shorter; to contract.

SHORTEEN-ING (shört'n-ing), *n.* Act of contracting; something to make paste brittle.

SHORT-HAND, *n.* A compendious method of writing by substituting characters or symbols for words; stenography.

SHORT-LIVED, *a.* Not living long; being of short continuance.

SHORTLY, *ad.* Quickly; briefly; soon.

SHORTNER, *n.* He or that which shortens.

SHORTNESS, *n.* The quality of being short in space or time; brevity; conciseness; want of reach or the power of retention; imperfection.

SHORTS, *n. pl.* Bran and coarse part of meal.

SHORT-SIGHT-ED (-site-), *a.* Unable to see far; not able to understand things deep or remote.

SHORT-WAIST-ED (-wäst-ed), *a.* Having a short waist.

SHORT-WIND-ED, *a.* Affected with short breath.

SHOT, *n.* Act of shooting; a bullet, or ball, or other missile, to be discharged from fire-arms; a marksman, as an excellent shot; the distance to which a shot flies, as within rifle-shot; a reckoning.

SHOTE, *n.* A young or half-grown unfatted hog.

SHOT-FREE, *a.* Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.

SHOT-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by a bullet.

SHOTTEN (shöt'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; shooting into angles; shot out of its socket; dislocated.

SHOUGH (shök), *n.* A shaggy dog.

SHOULD (shood), *pret.* of *SHALL*, but used as an *aux. verb.* Denoting intention or duty. See *OUHT*.

SHOULDER (shölder), *n.* The joint that connects the human arm or the fore leg of a beast with the body.

SHOULDER (shölder), *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust with the shoulder.

DOVE, WOLF, BOYK, RÜLE, BULL; V'CIous.—S AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

SHOULDER-BLADE, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.

SHOULDER-KNOT (-nöt), *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder.

SHOUT, *v. t.* To cry out in joy or triumph.

SHOUT, *n.* A loud exclamation of joy and triumph.

SHOOTING, *n.* The act of giving a shout.

SHOVE, *v. t. or v. i.* To push; to press against; to urge or drive forward; to push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.

SHOVE, *n.* The act of pushing; a push.

SHOVEL (shôv'vl), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth or other loose substances.

SHOVEL (shôv'vl), *v. t.* To take up or throw with a shovel.

SHOVELLER, *n.* A species of spoon-bill.

SHOW (shô), *v. t. or v. i.* [pret. and pp. **SHOWED**, **SHOWN**.] To exhibit to view; to make to see, perceive, or know; to point out; to appear; to have appearance.

SHOW, *n.* Exhibition; appearance; ostentatious display or parade; hypocritical pretence.

SHOW-BREAD (shô-bréd), *n.* Twelve loaves of **SHEW-BREAD**, *n.* bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel, placed weekly on the golden table of the sanctuary.

SHOWER (shô'er), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOWER (shou'er), *n.* A temporary fall of rain; a fall of things from the air in thick sc�ssion, as a shower of stones or arrows; a copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution, as a shower of gifts.

SHOWER (shou'er), *v. t. or v. i.* To wet with rain, as to shower the earth; to distribute in abundance, as to shower favours; to rain in showers.

SHOWER-Y (shou'er-), *a.* Subject to frequent showers.

SHOW-ILY (shô-), *ad.* In a showy manner.

SHOWINESS (shô-), *n.* Quality of being showy; gaudiness.

SHOWY (shô-), *a.* Making a great show; gaudy; fine; ostentatious.

SHRAPNEL-SHELL, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A kind of bomb-shell filled with powder intermingled with bullets, which does great execution when it explodes.

SHRED, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. **SHRED**.] To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of leather or cloth.

SHRED, *n.* A small piece cut off; a bit.

SHREW (shô), (shô), *n.* A peevish, vexatious woman.

SHREWD (shrôde), *a.* Marked by penetration; astute; cunning.—**STR.** Sagacious.—**Shrewd** originally meant keen, but fault-finding or contentious. One who is **shrewd** is keen to detect errors, to penetrate false disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others; sagacious leads us to think of a man as possessing a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, which **shrewd** does not.

SHREWDLY, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully.

SHREWDNESS (shrôde'ness), *n.* Sly cunning; the quality of nice discernment; sagacity.

SHREWISH (shrô'ish), *a.* Like a shrew; peevish; cross.

SHREWISHLY (shrô'ish-), *ad.* Peevishly; clamorously.

SHREWISHNESS (shrô'ish-), *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.

SHREW-MOUSE, *n.* An insectivorous kind of field-mouse; the **sorex**.

SHRIEK (shreek), *v. t.* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in sudden fright, anguish, or horror.

SHRIEK (shreek), *n.* A sharp, shrill cry or scream, such as is produced by extreme anguish or sudden terror.

SHRIEVAL-TY (shreev'al-tj), *n.* The office of sheriff; sheriffalty.

SHRIFT, *n.* Confession made to a priest. [Obs.]

SHRILL, *a.* Sharp, acute, piercing sound.

SHRILL, *v. t.* To utter an acute piercing sound; *v. t.* to cause to make a shrill sound.

SHRILLNESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound.

SHRILLY, *ad.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound.

SHRIMP, *n.* A small sea crustacean, allied to the lobster, and used as food; a dwarf. [relics.]

SHRINE, *n.* A case or box, as for sacred things or **SHRINK** (shô), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. **SHRUNK**.] To contract spontaneously; to become less; to become wrinkled by contraction; to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to recoil, as in horror; *v. t.* to cause to contract.

SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a drawing together.

SHRINKAGE, *n.* Act of shrinking; a contraction or shrinking into a less compass.

SHRIVEL (shriv'vl), *v. t.* To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; *v. t.* to contract into wrinkles.

SHROUD, *n.* A cover; the dress of the dead; a winding sheet; that which covers, conceals, or protects.

SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to hide; to dress for the grave.

SHROUDS (shrowds), *n. pl.* A range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the sides of a ship to support the masts, and to form with the ratlines a ladder.

SHROVE-TIDE, *n.* Confession-time; the **SHROVE-TUESDAY**, *n.* Tuesday before Lent.

SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs.

SHRUB, *n.* A bush; a small woody plant; a drink consisting of acid with sugar and spirit.

SHRUBBERY, *n.* A collection of shrubs; shrubs in general.

SHRUBBY, *a.* Full of shrubs; consisting of or resembling shrubs. [shoulders.]

SHRUG, *v. t.* To contract or draw up, as the **SHRUG**, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, as in expressing dislike, doubt, or contempt.

SHUCK, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.

SHUDDER, *v. i.* To quake; to feel a cold tremour, as from fear, aversion, or horror; to shiver.

SHODDER, *n.* A tremour or shaking, as **SHODDER-ING**, *n.* with horror.

SHUFFLE (shuffl), *v. t. or v. i.* Properly, to shove one way and another, or from one to another; to mix by shoving, as a pack of cards; to prevaricate; to evade; to shift off.

SHUFFLE (shuffl), *n.* A shoving or pushing; a change of place in cards; evasion; a trick; artifice.

SHUFFLER, *n.* One who shuffles or evades.

SHUFFLING, *n.* A throwing into confusion; evasion; artifice; an irregular gait.

SHUN, *v. t.* To avoid; to escape or try to escape.

SHUNT, *v. t.* To turn carriages into a siding that the main railway may be clear.

SHUT, *v. t. or v. i.* [pret. and pp. **SHUT**.] To close; to bar; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to contract; to close itself; to be closed.

SHUTTER, *n.* One that shuts; that which closes a passage or an aperture, as a window-shutter; a cover.

SHUTTLE (shutt'l), *n.* A weaver's instrument to carry the thread of the wool.

SHUTTLE-COCK, *n.* A cock stuck with feathers.

SHUTTLE-CORK, *n.* used to be struck by a battle-door in play; also the play.

SHY, *a.* Keeping at a distance; avoiding familiar intercourse; wary; suspicious; coy.—**STR.** Coy.

SHY, *v. t.* To start suddenly aside, as a horse.

SHYLY, *ad.* In a timid manner; with coyness.

SHYNESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or familiarity; reserve; coyness.

SIB, *a.* Related by blood.

SIBERIAN, *a.* Relating to Siberia.

SIBT-LANT, *a.* Hissing; making a hissing sound. S and Z are called sibilant letters; *n.* a letter having a hissing sound, as s and z.

DÔVE, WOLF, DOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS—GAS K; GAS J; GAS E; ÔN AB SH; THIS.

SILK, *n.* The glossy filament produced by the silk-worm, and cloth made of it; the filiform style of the female flower of maize.

SILK, *a.* Consisting of silk; pertaining to silk.

SILKEN (silk'n), *a.* Made of silk: as of silk; soft; delicate; smooth; dressed in silk.

SILKENESS, *n.* The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel; effeminacy.

SILK-WORM (würm), *n.* The caterpillar that produces silk.

SILKY, *a.* Consisting of silk; like silk; soft.

SILL, *n.* Properly, the foundation of a thing; the timber on which a building rests; the timber or stone at the foot of a door, or on which a window-frame stands.

SILLABUB, *n.* A mixture of wine or cider and milk, thus forming a soft curd.

SILLILLY, *ad.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense.

SILLINESS, *n.* Self-satisfied folly.

SILLY, *a.* Foolish in a weak or self-satisfied manner.—*Syn.* simple; stupid.—One who is simple is unconscious of his own ignorance, and falls into mistakes either from a deficiency of intellect or want of experience and intercourse with mankind. One who is *silly* is not only weak in intellect, but is self-satisfied with his folly, and even mistakes it for wisdom. One who is *stupid* (from *stupor*) is like one stupefied, dull of apprehension, and slow to feel.

SILT, *n.* Salt mud or salt marsh; a calm and gradual deposit of mud or fine earth from water.

SILT, *v. t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.

SILURIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Silures; the upper sub-division of the fossiliferous strata, below the Devonian system.

SILVA, *n.* A collection of poems; history of the forest-trees of a country; also spelled *SYVA*.

SILVAN, *a.* Woody; pertaining to woods.

SILVER, *n.* A precious metal, white, hard, ductile, brilliant, and in density about 10.5; money.

SILVER, *a.* Made of silver; white or pale; of a pale lustre; soft, as a silver voice.

SILVER, *v. t.* To cover with a coat of silver; to give the colour of silver; to make hoary, as time has silvered his locks.

SILVERING, *n.* The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; the silver thus laid on.

SILVERLY, *ad.* With the look of silver.

SILVERSMITH, *n.* One who works in silver.

SILVERY, *a.* Like silver; having the lustre or appearance of silver; coated with silver.

SIMILAR, *a.* Like; resembling; equal.

SIMILARITY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.

SIMILARLY, *ad.* In like manner.

SIMILE, *n.* [L.] Similitude; comparison.

SIMILITUDE, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; comparison.

SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* A compound of copper and zinc, of a golden colour.

SIMMER, *v. i.* To boil gently; to be in a state of incipient ebullition.

SIMONIAE, *n.* One who buys or sells preferment in the Church.

SIMONIAEAL, *a.* Consisting in simony.

SIMONY, *n.* The crime of buying and selling of church preferment; so called from Simon Magus.

SIMOOM, *n.* A hot, suffocating wind in Arabia and the neighbouring countries.

SIMPER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.

SIMPER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness.

SIMPLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a plant or herb in medicine.

SIMPLE, *a.* Single; plain; artless; unadorned; not complex; weak in intellect. [mind.]

SIMPLENESS, *n.* Artlessness; weakness of intellect.

SIMPLETON, *n.* A person of weak understanding; a silly person.

SIMPLICITY, *n.* The state of being unmixed; the state of being not complex; singleness; plainness; artlessness; weakness of intellect.

SIMPLICITY, *n.* Act of making simple.

SIMPLIFY, *v. t.* To free from complexity.

SIMPLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, *ad.* Without art; only; merely.

SIMULATE, *v. t.* To assume the appearance of something without the reality.—*Syn.* To feign; counterfeit; dissemble.

SIMULATE, *a.* Feigned; pretended.

SIMULATED, *a.* Feigned; pretended.

SIMULATION, *n.* Hypocrisy; mere pretence; the act of feigning to be that which one is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* Being at the same time.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, *ad.* At the same time.

SIN, *n.* The voluntary transgression of the divine law; neglect of a known rule of duty. See *Crime*.

SIN, *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a rule of duty.

SINAPISM, *n.* A cataplasm of mustard-seed.

SINCE, *ad.* or *prep.* After; from the time that; ago; because that.

SINCERE, *a.* True-hearted; undissembling; pure; honest; hearty, which see.

SINCERELY, *ad.* Truly; honestly; purely.

SINCERENESS, *n.* Honesty; frankness; freedom from disguise or simulation.

SINICUT, *n.* The forepart of the head.

SINE, *n.* In geometry, a line from one end of an arc, perpendicular to the radius, passing through the other end of the arc.

SINECURE, *n.* Primarily, a benefice without the cure of souls; hence, any office which has revenue without employment.

SINECURIST, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SINE DIE, [L.] Without a day assigned.

SINE QUA NON, [L.] An indispensable condition.

SIN'EW (sin'ew), *n.* A tendon; strength; muscle.

SIN'EW, *v. t.* To unite, as with a sinew.

SIN'EWLESS, *a.* Having no strength.

SIN'EWY, *a.* Consisting of sinews; strong; muscular.

SINFUL, *a.* Guilty of sin; wicked; unholy.

SINFULLY, *ad.* In a sinful manner.

SINFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being sinful; wickedness; criminality.

SING, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [pret. Sang, Sung; pp. Sung.] To utter sweet, melodious sounds; to make a small, shrill sound; to relate in verse.

SINGH, *n.* [A low.] A distinctive appellation of the military caste of the Hindoos.

SINGE, *v. t.* To burn the external part or surface; to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, *n.* One skilled in music, or one whose occupation is to sing.

SINGING, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.

SINGING-BOOK, *n.* A music-book; a book containing tunes.

SINGING-MASTER, *n.* A music-master; a teacher of vocal music.

SINGLE (sing'gl), *a.* Separate; alone; one by itself; unmarried; particular.

SINGLE (sing'gl), *v. t.* To separate; to take from a number; to choose one from others.

SINGLE-HEARTED (sing'gl-hart-ed), *a.* Having no duplicity.

SINGLENESS, *n.* The state of being one only or separate from all others; simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind.

SINGLY (sing'gly), *ad.* Individually; only.

SINGSONG, *n.* A term for bad singing, or for dull uniformity of intonation in speaking.

SINGULAR (sing'gu-lar), *a.* Single; not complex; particular; remarkable; eminent; rare; odd; a. particular instance.

SINGULARITY (sing'gu-lar-ty), *n.* Peculiarity; oddness; uncommonness of character or form; something curious or remarkable.

SINGULARLY, *ad.* Peculiarly; strangely.

SINISTE, *a.* Left, or in the left hand, as opposed to *dexter* or *right*; evil; corrupt; dishonest; unjust; unfair; unlucky.

l, s, h, long.—l, s, h, short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, THERE; MARINE, WHO; MOVE.

SINK TRAIL, s. To the left; sinisterous.

SIN IN THE MALL, s. Kissing from left to right, as a spiral line.

SIN IN THE MALL, s. Being on the left; wrong; perverted.

SINK (s), v. t. [pret. SANK, SUNK; pp. SUNK.] To fall down through any medium from being of greater specific gravity; to settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; to be overwhelmed; to be lower; *s. t.* to cause to sink; to put under water; to excavate downward; to depress; to cause to fall; to reduce; to cause to disappear, as a thing by sinking.

SINK, s. A basin or drain to carry off filth; any place of deep corruption.

SINLESS, s. Free from sin; innocent.

SINLESSLY, ad. Without sin; innocently.

SINLESSNESS, s. Freedom from sin.

SINNERS, s. One guilty of sin; a transgressor of the divine law; an unregenerate person.

SINNERS, v. t. To act as a sinner.

SIN OF PURITY, s. A sacrifice for sin.

SINTEK, s. A name applied to various minerals deposited from mineral waters, as calcareous matter, quartz, &c.

SINULATE, v. t. To wind and turn.

SINUATION (sin-yu-shun), s. A winding or bending in and out.

SINUOSITY, s. The quality of winding and turning, or of curving in and out.

SINUOUS, s. Bending or winding in and out.

SINUS, s. [L.] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore; a cavity; a hollow.

SIP, s. A taste, as of liquor; a small draught.

SIP, v. t. To take a little with the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quantities; *s. t.* to drink a small quantity.

SIPHON, s. A bent tube or pipe whose arms are of unequal length, for drawing liquor from a vessel by atmospheric pressure.

SIPHON-GLASS, s. A little siphon; the tube that runs through certain chambered shells, as the nautilus.

SIT (IT), s. A word of respect used in addresses to men; the title of a master of arts; a title of a knight.

SICAR, s. A Hindoo chief officer.

SICK, s. Father; a title of kings; used in composition, as *grand-sire*; male parent of a beast.

SICK, v. t. To generate (used of beasts).

SIREN, s. A fabled goddess of ancient mythology, who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; hence, an enticing woman.

SIREN, s. Pertaining to a siren; enticing; fascinating.

SIRIUS, s. The great dog-star.

SIRLOIN, s. A piece of beef from the loin.

SIRNAME. See SURNAM.

SIRROCO, s. A noxious south-east wind in Italy and Sicily.

SIRRAH, s. A term of reproach or contempt.

SIRUP, s. The sweetened juice of fruits.

SISKIN, s. The greenlinch; the aldervine.

SISTER, s. A female born of the same parents; a female of the same society, as nuns.

SISTERHOOD, s. A society of sisters, or a society of females united in one faith.

SISTER-IN-LAW, s. A husband's or wife's sister.

SISTERLY, s. Becoming a sister; affectionate.

SIT, v. t. [pret. SAT; pp. SAT.] To rest on the lower part of the body; to occupy a seat; to perch; to rest; to incubate or brood; to hold a session, as judges, legislators, &c.

SITE, s. A situation; seat; place.

SITTER, s. One that sits.

SITTING, s. A resting on a seat; any one time during which a person keeps his seat; session.

SITU, [L.] In situ means, in the appropriate situation.

**SITUATE, } s. Placed; standing; being in
SITUATED, } any condition.**

SITUATION, s. State or position in which a

person or thing is placed or regarded.—*Syn.* Position; place; condition; circumstance.

SITZ-BATH, s. A tub for bathing in a sitting posture.

SIVA, s. In Hindu mythology, the third of a triad of supreme gods, whose function is destruction.

SIX, s. Twice three.

SIXFOLD, s. Taken or doubled six times.

SIXPENCE, s. A small coin; half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, s. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, s. Noting the sum of ten and six.

SIXTEENTH, s. The ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, s. The ordinal of six.

SIXTHLY, ad. In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, s. The ordinal of sixty.

SIXTY, s. Noting the sum of sixty times ten.

SIZABLE, s. Of a reasonable or suitable bulk.

SIZAB, s. In the University of Cambridge, a student of the rank next below a pensioner.

SIZE, s. Bulk; dimensions; a glutinous substance.

SIZE, v. t. To arrange by bulk; to prepare with size; to swell; to increase the size of.

SIZINESS, s. Glutinousness; viscomousness.

SIZING, s. A weak sort of glue used in manufactures; size.

SIZY, s. Glutinous; ropy; viscomous; tough.

SKAIN. See SKIR.

SKATE, s. A sort of shoe, furnished with an iron sliding on the ice; a flat sea fish.

SKATE, v. t. To slide on the ice with skates.

SKATER, s. One who skates on ice.

SKEN (skane), s. A knot of thread, &c.

SKELLETON, s. The bones of an animal in their natural position without the flesh; the general structure or frame of any thing; the heads and outline of a literary performance, as of a sermon.

SKEPTIC, s. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle, or system of principles, or doctrines; an infidel, which see.

SKEPTICAL, s. Doubting, hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines and principles.

SKEPTICAL-LY, ad. With doubt; in a doubtful manner.

SKEPTICISM, s. The doctrines of skeptical philosophers; universal doubt; in *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation.

SKERRY, s. A rocky isle.

SKETCH, s. A general representation of a thing; an incomplete draft.—*Syn.* Outline; delineation.—Outline explains itself; a sketch fills up the outline in part, giving broad touches by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed; a delineation goes farther, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole.

SKETCHY, v. t. To draw the outline; to plan.

SKETCHY, s. Containing only an outline.

SKEWER (ske'er), v. t. A pin to fasten meat for roasting.

SKID, s. A piece of timber used for a support or to defend a ship's side; a slider.

SKIFF, s. A small, light boat; a yawl.

SKILL, s. Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance.—*Syn.* Dexterity.—Skill is more intelligent; dexterity is more mechanical. Skill involves superior capacity and cultivation of the intellect; dexterity implies a greater talent for imitation, and a sleight of hand obtained by practice.

SKILL, v. t. To know or be knowing.

SKILLED (skild), s. Having familiar knowledge, with readiness and dexterity.

SKILLET, s. A small kitchen vessel with a long handle.

SKILFUL, s. Knowing; experienced; well versed in any art or practice.

SKILFUL-LY, ad. With knowledge and dexterity.

SKILFULNESS, s. The quality of possessing skill; dexterity; ability.

DOVE, WOLF, MOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VIFIOUS.—S AS K; S AS J; S AS S; CH AS SK; WHS.

SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the scum; to take off by skimming, as to skim cream; to pass near or brush the surface slightly.

SKIM, *v. t.* To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface; to hasten over superficially.

SKIMMER, *n.* A utensil to take off scum.

SKIMMILK, *n.* Milk freed from its cream.

SKIMMING, *n. pl.* Matter skimmed off.

SKIN, *n.* The natural covering of the flesh; a hide; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.

SKIN, *v. t. or v. i.* To flay; to take the skin off; to form a skin over.

SKIN-DEEP, *a.* Superficial; slight.

SKINFLINT, *n.* A very niggardly person.

SKINK, *n.* Drink; a small species of lizard, covered with scales; the genus of lizard or saurian reptiles; Scottish, strong soup made of cows' hams.

SKINLESS, *a.* Having no-skin, or a thin one.

SKINNER, *n.* One that skins; one that deals in skins.

SKINNY, *a.* Consisting of skin only; wanting flesh.

SKIP, *n.* A nimble leap; a bound.

SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over; to omit; to miss; *v. i.* to leap lightly; to bound; to spring.

SKIPJACK, *n.* An upstart; a fish.

SKIPPER, *n.* The master of a small vessel; the cheese maggot.

SKIRMISH (17), *n.* A slight battle or combat.

SKIRMISH, *v. t.* To fight in small parties or slightly.

SKIRMISHER, *n.* One that skirmishes.

SKIRRET, *n.* A valuable culinary vegetable, resembling in flavour the parsnip.

SKIRT (17), *n.* The lower or loose part of a coat or other garment below the waist; border.

SKIRT, *v. t. or v. i.* To border; to run along the edge; to be on the border.

SKIRTING-BOARD, *n.* A wash-board.

SKITTISH, *a.* Shy; shunning familiarity; easily frightened.

SKITTISH-LY, *ad.* Shyly; timidly.

SKITTISH-NESS, *n.* Shyness; timidity; fear of approach; aptness to fear approach; fickleness.

SKITTLES (skit'tls), *n.* Nine pins.

SKITTER, *v.* A split sheepskin used in binding books.

SKULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide; to withdraw into a close place.

SKULK, *n.* A person who skulks; one who avoids duty.

SKULL, *n.* The bone that encloses the brain.

SKULL-CAP, *n.* A head-piece; a plant.

SKUNK, *n.* A fetid animal of the weasel kind.

SKY, *n.; pl.* SKIES (skize). The aerial region over our heads.

SKY-COLOURED (-kul-lurd), *a.* Azure; of a light blue.

SKYEY (sk'y), *a.* Like the sky.

SKY-HIGH (-hi), *ad.* High as the sky; very high.

SKY-LARK, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies. [deck.]

SKY-LIGHT (sk'i'lte), *n.* A window in the roof or SKY-ROCK-ET, *n.* A species of fire-works which ascends high, and burns as it flies.

SKY-SAIL (-sâle), *n.* A small sail sometimes set above the royal.

SLAB, *n.* A thin piece of stone with plane surfaces; the plank sawed from the outside of timber.

SLABBER, *v. t. or v. i.* To slaver; to drivel; to smear or wet with liquids let fall carelessly from the mouth.

SLABBY, *a.* Thick; viscous; wet.

SLACK, *a.* Lax; relaxed; loose; remiss; backward; slow; *ad.* partially; insufficiently.

SLACK, *n.* The part of a line that hangs loose; small coal; coal broken in pieces.

SLACK, *v. t.* To loosen or relax; *v. i.* to become less tense; to decrease in tension; to become more slow.

SLACKEN (slak'kn), *v. t. or v. i.* To relax; to become less rigid; to lessen rapidly; to repress.

SLACKENED (slak'knd), *a.* Loosened; relaxed.

SLACKLY, *ad.* Loosely; negligently; remissly.

SLACKNESS, *n.* A relaxed state; remissness; slowness.

SLACK-WATER, *n.* The interval between the ebb and the flow of the tide.

SLAG, *n.* The dross or recrement of metal; the scoria of a volcano.

SLAKE, *v. t.* To quench; to extinguish, as thirst; to mix with water and reduce to a paste, as lime.

SLAM, *v. t.* To drive or shut with force and noise, as to slam a door; to beat; to win all the tricks.

SLAM, *n.* A violent striking or shutting; a winning of all the tricks; refuse of slam-works.

SLANDER (s), *v. t.* To injure by false reports.—*Syn.* To defame; vilify.

SLANDER, *n.* A false report maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; disgrace; reproach.—*Syn.* Defamation; calumny; libel.

SLANDER-ER, *n.* One who defames or injures another by malicious reports.

SLANDER-IOUS, *a.* Defamatory; injurious to reputation; calumnious; scandalous.

SLANDER-OUS-LY, *a.* With slander; calumniously.

SLANG, *n.* Low, unmeaning language; the cant of the vulgar.

SLANT, *n.* An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark; a Swedish copper coin.

SLANT, *v. t.* To slope or turn from a direct line; to form obliquely.

SLANT, *a.* Sloping; inclined from a direct

SLANTING, *a.* line; oblique.

SLANTLY, *ad.* Slopingly; with an oblique

SLANTWISE, *a.* hint or remark.

SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand or with something flat.

SLAP, *n.* A blow with something flat, as with the open hand.

SLAP, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.

SLAPDASH, *ad.* All at once. [Low.]

SLAPJACK, *n.* A sort of pancake; a flap-jack.

SLASH, *v. t. or v. i.* To make long cuts; to cut violently or at random; to lash.

SLASH, *n.* A long cut or striking at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes made to show a brilliant colour through the openings.

SLAT, *n.* A narrow piece of board or timber.

SLATE, *n.* An argillaceous stone readily split into thin plates, which are used to cover buildings and to write on.

SLATE, *v. t.* To cover with slate, as to slate a roof.

SLATER, *n.* One who slates buildings.

SLATING, *n.* The act of covering with slates or stone plates; the cover thus put on.

SLATTERN, *n.* A woman negligent of dress and neatness.

SLATTERN-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slatternly.

SLATTERN-LY, *a.* Negligent of dress and neatness; *ad.* awkwardly; negligently.

SLATY, *a.* Consisting of or like slate.

SLAUGHTER (slaw'ter), *n.* A killing; great destruction of life by violence; butchery.

SLAUGHTER, *v. t.* To make great destruction of life; to butcher.—*Syn.* To kill; slay.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE (slaw'ter-), *n.* A house for butchering animals for market.

SLAUGHTER-MAN (slaw'-), *n.* One employed in killing and butchering.

SLAVE, *n.* A person held in bondage or subject to the will of another; a drudge; a mean person.

See SERV.

SLAVE, *v. i.* To labour as a slave; to drudge.

SLAVE-HOLDER, *n.* One who possesses slaves.

SLAVER, *n.* A slave ship.

SLAVER, *n.* Spittle drivelling from the mouth.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; TRESE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; NOW.

SLAVER, v. t. or v. i. To drivel; to besmear or to be besmeared with saliva.

SLAVER-ER, n. A driveller; an idiot.

SLAVER-Y, n. Bondage; the state of a person wholly subject to the will of another.

SLAVE-TRADE, n. The business of buying and selling men and women for slaves; the inhuman kidnapping or purchasing negroes on the western coast of Africa, to be sold as slaves in other countries. (The trade was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1807.)

SLAVISH, a. Pertaining to or such as becomes a slave; servile; mean; base; dependent.

SLAVISH-LY, ad. In the manner of a slave or druder; servilely; meanly; basely.

SLAVISH-NESS, n. The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness; drudgery.

SLA-VON'IC, a. Pertaining to the Slavons, or ancient inhabitants of Russia.

SLAW, n. Cole-slaw is sliced cabbage.

SLAY (slá), v. t. [*pret.* SLAW; *pp.* SLAIN.] To put to death by weapon or violence; to destroy.—*SYN.* To kill; slaughter; butcher.

SLAYER (slá'er), n. One who slays; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLAVE, n. Silk or thread untwisted.

SLAVE, v. t. To separate threads. *See* **SLAY**.

SLAZY (slée'zy), a. Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness.

SLED, n. A low frame or carriage on runners, used for conveying heavy weights in the winter.

SLED, v. t. To convey on a sled, as to sled wood.

SLEDGE, n. A large hammer; a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels.

SLEEK, ad. With ease and dexterity.

SLEEK, a. Smooth; having an even surface; whence, glossy.

SLEEK, v. t. To make smooth and glossy, as to sleek the hair.

SLEEK-LY, ad. Smoothly; softly; easily.

SLEEK'NESS, n. Quality of being sleek or smooth.

SLEEP, n. A natural and periodical suspension of the exercise of the bodily and mental powers for the purpose of rest.—*SYN.* Repose; slumber; rest.

SLEEP, v. t. [*pret.* and *pp.* SLAPT.] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of the mind and body suspended; to be unemployed; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead; to rest in the grave.

SLEEPER, n. One who sleeps; a floor timber; a beam which supports the rails of a railway; an animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear.

SLEEP-LY, ad. Drowsily; heavily.

SLEEP'INESS, n. Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

SLEEPING, n. The state of resting in sleep; a. occupied with sleep. *Sleeping partner.* *See* **DORMANT**.

SLEEPLESS, a. Having or giving no sleep; having no rest; perpetually agitated.

SLEEPLESS-NESS, n. Want of sleep.

SLEEPY, a. Disposed to sleep; drowsy; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; lazy.

SLEEP-WALK-ER, n. A somnambulist; one who walks in sleep.

SLEET, n. A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain.

SLEET, v. t. To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEETY, a. Bringing sleet; consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, n. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm, as the sleeve of a coat. To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately.

SLEEVE, v. t. To furnish with sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, a. Wanting sleeves.

SLEID (sláde), v. t. To alay or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEIGH (slá), n. A vehicle on runners to convey persons or goods on snow.

SLEIGHING (slá'ing), n. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs; the act of riding in a sleigh.

SLEIGHT (slíte), n. An artful trick; dexter practice.

SLENDER, a. Thin and long; slight; weak.

SLENDE'RY, ad. With little bulk; slightly; insufficiently.

SLENDER-NESS, n. Smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; slightness; want of bulk or strength; weakness; sparseness.

SLEY (slá), v. t. To part threads and arrange them in a reed.

SLEY (slá), n. A weaver's reed.

SLICE, n. A broad, thin piece cut off; a peel or fire-shovel; a spatula.

SLICE, v. t. To cut off a thin piece.

SLICER, n. A broad, flat knife; a lapidary's circular saw; one who, or that which slices.

SLIDE, v. t. or v. i. [*pret.* SLID; *pp.* SLID, SLIDEN.] To move along a surface by slipping; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; to practise sliding or moving on the ice; to slip; to thrust by slipping.

SLIDE, n. A smooth, easy passage on something; the descent of a mass of earth or rock down a declivity; a place of descent for timber; a slider.

SLID'ER, n. One who slides; that which slides.

SLIDING-RULE, n. A mathematical instrument to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.

SLIDING-SCALE, n. In the English currency, a scale for raising or lowering the duties in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.

SLIGHT (slíte), a. Thin; weak; trifling; superficial.

SLIGHT (slíte), n. Literally, light estimation of; disregard connected with contempt.

SLIGHT (slíte), v. t. To make light of; to treat with disregard.—*SYN.* To neglect—To slight is stronger than to neglect. We may neglect a duty or person from inconsideration or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To slight is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt.

SLIGHTLY (slíte'-ly), ad. Superficially; in a small degree; negligently.

SLIGHTNESS, n. Weakness; negligence.

SLIGHTY (slíte'), a. Superficial; slight; trifling.

SLIM, a. Slender and long; weak; unsubstantial.

SLIME, n. A glutinous substance; soft mud; moist earth.

SLIM'INESS, n. Viscousness; glutinousness.

SLIM'NESS, n. State of being slim.

SLIM'Y, a. Consisting of or abounding with slime; viscous; glutinous; clammy.

SLINESS, n. Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy.

SLING, n. Rum and water sweetened; a weapon for throwing stones; a sort of band passing around the neck and sustaining a wounded limb; a rope for suspending a bale, cask, &c.

SLING, v. t. [*pret.* and *pp.* SLUNG.] To hurl with a sling; to hurl; to hang so as to swing.

SLINGER, n. One who uses a sling.

SLINK, v. t. or v. i. [*pret.* and *pp.* SLUNK.] To sneak away meanly; to miscarry or cast prematurely, as a beast.

SLIP, v. t. To slide involuntarily or suddenly; to err; to steal away; to escape insensibly; to creep by oversight.

SLIP, n. The act of slipping; an unintentional slide; a mistake; counterfeit money; a twig; a narrow piece, as of paper; an opening between wharfs; a long seat in churches. [U.S.]

SLIP, v. t. To convey secretly; to omit; to escape from; to let loose.

SLIP-KNOT (-nót), n. A knot that slips or which is easily untied.

SLIPPER, n. A light shoe easily slipped on; a kind of apron for children.

SLIPPER-I-LY, ad. In a slippery manner.

SLIPPER-INESS, n. The state or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

LOVE, WOLF, BOOK; SILE, BYLL; VINOUS.—S as K; é as J; S as Z; CH as SH; THIS.

SLIPPER-Y, *a.* Smooth; glib; apt to slip, mutable; uncertain.

SLIPSHOD, *a.* Wearing shoes like slippers without pulling up the quarters.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut or narrow opening; rent.

SLIT, *v. t.* [*pret.* SLIT; *pp.* SLIT, SLITTED.] To divide lengthwise or into long pieces; to cut or make a long fissure, as to slit the ear or tongue.

SLITTING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.

SLIVER, *v. t.* To split or divide into long, thin pieces.

SLIVER, *n.* A long piece split or rent lengthwise, as of wood rent off.

SLOBBER, *v. t.* To slaver; to wet with spittle [the same as *slabber*].

SLOE (sló), *n.* The fruit of the black thorn.

SLOGAN, *n.* The war-cry or gathering-word of a clan. [*Scotland*.]

SLOOP, *n.* A vessel having one mast only, and the mainsail extended by a boom. Sloop-of-war, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from 18 to 32 guns.

SLOP, *v. t.* To make a puddle; to wet.

SLOP, *n.* Wetness by negligence; mean liquor or liquid food.

SLOPE, *a.* Inclining; slanting; declivous.

SLOPE, *n.* Any thing inclining downward; declivity; any oblique direction.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To fall off gently; to decline; to form with a slope, or declivity.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLOPEWISE, *ad.* Obliquely.

SLOPING, *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclined.

SLOPPY, *n.* Wet and dirty; plashy.

SLOPS, *n. pl.* Trowers; a loose lower garment; drawers; ready-made clothes; poor liquid food.

SLOP-SELLER, *n.* A clothesman.

SLOP-SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold. [*a deer*.]

SLOT, *n.* An oblong opening; a slit; the track of SLOTH or SLOTH, *n.* Slowness; sluggishness; a slow-moving animal in South America.

SLOTHFUL or **SLOTHFUL**, *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish.

SLOTHFUL-LY or **SLOTHFUL-LY**, *ad.* In an idle, sluggish manner.

SLOTHFUL-NESS or **SLOTHFUL-NESS**, *n.* Laziness; sluggishness; the habit of idleness.

SLOUCH, *a.* A hanging down; a clumsy fellow.

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To cause to hang down, as the rim of a hat, *v. t.* to hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look or manner.

SLOUGH (like plough), *n.* A deep, miry place.

SLOUGH (sluff), *n.* The cast skin of a serpent, &c.; *v. t.* to separate and come off.

SLOUGHY (slou'y), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

SLOVEN (sló'v'n), *n.* A man careless of dress and cleanliness.

SLOVEN-LI-NESS, *n.* Habitual neglect of dress and cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness.

SLOVEN-LY, *a.* Negligent of dress and order; loose; not neat; *ad.* in a careless, inelegant manner; in a negligent manner.

SLOW (sló), *a.* Not fast or quick; not prompt; dull. *SYN.* Tardy; dilatory.—*SLOW* is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* (from *defero*) signifies a proneness to *defer*, a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. *Tardy* (connected with *tarry*) denotes the habit of being behind hand, as *tardy* in making up one's accounts.

SLOWLY (sló'ly), *ad.* Not quick; tardily; not rashly; not promptly; with slow progress.

SLOWNESS, *n.* Moderate motion; want of speed; deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.

SLOW-SIGHT-ED (sló'sí-ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

SLOW-WORM, *n.* An innocuous reptile, resembling the viper; blind worm.

SLOBBER, *v. t.* To do lazily or coarsely.

SLUDGE, *n.* Slush; soft mud, &c.; fine floating ice.

SLOE (28) (sló), *v. t.* To turn about its axis: to turn.

SLUG, *n.* A drone; a kind of snail; a piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

SLUGGARD, *n.* A person habitually lazy.

SLUGGISH, *a.* Very heavy and slow; lazy; having little motion; inactive; having no power to move of itself. *See* **INERT**.

SLUGGISH-LY, *ad.* Lazily; slothfully; heavily.

SLUGGISH-NESS, *n.* Laziness; inertness; slowness.

SLUICE (slúce), *n.* A channel and gate for regulating a flow of water; the stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; a source of supply.

SLUICY (28) (slú'cy), *a.* Falling as from a sluice.

SLUMBER, *v. t.* To sleep slightly; to doze; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, or inactivity.

SLUMBER, *n.* A light or unsound sleep; repose.

SLUMBER-ER, *n.* One who slumbers.

SLUMBER-OURS, *a.* Causing sleep; inviting

SLUMBER-Y, *a.* sleep; sleepy; not waking.

SLUMP, *v. t.* To sink suddenly, as through ice or snow into mud.

SLUNG-SHOT, *n.* A ball of lead, iron, &c., about an inch in diameter, with a string attached, used for striking.

SLUR, *v. t.* To soil; to sully; to pass lightly; in music, to perform in a smooth, gliding style.

SLUR, *n.* Slight reproach or disgrace; a mark connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath.

SLUSH, *n.* Soft mud; snow and water; a mixture of grease, &c., for lubrication; *v. t.* to cover with slush.

SLUT, *n.* A woman who neglects dress and neatness; a slattern; a bitch.

SLUTTER-Y, *a.* Neglect of dress; dirtiness.

SLUTTISH, *a.* Negligent of dress and neatness; disorderly.

SLUTTISH-LY, *ad.* In a sluttish manner.

SLUTTISH-NESS, *n.* Neglect of dress; dirtiness.

SLY, *a.* Artful; crafty; dextrous; marked with artful secrecy; secret; concealed. *See* **UNUSING**.

SLY-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person.

SLY-LY, *ad.* With secret dexterity. *See* **SILLY**.

SLY-NESS, *n.* Craft; cunning. *See* **SILLY-NESS**.

SMACK, *v. t.* and *v. t.* To kiss with a loud sound; to make a noise by the separation of the lips; to crack, as a whip; to have a particular taste.

SMACK, *n.* A loud kiss; a crack; a noise as of the lips in tasting; hence, taste; a small coasting or fishing vessel.

SMALL (smaw), *a.* Little; slender; weak; trifling; of little genius or ability; containing little of the principal quality, as *small* beer.

SMALL, *n.* The narrow or slender part of a thing.

SMALL-ARMS (arms), *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.

SMALL-CRAFT, *n.* Small vessels.

SMALLISH, *a.* Somewhat small.

SMALLNESS, *n.* The quality of being small or little; littleness; insignificance.

SMALL-POX, *n.* An eruptive contagious disease.

SMART, *n.* Blue glass of cobalt; flint and potash.

SMART, *a.* Literally, pungent; causing a keen local pain, as a *smart* stroke; brisk or lively, as a *smart* skirmish; acute, pertinent, or witty, as a *smart* retort; dressed in a showy manner.

SMART, *v. t.* To have a keen pain; to feel a pungent pain of mind; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

SMART, *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain; pungent grief.

SMARTLY, *ad.* Briskly; wittily; sharply; showily.

SMART-MONEY (mún'n), *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some painful situation.

SMARTNESS, *n.* The quality of being smart or pungent; briskness; vigour; wittiness.

SMASH, *v. t.* To dash to pieces; to crush.

A. & Co., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, FIRM; MARINE, STED; MOVE.

SMATTER, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

SMATTER, *v. t.* To talk superficially; to have a slight taste or a superficial knowledge.

SMATTER-ER, *n.* A person of superficial knowledge.

SMATTER-ING, *n.* A very slight knowledge.

SMEAR (*smeer*), *v. t.* To overspread with any thing unctuous or adhesive; to daub; to soil; to contaminate.

SMEATH, *n.* A sea-fowl.

SMEG-MATIC, *a.* Soapy; partaking of soap.

SMELL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SMELLED** or **SMELT**.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the olfactory nerves; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to exercise sagacity.

SMELL, *n.* Sense of perceiving certain qualities of bodies by the nose; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs.—*SYN.* Scent; odour.

SMELT, *n.* A highly-esteemed sea-fish, resembling the trout.

SMELT, *v. t.* To melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELT-ER, *n.* One that smelts.

SMELTER-Y, *n.* A place for smelting ores.

SMERK (13), *v. t.* To smile affectedly or wantonly; to look affectedly soft or kind.

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile; smirk.

SMERK, *a.* Nice; smart.

SMICK-ER, *v. t.* To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly.

SMILE, *v. t.* To express in the features of the face pleasure or kindness, or slight contempt by a smile implying sarcasm or pity.

SMILE, *n.* A look of pleasure; a peculiar contraction of the features, so as to express pleasure, approbation, or kindness; gay or joyous appearance; favour; propitiusness.

SMILING-LY, *ad.* With a look of pleasure.

SMIRCH (17), *v. t.* To cloud; to soil; to daub.

SMIRK. See **SMERK**.

SMITE, *v. t.* [*pret.* **SMOTE**; *pp.* **SMIT**, **SMITTEN**.] To strike with violence; to kill, as by a blow or weapon; to blast.

SMITER, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

SMITH, *n.* Literally, a striker or smiter; hence, one who works in iron or other metals; he that makes or effects any thing; hence, probably, the commonness of the name.

SMITH-ER-Y, *n.* The work or shop of a smith.

SMITH-SO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Smithson, an Englishman, from whom a large legacy was received by the United States for the support of an institution of learning.

SMITHY, *n.* The shop of a smith; smiddy.

SMOCK, *n.* A chemise; a woman's under garment.

SMOCK-FROCK, *n.* A coarse linen shirt, worn over the coat by labourers; a blouse; a gabardine.

SMOKE, *n.* Visible exhalation from burning bodies.

SMOKE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To hang in smoke; to emit smoke; to use a pipe and tobacco, or cigar.

SMOKE-JACK, *n.* An engine to turn a spit.

SMOKE-R, *n.* One who uses tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMOKI-LY, *ad.* So as to be full of smoke.

SMOKI-NESS, *n.* The state of being smoky.

SMOKY, *a.* Emitting smoke; apt to smoke; filled with smoke or vapour resembling it; tarnished with smoke; thick.

SMOULDER-ING, *a.* Burning and smoking without vent.

SMOULDRY, *a.* Burning and smoking without vent.

SMOOTH, *a.* Even on the surface; soft; not rough; characterized by blandness.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* To make smooth; to make even or easy; to calm; to allay; to ease; to flatter or soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHING-I-RON, *n.* A flat iron, used by tailors and laundresses.

SMOOTHLY, *ad.* Evenly; calmly; gently; blandly.

SMOOTHNESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; mildness; gentleness of speech; blandness of address.

SMOTHER (*smuth'er*), *v. t.* To suffocate, or destroy life by exclusion of air, or by smoke or other irrespirable substance; to stifle; to suppress.

SMOTHER (*smuth'er*), *v. i.* To be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed; to smoke without vent.

SMOTHER, *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

SMUGGLE (*smug'gl*), *v. t.* To import or export clandestinely, or without paying duties; to convey privately.

SMUGGLER, *n.* One who brings in goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying customs.

SMUT, *n.* Soot; a dirty spot; a fungus on corn; obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To mark with smut; to contract smut.

SMUTCH, *v. t.* To black; to daub; to smut.

SMUTTI-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily.

SMUTTI-NESS, *n.* Soil from smoke; foul language.

SMUTTY, *a.* Soiled with soot; dirty; foul.

SNACK, *n.* A share; a part; a slight repast.

SNAPPLE (*snaffl*), *n.* A bridle with a mouth-bit without branches.

SNAPPLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with the bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A short or rough branch; a protuberance; a knot; a jag; a tooth standing out; the trunk of a tree with its root at the bottom and its top near the surface of a river so as to endanger navigation (Western U.S.).

SNAG, *v. t.* To run against the branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers.

SNAGGED, *a.* Full of knots or sharp points, as a tree or branch.

SNAIL, *a.* slimy, slow-creeping animal.

SNAKE, *n.* A serpent; a creeping animal.

SNAKE, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally.

SNAKY, *a.* Resembling a snake; sly; cunning.

SNAP, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To break short; to bite at; to catch; to crack; to utter angry words.

SNAP, *n.* The act of breaking suddenly; a bite.

SNAP-DRAGON, *n.* A plant of several species; a childish play.

SNAPPISH, *a.* Apt to snap; sharp in reply; peevish.

SNAPPISH-LY, *ad.* Tartly; peevishly.

SNAPPISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being snappish.

SNARE (4), *n.* A slip-knot; an instrument for catching birds; any thing by which one is entangled.

SNARE, *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

SNARE, *v. t.* To entangle; to involve in knots; to complicate; *v. i.* to growl, as a surly dog; to speak roughly.

SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair or thread; hence, a quarrel.

SNARLER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly fellow.

SNARY (4), *a.* Entangling; insidious.

SNATCH, *v. t.* To seize hastily; to catch eagerly; *v. i.* to attempt to seize suddenly.

SNATCH, *n.* A hasty catch; a short fit or turn.

SNATCH-ER, *n.* One that seizes eagerly.

SNATH, *n.* The handle of a scythe.

SNEAK (*sneek*), *v. i.* To creep slyly or meanly; to behave with meanness; *n.* a sneaking fellow.

SNEAKER, *n.* One that sneaks.

SNEAKING, *a.* Mean; servile; crouching; meanly parsimonious; niggardly.

SNEAKING-LY, *ad.* Slyly; meanly; servilely.

SNEAKING-NESS, *n.* Niggardness.

SNEER, *v. t.* To express ludicrous scorn, followed by at.—*SYN.* To jeer; to scoff.—The word to sneer is, literally, to turn up the nose at, and implies to cast contempt indirectly, or by covert expressions.

To jeer is stronger, and supposes the use of se-

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BYLL; V'CIQVU. — GAS K; GAS J; GAS S; ON AS SH; THIS.

vere sarcastic reflections. To *snuff* is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

SNEER, n. An expression of ludicrous scorn by words, looks, &c.

SNEER'ER, n. One who sneers; a scorner.

SNEERING-LY, ad. With a look of contempt.

SNEEZE, v. i. To emit air forcibly and spasmodically through the nose with audible sound.

SNEEZE, n. A spasmodic and audible emission of air through the nose.

SNEEZ'ING, n. The act of ejecting air through the nose audibly.

SNICK'ER, v. i. To laugh in a half suppressed manner; to laugh slyly.

SNIFF, v. i. or v. t. To draw air audibly up the nose; n. perception by the nose.

SNIP, v. t. To cut off the end or nib; to clip.

SNIP, n. A clip; a single cut with scissors.

SNIFE, n. A small marsh bird, with a long bill, esteemed as food; a dolt.

SNIPSNAP, n. A cant word, signifying a tart dialogue.

SNIV'EL (sniv'vl), n. The running of the nose.

SNIV'EL (sniv'vl), v. i. To run at the nose; to cry, as a child, with snuffling or snivelling.

SNIV'ELLER (sniv'vl-er), n. One who cries with snivelling; one that weeps for slight causes.

SNOB, n. A vulgar person, particularly one who aspires gentility; a journeyman shoemaker.

SNOBBISH, a. Noting a vulgar affectation of gentility.

SNOOD, n. A fillet worn by a maiden; short hair line to which a hook is attached.

SNORE, v. i. To breathe with a rough guttural sound in sleep. [sleep.]

SNORE, n. A breathing with a harsh noise in **SNOER'ER, n.** One that snores.

SNORT (20), v. i. To force air through the nose with noise, as a horse.

SNOT, n. Mucus discharged from the nose.

SNOTTY, a. Like snot; dirty; foul; mean.

SNOUT, n. The long nose of a beast; the nose of a man [in contempt]; the end of a hollow pipe.

SNOW (snô), n. Frozen vapour; particles of water congealed into white crystals and flakes; a three-masted vessel.

SNOW (snô), v. i. To fall in snow.

SNOWBALL, n. A round mass of snow pressed together.

SNOW-DRIFT, n. A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNOW-DROP, n. A bulbous plant, with a white flower, often appearing while the snow is on the ground.

SNOW-PLOUGH, n. An instrument or machine driven before a locomotive for throwing snow from a railway and clearing the rails.

SNOW-SHOE (snô-shoo), n. A frame or racket to enable a person to walk on snow.

SNOW-WHITE, a. White as pure snow.

SNOWY, a. Full of snow; white.

SNOOZE, v. i. To slumber; to nap.

SNUB, v. t. or v. i. To clip or break off the end; hence, to check; to reprimand; to rebuke or stop with a sudden sarcastic retort.

SNUB, n. A check; reprimand; rebuke.

SNUBNOSED (-nôzd), a. Having a short, flat nose.

SNOFF, n. Burning or burnt wick; pulverized tobacco or other powder for snuffing.

SNUFF, v. t. To take off the snuff, as of a candle; to draw into the nose; to scent; to perceive by the nose; v. i. to inhale air with violence or with noise; to snort; to take offence.

SNOFFBOX, n. A box to carry snuff in.

SNOFFER, n. One who snuffs.

SNOFFER, n. pl. An instrument to snuff candles.

SNOFFLE (snôfl), v. t. To speak in the nose; to breathe hard through the nose when obstructed.

SNOFFLER, n. One that snuffles or speaks through the nose.

SNOFFLES (snôflz), n. Obstruction in the nose by mucus.

SNUG, a. Lying close; private; concealed; convenient; being in good order.

SNUG, v. i. To lie close, as a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse.

SNUGGLE, v. i. To move one way and the other to get to a close place.

SNUGLY, ad. Closely; safely.

SNUGNESS, n. Closeness; neatness and good order.

SO, ad. Thus; in like manner; therefore; provided that; in consequence of this or that; so-so; equivalent to tolerably well.

SOAK (sôke), v. t. or v. i. To steep or be steeped in a liquid.

SOAK'ER, n. One that soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker. [Vulgar.]

SOAL of a shoe. See **SOL.**

SOAP (sôpe), n. A chemical compound of fats or oils with potash or soda, for washing, &c.

SOAP (sôpe), v. t. To rub or wash over with soap.

SOAP-BOIL'ER, n. A maker of soap.

SOAP-STONE, n. Steatite; a magnesian mineral, with soapy feel.

SOAPBUDS, n. pl. Water impregnated with soap.

SOAPY (sôpy), a. Covered with or like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap.

SOAR (sôre), v. i. To mount on the wing; to fly aloft; to tower in thought or imagination.

SOAR (sôre), n. A towering flight.

SOARING, n. The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind.

SOB, v. i. To sigh or weep convulsively.

SOB, n. A convulsive cry with tears.

SOBER, n. Serious; not intoxicated; temperate in the use of spirituous liquors. See **GRAVE.**

SOBER, v. t. To make sober or grave.

SOBER-LY, ad. Gravely; temperately.

SOBER-MIND-ED, a. Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

SOBER-NESS, n. Freedom from intoxication or from heat and passion; seriousness; coolness.

SO-BRI'E-TY, n. Habitual temperance; state of being sober; gravity; soberness.

SO-BRI-QUET (so-bre-kâ'), n. [Fr.] A nickname.

SOC, n. Jurisdiction of causes; privilege.

SOC'AGE, n. In feudal law, a tenure of lands and tenements by a fixed service.

SOCIAL-BILI-TY, n. Disposition for society; sociableness.

SOCIA-BLE (sô'sha-bl), a. Inclined to company or society; conversable; familiar.

SOCIA-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being sociable; disposition to converse.

SOCIA-BLY, ad. In a sociable manner, conversably; familiarly.

SOCIAL (sô'shal), a. Pertaining to society; disposed to society; familiar in conversation.

SOCIAL-ISM, n. A social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens; the science which treats of the proper construction of society.

SOCIAL-IST (sô'shal-ist), n. An advocate of socialism.

SOCIAL-I-TY, } n. The quality of being social.

SOCIAL-NESS, }

SOCIAL-IZE (sô'shal-ize), v. t. To reduce to a social state.

SOCIAL-LY, ad. In a social manner.

SOCIE-TY, n. The union of a number of rational beings; any number of persons associated for a particular purpose; company; partnership; persons living socially in the same neighbourhood; a coterie; emphatically, polite society.

SOCINT'AN, n. One who holds the tenets of Socinus, who denied the divine nature and atonement of Christ.

SOCINT'AN-ISM, n. The tenets of Socinians.

SOCK, n. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy; cover for the foot; a plough-share.

SOCKET, n. A hollow place for a candle; any

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FAR, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, THEM; MARINE, CIRD; NÔVE, hollow place which receives and holds something else, as the socket of the eye.
- SO-CRATIC, a. Pertaining to Socrates; consisting of interrogatories.
- SO-CRATIC-AL-LY, ad. In the Socratic method, or by a series of questions leading to the point to be proved.
- SO-CRAT-ISM, n. Philosophy of Socrates.
- SOD, n. Earth with the imbedded roots of grass.—SYN. Turf; clod; surface; sward.
- SOD, v. t. To cover with turf or sod.
- SOD, a. Made or consisting of sod.
- SODA, n. The protoxide of the metal sodium, formerly called mineral alkali; carbonate of soda.
- SO-DAL-ITY, n. Society; fellowship.
- SO-DA-WA-TER, n. A very weak solution of soda in water, charged with carbonic acid.
- SODDY, a. Turfy; consisting of sod.
- SOD-ER, v. t. To unite metals by means of another metal or alloy in a state of fusion; solder.
- SOD-ER, n. A metal or alloy for uniting other less fusible metals by fusion; solder.
- SODI-UM, n. The metallic base of soda.
- SODOM-ITE, n. One guilty of sodomy; an inhabitant of Sodom.
- SODOM-Y, n. A crime against nature.
- SOFA, n. A long seat stuffed or cushioned.
- SOFFET, n. A small sofa.
- SOFFIT, n. A timber ceiling of cross-beams.
- SOFO or SOPHI, n. A religious person among the Mahometans; a dervise.
- SOFISM, n. The mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests.
- SOFT (20), ad. Softly; gently; quietly.
- SOFT, a. Easily yielding to pressure; gentle; easy; effeminate; delicate; impressible; undisturbed; mild to the eye; not glaring; mild; warm; timorous; tender; kind.
- SOFTEN (53) (sof'fn), v. t. or v. i. To make or become soft; to mitigate.
- SOFTLY, ad. Without hardness or noise; tenderly; silently; gently; slowly.
- SOFTNER, n. He or that which softens.
- SOFTNESS, n. Quality of being soft; mildness; effeminacy; pusillanimity; smoothness to the ear; gentleness; simplicity.
- SOGGY, a. Wet and soft; full of water.
- SO-ILLO, excla. A word used in calling.
- SOL DI-SANT (sof di-zan'). [Fr.] Self-styled.
- SOLL, v. t. To make dirty; to daub; to stain; to sully.
- SOIL, n. Upper stratum of earth; mould; compost; dirt; stain.
- SOLR-EE (sua-ri'), n. [Fr.] An evening party.
- SOJOURN (sojurn), v. i. To dwell for a time.
- SOJOURN, n. A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.
- SOJOURN-ER, n. A temporary resident, as a traveller who dwells in a place for a time.
- SOJOURN-MENT, n. Temporary residence.
- SOL (sôle), n. The name of a note in music.
- SOL, n. A copper coin in France, usually sou; the sun.
- SOLACE, v. t. To give comfort to, as in grief or under calamity.—SYN. To comfort; cheer; ally; assuage. [a-e.]
- SOLACE, n. Alleviation of sorrow; comfort, which
- SOLACE-MENT, n. Act of comforting, or state of being comforted.
- SOLAN-GOOSE, n. A species of pelican, the gannet.
- SOLAR, a. Pertaining to the sun or measured by its progress.
- SOL-DER, n. A metallic cement. See SODER.
- SOLDIER (solj'er), n. A man in military service; a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill.
- SOLDIER-LY (solj'er-ly), a. Like a good soldier; warlike; brave.
- SOLDIER-SHIP, n. The military character.
- SOLDIER-Y (solj'er-y), n. A body of soldiers; military men collectively.
- SOLE, n. The bottom of the foot or of a shoe; a marine flat fish.
- SOLE, v. t. To furnish shoes with soles.
- SOLE, a. Single; alone; not married.
- SOL-ECISM, n. An expression which violates the laws of language, especially of syntax, as absurd expression; an absurdity.—SYN. Barbarism. These terms have descended from the ancient rhetoricians. A barbarism is a word either foreign or unconsented to a language, and not yet received into it. Solécism is applied to a violation of the laws of syntax, or to any expression involving an absurdity or violation of the necessary laws of thought.
- SOL-ECIST, n. One who is guilty of impropriety of language.
- SOL-ECISTIC, a. Incorrect; incongruous.
- SOL-ECIZE, v. i. To commit solécism.
- SOLELY, ad. Singly; only; separately.
- SOLEMN (sol'em), a. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; serious; devout; sacred. See GRAVE.
- SOLEM-N-ESS, n. Solemnity; gravity.
- SO-LEM-N-ITY, n. Religious ceremony; gravity; steady seriousness; affected gravity.
- SO-LEM-NI-ZATION, n. Act of solemnizing; celebration.
- SOLEM-NIZE, v. t. To honour with ceremonies; to celebrate; to make serious; to perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms.
- SOLEM-N-LY (sol'em-ly), ad. With religious reverence.
- SOL-EN, n. The razor-shell; a cradle for an injured limb; the spinal canal.
- SOLEN-ESS, n. State of being alone.
- SOLFA, v. i. To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.
- SOL-FAT-ARA, n. [It.] A volcanic vent from which sulphur and sulphurous and other vapours are emitted.
- SOL-FEG-GIO, n. [It.] In music, the system of arranging the scale by the names do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, by which music is taught.
- SOL-IC-IT, v. t. To ask or seek with a degree of earnestness; to invite.—SYN. To entreat; supplicate; importune; implore; beg; ask; request.
- SOL-IC-IT-ATION, n. The act of soliciting; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of earnestness; invitation.
- SOL-IC-IT-OR, n. One who entreats; a lawyer or advocate in a court of chancery.
- SOL-IC-IT-OR-GEN-ER-AL, n. A law-officer who manages the legal business of the crown and public offices.
- SOL-IC-IT-OUS, a. Anxious; careful; very desirous.
- SOL-IC-IT-OUS-LY, ad. With care and anxiety.
- SOL-IC-IT-RESS, n. A female who solicits.
- SOL-IC-IT-UDE, n. Anxiety; earnestness; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; trouble; care.
- SOLID, a. Compact in structure; not hollow, as a solid ball; valid; sound; having the geometrical dimensions.—A solid angle is one formed by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point.—SYN. Hard.—These words both relate to the internal constitution of bodies, but hard denotes a closer coherence of the component parts than solid. Hard is opposed to soft, and solid to fluid or liquid. Wood is always solid, but some kinds of wood are hard and others are soft.
- SOLID, n. A firm, compact body.
- SOL-ID-AR-ITY, n. [Fr.] Such a union or consolidation of interests as makes persons jointly liable in property, character, &c.; identity of interests.
- SOL-ID-I-FI-CATION, n. The act of making solid.
- SOL-ID-I-FY, v. t. To make solid and compact.
- SOL-ID-I-TY, n. The quality or property of bodies by which they resist impression and penetration.

DOVE, WOLF, BOGE; RÔLE, BULL; V'CHOUE—GAS K, & AS J; S AS S; CH AS SE; THIS.

firmness; density; moral firmness; soundness; validity; in geometry, the solid contents of a body.

SOLID-LY, ad. Firmly; compactly.

SOLID-NESS, n. Solidity; compactness; soundness.

SOLID-UNO'GU-LOUS (-ung'gu-lus), a. Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven.

SOL-I-FID-I-AN, n. One who holds that faith alone without works is necessary to justification.

SO-LILO-QUIZE, v. t. To utter in soliloquy.

SO-LILO-QUY, n. A talking alone or to one's self; a written composition reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

SOL-I-PED, n. An animal whose foot is not cloven.

SOL-I-TARE (4), n. One who lives in retirement; a recluse; a hermit; a game for one person alone.

SOL-I-TA-RI-LY, ad. In solitude or seclusion.

SOL-I-TA-RI-NESS, n. Solitude; forbearance of company; loneliness.

SOL-I-TA-RY, a. Lonely; retired; n. a hermit; one that lives alone or in solitude; a recluse.

SOL-I-TUDE, n. The state of being alone; a lonely place; a desert.—**Syn.** Retirement; seclusion; loneliness.—**Retirement** is a withdrawal from society, implying that a person has been engaged in its scenes. **Solitude** describes the fact that a person is alone; **seclusion**, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice; **loneliness**, that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone. Hence, **retirement** is opposed to a gay or active life; **solitude**, to society; **seclusion**, to freedom of access on the part of others; and **loneliness**, to the enjoyment of that society which the heart demands.

SOL-MI-ZATION, n. A solfing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gamut.

SÓLO, n.; pl. **SÓLOS**. A tune or air sung or played by a single voice or instrument.

SOLSTICE (sól'stis), n. The point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.

SOL-ST'IAL (-stish'al), a. Of or belonging to a solstice.

SOL-O-BIL-I-TY, n. Susceptibility of being solved or dissolved.

SOL-U-BLE (sól'yū-bl), a. Capable of solution or being dissolved.

SOL-U-BLE-NESS, n. Solubility.

SOL-U-TION, n. The process of dissolving in a fluid; the mixture resulting from it; explanation; the act of solving, as a problem.

SOL-U-TIVE, a. Tending to dissolve; laxative.

SOLV-A-BIL-I-TY, } n. Ability to pay just debts.

SOLV-A-BLE-NESS, } n. Ability to pay just debts.

SOLV-A-BLE, a. That may be solved or paid.

SOLVE, v. t. Properly, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up.

SOLV-EN-CY, n. Ability to pay all debts.

SOLV-EN-D, n. A substance to be dissolved.

SOLV-ENT, a. Able to pay all debts; dissolving.

SOLV-ENT, n. A fluid that dissolves any substance, or in which solution is effected.

SOLV-ER, n. One that solves or explains.

SO-MA-TÓL-O-GY, n. The doctrine of material substances.

SOM'ERE, a. Dusky; dull; gloomy; cloudy.

SOM-BROUS, a. Dark; gloomy; cloudy.

SOME (sūm), a. Noting a quantity or number, indefinitely, or a person unknown. *Some* is improperly used as an adverb instead of somewhat, as "I am some tired;" "he is some better."

SOME-BOD-Y (sūm'bod-y), n. A person uncertain or unknown; a person of consideration.

SOMEHOW (sūm'-), ad. One way or other; some way not known.

SOM'ER-SALT, } (sūm'-), { n. A leap by which a

SOM'ER-SÉT, } person jumps from a height, turns over his head, and lights upon his feet.

SOMETHING (sūm'-), n. A thing indeterminate; a portion more or less; a little.

SOMETIME (sūm'-), n. A time uncertain, past or future.

SOMETIMES (sūm'-), ad. Now and then; at intervals.

SOMEWHAT (sūm'-), n. A quantity more or less; ad. in some degree or quantity.

SOMEWHERE (sūm'whāre), ad. In a place uncertain.

SOM-NAM'BU-LATE, v. i. To walk in one's sleep.

SOM-NAM-BU-LATION, n. A walking in sleep.

SOM-NAM'BU-LIC, a. Walking in sleep.

SOM-NAM'BU-LISM, n. A walking in sleep.

SOM-NAM'BU-LIST, n. One who walks in sleep.

SOM-NIFE'OUS, } a. Causing or tending to

SOM-NIFE, } cause sleep; soporific.

SOM-NILO-QUIST, n. One who talks in his sleep.

SOM-NILO-QUOUS, a. Apt to talk in sleep.

SOM-NILO-QUY, } n. A talking or speaking in

SOM-NILO-QUIISM, } sleep.

SOM-NIP'A-THY, n. Sleep from sympathy or magnetic influence.

SOM'NO-LENCE, } n. Inclination to sleep; sleepi-

SOM'NO-LEN-CY, } ness; drowsiness.

SOM'NO-LENT, a. Sleepy; inclined to sleep.

SÓN (sūn), n. A male child; a descendant; a compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection; a native inhabitant of a country.

SÓN-IN-LAW, n. A daughter's husband.

SO-NATA, n. A tune for an instrument only.

SONG, n. That which is sung; a little poem to be sung; a hymn; a tune; poetry.

SONG'STER, n. A singer, as a bird.

SONG'STRESS, n. A female singer.

SO-NIFE'OUS, a. Producing sound.

SÓN'NET, n. A short poem of fourteen lines, peculiarly constructed; a short poem.

SÓN-NET-EE', n. A composer of little poems; a small poet. *Usually in contempt.*

SÓN-O-RIFIE, a. Producing sound.

SO-NÓ'ROUS, a. Giving a full sound; yielding sound.

SO-NÓ'ROUS-LY, ad. With a full or loud sound.

SO-NÓ'ROUS-NESS, n. The quality of yielding sound, or a loud sound.

SÓN'SHIP (sūn'ship), n. The state of being a son; filiation; the character of a son.

SOON (2), ad. In a little time; a, quick.

SOOT, n. A black substance formed by combustion.

Soot consists of more than sixteen different substances, of which carbon, creosote, ulmin, &c., are the principal.

SOOT, v. t. To black with soot.

SOOT'ER-KIN, n. A kind of false birth.

SOOTH, n. Truth. *See FOSSOOTS.*

SOOTH, a. Pleasing; delightful; faithful.

SOOTHE, v. t. To calm; to quiet; to soften; to flatter.

SOOTH'ER, n. One who soothes or flatters.

SOOTHING-LY, ad. With flattery or soft words.

SOOTH'SAY (-sā), v. t. To foretell; to predict.

SOOTH'SAY-ER, n. A predictor; a fortune-teller.

SOOTH'SAY-ING, n. Divination; a foretelling by magic arts.

SOOT-I-NESS, n. Quality of being foul with soot.

SOOTY, a. Covered with or like soot; black.

SOP, n. Something dipped or steeped in liquor; any thing given to pacify, so called from the sop given to Cerberus in mythology.

SOP, v. t. To steep or soak in liquor.

SOPH, n. A sophist; a sophister; a sophomore; (U. S.)

SÓPHI (só'fe), n. A title of the King of Persia.

SÓPH'ISM (só'fizm), n. A fallacious argument.

SÓPH'IST (só'fist), n. A cunning but fallacious reasoner.

SÓPH'IST-ER, n. The title of students who are advanced beyond the first year in the University of Cambridge, and in some others; an artful insidious reasoner.

s, z, &c., long.—x, z, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE.

SO-PHISTIC, *a.* Fallacious; not sound.
SO-PHISTIC-AL, *a.* Fallacious; not sound.
SO-PHISTIC-ALLY, *ad.* With fallacious reasoning.
SO-PHISTIC-ATE, *v. t.* To adulterate or corrupt.
SO-PHISTIC-ATED, *a.* Adulterated; not pure.
SO-PHISTIC-ATE, *a.* Adulterated; fallacy.
SO-PHIST-ICATION, *n.* Adulteration; fallacy.
SO-PHISTIC-ATOR, *n.* One who adulterates or corrupts.
SO-PHIST-RY (*sóf*), *n.* Fallacious reasoning. See FALLACY.
SOPH-O-MORE (*sófo-móre*), *n.* A student in the United States' colleges in the second year.
SOPH-O-MORIC-AL, *a.* Inflated in style.
SOPH-O-RIFER-OUS, *a.* Causing or tending to SOPH-O-RIFIC, *i.* Induce sleep.
SOPH-O-RIFER-OUS-NESS, *a.* The quality of causing sleep.
SOPH-O-RUS, *a.* Causing sleep; sleepy.
SOPH-RANO, *n.*; pl. *SO-PH-RANI* or *SO-PH-RONA*. In music, the treble; the highest female voice.
SOPH-BENT, *a.* Absorbent; imbibing.
SOR-BON-IST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, a university of Paris.
SOR-CER-ER, *n.* A conjuror; an enchanter.
SOR-CER-ESS (*20*), *n.* An enchantress; a female magician.
SOR-CER-OUS, *a.* Containing enchantment.
SOR-CER-Y, *n.* Enchantment; divination by the supposed assistance of evil spirits.
SORDID, *a.* Niggardly; mean; filthy.
SORDID-LY, *ad.* With mean covetousness.
SORDID-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; meanness.
SORE, *n.* A part of flesh bruised or tender and painful; an ulcer; a wound; in Scripture, grief; affliction.
SORE, *a.* Tender to the touch; easily pained; severe.
SOREL, *n.* A buck of the third year.
SORELY, *ad.* With pain or vehemence; grievously.
SORELY, *ad.* Only; violently.
SORENESS, *n.* The tenderness or painfulness of some injured part of the body, as of a bruise or boil, &c.; figuratively, tenderness of mind.
SORITES (*so-ritez*), *n.* In logic, an authorized form of syllogisms, in which the conclusion of one is the premise of the next.
SORNER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself upon another for bed and board; from *sorel* or *sora*, an arbitrary exaction of bed and board from tenants in Ireland and Scotland.
SO-SORIC-IDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of a sister.
SORREL, *n.* A plant, so named from its sour taste.
SORREL, *a.* Of a reddish colour.
SORRI-LY, *ad.* Meekly; in a wretched manner.
SORRI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; pitifulness.
SORROW (*sóro*), *n.* Pain produced by a sense of loss; regret.—*SYN.* Grief; sadness. *Sorrow* (from the root of *sore*, heavy), denotes suffering of mind, either from the loss of some good, real or supposed, or disappointment in our expectation of good; *grief* expresses a poignant or uncontrollable degree of sorrow, which weighs (connected with *grace*) or presses down the mind under a sense of loss; *sadness* is that depression of thought and feeling which is a frequent but not inevitable result of sorrow. See also GRIEF.
SORROW (*sóro*), *v. i.* To feel mental pain for loss of good, actual or expected.—*SYN.* To grieve; mourn; weep.
SORROW-FUL, *a.* Full of sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; expressing grief.
SORROW-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite grief.
SORROW-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief; sadness.
SORROW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow.
SORRY, *a.* Grieved; pained at loss; melancholy; poor; mean.

SORT (*20*), *n.* A kind or order of things; manner, as in some sort; out of sorts, out of order, i. e. unwell.—*SYN.* Kind (connected with *kind* and *kindred*) originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity, and hence, a class; sort (from the Latin *sorte*) signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying, necessarily, the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though *sort* (perhaps from its origin, *lot*) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, "that sort of people," "that sort of language," &c.
SORT, *v. t.* To dispose in species or classes; to adjust; to suit; *v. i.* to be joined with others of the same species; to associate; to suit; *out of sorts*, disordered or unwell.
SORT-ABLE, *a.* That may be sorted; suitable.
SORTIE (*sórti*), *n.* A sally; the issue of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.
SORTI-LEGE, *n.* Act of drawing lots.
SORTITION (*-tish'un*), *n.* Appointment by lot.
SORTMENT, *n.* The act of sorting.
SOSTE-NUTTO, [*It.*] In music, sustaining the sounds to the utmost value of the time.
SOT, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a stupid fellow.
SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to inebriate; to besot.
SOTHIO-YEAR, *n.* The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours, so called from Sothis, dog-star.
SOTTISH, *a.* Given to liquor; dull; stupid.
SOTTISH-LY, *ad.* Stupidly; foolishly.
SOTTISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness; stupidity.
SOTTO VOCE (*sót'to vóchá*), [*It.*] In music, with a restrained voice or in a moderate tone.
SOU (*soo*), *n.*; pl. *Sous* (*soo*). A French copper coin, equal to about one half-penny.
SOU-BAIL-DAR, *n.* In India a viceroy; the governor of a province.
SOU-BRETTE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A waiting-maid; a chamber-maid.
SOU-CHONG (*soo-shóng*), *n.* A kind of black tea.
SOUGH (*snf*, in Scotland, *soogh*, *gh* guttural), *n.* A small drain; a hollow murmur; a report.
SOUL (*sole*), *n.* The spiritual, rational, and immortal part of man; life; vital principle; a human being; spirit; grandeur of mind; generosity; an intelligent being.
SOUL-LESS, *a.* Without soul or nobleness of mind; spiritless; mean.
SOUND, *n.* Any thing audible; noise; voice; a narrow or shallow sea, as that connecting the Baltic with the German Ocean; air-bladder of a fish; a surgical instrument or probe.
SOUND, *a.* Entire; whole; uninjured; undecayed; firm; founded in truth or right; profound; as sleep; not defective or unsteady.
SOUND, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To make or cause to make a noise; to utter a voice; to spread by sound or report; to search for the depth, as by sinking the lead to the bottom; to try; to examine.
SOUNDING, *n.* The act of uttering noise; act of endeavouring to discover the views of others; act of throwing the lead to ascertain the depth of water.
SOUND-BOARD, *n.* A thin plate of wood or **SOUNDING-BOARD**, *n.* metal which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, &c.; the horizontal board over a pulpit, &c.
SOUNDINGS, *n.* pl. A part of the sea in which a line will reach the bottom.
SOUNDLY, *ad.* Heartily; stoutly; severely; justly.
SOUNDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being sound; entireness; health; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy.
SOUP (*soop*), *n.* Strong broth; decoction of flesh.
SOUR, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed; peevish; harsh to the feelings; cold and damp, as *sour weather*; rancid; musty.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOCK, RÔLE, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—G AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

SOUR, *v. t. or v. i.* To make or become acid; to make harsh in temper; to make cross or crabbed.
SOURCE, *n.* That from which a thing springs; fountain; root; origin, which see.
SOURCROUT, *n.* A dish made of cabbage cut
SOURKROUT, *v. i.* up, thrown into a cask, and suffered to ferment.
SOURISL, *a.* Somewhat sour.
SOURLY, *ad.* With sourness; discontentedly
SOURNESS, *n.* Acidity; crabbedness; austerity.
SÔUS (soo), *n. pl.* of Sou;
SOUSE, *n.* Pickle made with salt; ears and feet of swine pickled.
SOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; *v. t.* to steep in souse; to plunge; to strike with sudden violence.
SOUTER, *n.* A cobbler.
SOUTH, *n.* The point of the horizon ninety degrees to the right of the point at which the sun rises when in the equinoxes; a southern region or place.
SOUTH, *a.* Being in a southern direction
SOUTH-EAST, *n.* The point equidistant between south and east.
SOUTH-EAST, *a.* In the direction of southeast, or coming from the south-east.
SOUTH-EASTERN, *a.* Toward the southeast.
SOUTHER-LY (sûth'er-ly), *a.* Being at the south or nearly south.
SOUTHERN (sûth'ern), *a.* Belonging to the south; lying toward or coming from the south.
SOUTHERN-ER (sûth'ern-), *n.* An inhabitant of the Southern States of America.
SOUTHERN-MOST (sûth'ern-), *a.* Furthest toward the south.
SOUTHERN-WOOD, *n.* A plant nearly allied to wormwood.
SOUTHING, *a.* Going toward the south.
SOUTHING, *n.* Course or distance south; tendency or motion to the south. *The southing of the moon*, the time at which the moon passes the meridian.
SOUTH-MOST, *a.* Furthest toward the south.
SOUTH'ON (sûth'-), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country.
SOUTHWARD or **SOUTHWARD** (sûth'-), *a.* Toward the south; *n.* southern regions or countries.
SOUTH-WEST, *n.* The point equidistant between south and west.
SOUTH-WEST, *a.* Being at the south-west, or coming from that direction.
SOUTH-WESTERN, *a.* In or from the south-west.
SOUVEN-IR (soov-neer), *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.
SOVER-EIGN (sôv'er-in or less correctly sûv'er-in), *a.* Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; supremely efficacious; predominant; effectual; chief.
SOVER-EIGN, *a.* A supreme ruler; one who possesses the highest authority; a supreme magistrate; a gold coin, value twenty shillings sterling.
SOVER-EIGN-LY, *ad.* In the highest degree; supremely.
SOVER-EIGN-TY, *n.* Supremacy; supreme dominion.
SOW, *n.* A female of the hog kind.
SOW (sô), *v. i.* [pret. **SOWED**; pp. **SOWN**.] To scatter seed for growth; to scatter over, as seed; to supply or stock with seed.
SOW'ANS (sou'anz), *n.* An article of food made from the husks of oats; flummary.
SOWER (sô'er), *n.* One who sows or propagates.
SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.
SPA, *n.* A mineral water from a place of this name in Germany; a spring of mineral water.
SPACE, *n.* Local extension; room; distance; interval between lines; quantity of time; a while.
SPACE, *v. t.* In printing, to make spaces or wider intervals between words or lines.

SPACIOUS (spâ'shu), *a.* Large extent; occupying much space.—**Srs.** Ample; capacious.—**Ample** implies largeness in quantity or amount, as ample stores, ample room, ample resources, &c.; **spacious** denotes large physical extent or space, as a spacious hall, the spacious ocean, &c.; **capacious** denotes, literally, the power of holding much, and hence wide or comprehensive, as a capacious harbour, a capacious mind.
SPACIOUS-LY, *ad.* Widely; extensively.
SPACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greatness of extent.
SPADE, *n.* An instrument for digging; a suit of cards; a deer three years old; a gelded beast.
SPADE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade.
SPADEFUL, *a.* As much as a spade will carry.
SPA-DI'CEOUS (-di'hu), *a.* Of a light red colour.
SPA-DILLE, *n.* The ace of spades at ombre.
SPADIX, *n.* The receptacle in palms, &c.
SPALT (spawlt), *a.* Brittle; cracked, as timber.
SPAN, *n.* A hand's extent; nine inches; a short space of time. A span of horses consists of two harnessed side by side; the span of an arch.
SPAN, *v. t.* To measure by the fingers; to measure; *v. i.* to agree in colour or size, as the horses span well.
SPAN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs.
SPAN'DREL, *n.* The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle enclosing it.
SPAN'GLE (spâng'gl), *n.* A small plate or boss, or piece of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and brilliant.
SPAN'GLE (spâng'gl), *v. t.* To set or adorn with spangles.
SPANIEL (spân'yel), *n.* A dog used in field-sports; a mean, cringing person; *v. i.* to fawn upon; to cringe.
SPANISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain; *n.* the language of Spain.
SPANISH-FLY, *n.* A fly used for blistering.
SPANK, *v. t.* To slap with the open hand.
SPANK'ER, *n.* A small coin; a sail; one that takes large strides in walking; a stout person.
SPAN'NER, *n.* One that spans; look of a fusée or carbine, or the fusée itself; a wrench.
SPAR, *n.* A mineral that breaks with regular surfaces: a round piece of timber used for the yards and topmasts of ships.
SPAR, *v. i.* To dispute; to quarrel; to fight with prelusive strokes.
SPAR, *v. t.* To fasten with a bar.
SPAR'A-BLE, *n.* Name of shoemakers' nails.
SPARE (â), *a.* Scanty; lean; thin; superfluous.
SPARE, *v. t.* To use frugally; to part with; to forbear to punish; to grant; to allow; *v. i.* to live frugally; to be parsimonious; to use mercy or forbearance; to forgive.
SPARENESS, *n.* Thinness; leanness.
SPARE'ER, *n.* One who spares; one who avoids unnecessary expense.
SPARE'IE, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh.
SPAR'-HUNG, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.
SPARING, *a.* Scarce; scanty; saving.
SPARING-LY, *ad.* Scantily; frugally; seldom.
SPARING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; frugality; caution.
SPARK, *n.* A particle of fire; a small portion of any thing; a brisk, showy man; a lover.
SPARKFUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.
SPARKLE, *a.* Airy; gay; well-dressed.
SPARKLE (spâ'k), *n.* A small spark of fire.
SPARKLE, *v. i.* To emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to exhibit animation; to emit bubbles.
SPARKTER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.
SPARK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing out sparks; vividly bright.—**Srs.** Glittering; brilliant; shining, which see.
SPARKLING-NESS, *n.* A twinkling brilliancy.
SPAR'ING, *n.* A prelusive contention, as among boxers; dispute.
SPAR'ROW (spâ'rô), *n.* A genus of small birds.

SPEECH-I-FY, *v. i.* To make a speech. [Not elegant.]

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; BÖLN, BULL; V'CI'OUF. —GAS K; ÉAS J; SAS Z CHAS SM: THIS.

SPEECHLESS, *a.* Not able to speak or not speaking.

SPEECHLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being mute.

SPEED, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPEED**.] To make haste; to have success or prosperity; *v. t.* to send in haste; to put in quick motion; to help forward.

—*SYN.* To despatch; hurry; hasten; accelerate.

SPEED, *n.* Rapidity of motion or of execution; success in an undertaking. —*SYN.* Swiftmess; despatch; expedition; quickness; *haste*, which see.

SPEEDFUL, *a.* Full of speed; *hasty*.

SPEEDILY, *ad.* In a short time; quickly; *hastily*; *soon*.

SPEEDI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; *haste*; *despatch*.

SPEEDWELL, *n.* An herb of the genus *veronica*.

SPEEDY, *a.* Rapid in motion; quick in performance. —*SYN.* Quick; *hasty*.

SPELLING, *n.* A salted and sun-dried whiting.

SPELL, *n.* A charm consisting of words of hidden power, as a *magic spell*; a turn of work, as to take or give a *spell*; an interval or short time, as a *spell* of hot weather.

SPELL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPELLED** or **SPELLT**.] To tell or name the letters of a word with a proper division of syllables; to write or print with the proper letters; to read; to take another's place or turn; to charm.

SPELL-BOUND, *a.* Arrested by a spell.

SPELLER, *n.* One that spells words; one skilled in spelling; a spelling-book.

SPELLING, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing them.

SPELL-LAND, *n.* A land of spells and charms.

SPELLTER, *n.* The commercial name given to common zinc.

SPENCE, *n.* A larder; a pantry; closet.

SPENCER, *n.* A kind of short coat; a sail of a vessel.

SPEND, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPENT**.] Primarily, to open or spread; hence, to lay out or bestow for any purpose; to part with; to consume; to exhaust of force or strength; to harass or fatigue.

SPEND, *v. i.* To make expense; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed or exhausted.

SPENDER, *n.* One who spends or wastes.

SPENDTHRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who spends money profusely.

SPERM (sperm), *n.* Animal seed; that by which the race is propagated; spermatozoon.

SPERM-A-CETI, *n.* A white, transparent, fatty matter, used for making candles, &c., obtained chiefly from the head of spermatozoon whales.

SPERM-ATID, *a.* Consisting of seed; seminal; conveying or secreting seed.

SPERM-ATO-CELE, *n.* A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles.

SPEW (spu), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To eject from the stomach; to vomit or puke; to cast off with abhorrence.

SPHAC-E-LATION (sfas-e-l'ashun), *n.* A becoming gangrenous.

SPHE-ROIDAL, *a.* Resembling a wedge.

SPHERE (sfere), *n.* In geometry, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its centre; a globe; orb; circuit of action, knowledge, &c.; rank or station in life. See **GLOBE**.

SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHERIC, *a.* Having the form of a sphere;

SPHERICAL, *a.* globular; round.

SPHERICAL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHERICITY, *n.* Roundness; the quality of being globular.

SPHERICS (sfēr'iks), *n. pl.* The doctrine and properties of the sphere; spherical geometry.

SPHEROID, *n.* A body nearly spherical.

SPHEROIDAL, *a.* Of the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDICAL, *a.* roid.

SPHEROIDITY, *n.* Quality of being spheroidal.

SPHERULE (sfēr'ul), *n.* A little sphere or globe.

SPHINCTER, *n.* A muscle for contracting or shutting an orifice.

SPHINX (sfinks), *n.* A fabled monster, having the face of a woman and the body of a lion, which put out riddles and devoured all who were unable to solve them; an Egyptian monument.

SPHRA-GISTICS, *n. pl.* The science of seals; their history, age, &c.; a branch of diplomatics.

SPICE, *n.* An aromatic plant or its seed, used in cookery; a small quantity; pungency.

SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice; to tincture; to render nice or scrupulous.

SPI-CER-Y, *n.* Spices in general; a repository of spices.

SPI-CU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a dart.

SPI-CULE, *n.* A minute, slender granule or point.

SPI-CY, *a.* Like spice, or abounding with spices; pungent; *racy*, which see.

SPI-DER, *n.* An animal that spins webs for catching prey; a kitchen utensil.

SPI-GOT, *n.* A peg or pin to stop a faucet.

SPIKE, *n.* An ear of corn; a large nail; a shoot of a plant.

SPIKE, *v. t.* To fasten or set with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon.

SPIKE-LET, *n.* In botany, a small spike making a part of a large one.

SPIKE-NARD (spike- or spik-), *n.* A plant of several species with an aromatic odour.

SPIK-Y, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SPILE, *n.* A pin to stop a hole in a cask; a stake driven down into the ground to protect a bank or form a foundation, &c.

SPELL, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPELLED**, **SPELLT**.] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to cause to run out or shed; to throw away; *v. t.* to be suffered to run out, &c.; to beashed; to waste.

SPIN, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPUN**.] To draw out in a thread and twist; to whirl; to protract to great length.

SPIN, *v. t.* To practise spinning; to move round rapidly; to stream or issue in a thread.

SPIN-ACH, *a.* (spín'ache), { *n.* A garden plant used for food.

SPIN-AGE, {

SPIN-AL, *a.* Belonging to the spine.

SPIN-DLE, *n.* A pin to form thread on; an axis.

SPIN-DLE, *v. t.* To become thin or tall.

SPIN-DLE-SHANKS, *n.* A tall, slender person [*in contempt*].

SPINE, *n.* The backbone; a thorn; a ridge.

SPIN-EL, { *n.* A very hard mineral, one variety of which is the ruby.

SPIN-ELLE, {

SPIN-ET, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal.

SPIN-NER, *n.* One who spins; the long-legged garden spider; a spider.

SPIN-NING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine for spinning cotton or wool.

SPIN-NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning flax, cotton or wool.

SPI-NO-SITY, *n.* State of being spiny.

SPI-NOUS, *a.* Full of spines; thorny.

SPI-NSTER, *n.* A woman who spins; in law, the common title for a woman without rank; an unmarried woman.

SPI-NTRY, *n.* The business of spinning.

SPI-NY, *a.* Full of spines; perplexed; troublesome.

SPI-R-A-CLE (spír'a-kl or spír'a-kl), *n.* A small aperture in bodies by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; any small aperture, hole, or vent.

SPI-RAL, *a.* Winding round a cylinder, at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

SPI-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a winding form.

SPIRE, *n.* A winding line like the thread of a screw; a body that tapers to a point; a steeple; a shoot or blade; the point or top of a thing.

SPIKE, *v. t.* To shoot up or out; to sprout.

SPIRIT, *n.* Literally, breath; hence, an immaterial, intelligent being, as the soul of man, &c.;

1, 2, &c., long.—i, 2, &c., short.—CIRE, FIR, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THREE, FIRE; MARBLE, BIRD; MOVE,

prevailing temper, an excitement of mind or feeling, the essential quality of a thing; a strong liquor obtained by distillation.

SPIRIT, *v. t.* To animate with vigour; to excite or encourage; to convey away, as if by a spirit.

SPIRIT-LESS, *a.* Full of life or spirit; bold.

SPIRIT-FULLY, *ad.* In a lively manner.

SPIRIT-LESS, *a.* Wanting animation; dull; cheerless.

SPIRIT-LESSLY, *ad.* Without spirit; lifelessly.

SPIRIT-LESSNESS, *n.* Want of life or vigour.

SPIRIT-LEVEL, *n.* An instrument consisting of spirits in a sealed glass to be used in levelling.

SPIRIT-TO, *or* *it*, *in* *use*, with spirit.

SPIRIT-TO, *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure.

SPIRIT-TO-NESS, *n.* A refined state, ardency; fineness.

SPIRITUAL (*spirit-yu-ah*), *a.* Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; not fleshly.

SPIRITUALISM, *n.* The doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul, doctrine of intercourse with departed spirits, state of being spiritual.

SPIRITUALIST (*spirit-yu-al-ist*), *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one who maintains the doctrine of a present intercourse with departed spirits.

SPIRITUALITY, *n.* Essence distinct from matter; immateriality; spiritual or intellectual nature; holy affection.

SPIRITUALIZATION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.

SPIRITUALIZE, *v. t.* To convert to a spiritual sense; to refine the intellect or feelings.

SPIRITUALLY, *ad.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality, in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; purely; divinely.

SPIRITUOUS (*spirit-yu-us*), *a.* Consisting of spirit; ardent.

SPIKE. See **SPUR**.

SPITTLE (*spitl*), *v. t.* To spurt scatteringly.

SPIRE, *n.* Of a spiral form; wreathed.

SPIRIT-THICK, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.

SPIRIT, *n.* An iron prong or bar on which meat, &c., are roasted; a point of land running into the sea; what is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIRIT, *v. t.* To put on a spit, to thrust through; to pierce; to dig.

SPIRIT, *v. t.* *or* *v. t.* *pret* and *pp.* **SPIRIT**. To eject spittle or saliva from the mouth.

SPIRIT. See **HOSPITAL**.

SPIRIT BOX, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of

SPIRIT BOX, *n.* saliva.

SPIRIT, *n.* A feeling of malicious vexation; a settled desire to vex or injure. In *spite* of means, in defiance of. See **MALICE**. *Malice* has reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words or actions. *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others; *spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions.

SPIRIT, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at; to vex.

SPIRIT-FULL, *a.* Filled with spite; malignant.

SPIRIT-FULLY, *ad.* With malice or ill will.

SPIRIT-FULNESS, *n.* The disposition to vex or injure; malice.

SPIRIT-FUL, *a.* A violent, passionate person.

SPIRIT-FUL, *n.* One who spits; a young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp.

SPIRIT-FUL (*spitl*), *n.* The thick moist matter re-

ected by the salivary glands and ejected by the mouth; saliva.

SPLASH, *n.* Water or mud thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle.

SPLASH, *v. t.* To dash with water or mud.

SPLASHY, *a.* Full of water or mud and water.

SPLASH (*spla*), *a.* Displayed; spread; turned out.

SPLASH-FOOTED, *a.* Having broad feet.

SPLASH-MOUTH, *a.* A mouth stretched by de-

stretch.

SPLEEN, *n.* A part of the human body, near the

stomach, the use of which is not known. It is supposed by the ancients to be the seat of melancholy, vexation, &c.; hence, melancholy; spleen; anger.

SPLEENISH, *a.* Disposed to anger, vexation, melancholy, &c.; affected with spleen.

SPLEENY, *a.* Fretful; melancholy.

SPLENDENT, *a.* Shining; beaming with light; bright; illustrious.

SPLENDID, *a.* Properly, shining, as a splendid sun; hence, very bright; showy; magnificent; illustrious.

SPLENDIDLY, *ad.* With great show; magnificently.

SPLENDOUR, *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.

SPLENETIC, *a.* Full of spleen; peevish; a person affected with spleen.

SPLINT. See **SPLINT**.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

SPLICE, *v. t.* To separate the strands of two ends of a rope, and unite them by interweaving the strands.

SPLINT, *n.* A thin piece of wood; a piece

SPLINTER, *n.* of wood split off; in surgery, a thin piece of wood, &c. used to confine a broken bone when set in *furriery*, a hard excrescence growing on the shaft-bone of a horse.

SPLINTER-BAR, *n.* The cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs.

SPLINTER, *v. t.* To split into thin pieces; to confine with splinters.

SPLINTER-Y, *a.* Like or consisting of splinters.

SPLIT, *v. t.* *pret* and *pp.* **SPLIT**. To rend or divide lengthwise; to divide; to break to pieces; to strain with laughter.

SPLIT, *v. t.* To part asunder; to burst; to be dashed in pieces; a longitudinal fissure; a crack; a breach.

SPLUTTER, *n.* A bustle; a stir.

SPOIL, *n.* That which is taken from others by violence; plunder; pillage; booty.

SPOIL, *v. t.* To take or strip by violence; to plunder; to corrupt or injure, so rendering useless or destroying.

SPOIL, *v. t.* To practise plunder; to decay.

SPOILER, *n.* One that plunders, corrupts, mar-

or renders useless.

SPOKE, *n.* The ray or bar of a wheel, which is inserted in the hub to support the rim.

SPOKESMAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPOIL-ATE, *v. t.* *or* *v. t.* To pillage; to practise plunder.

SPOIL-ATION, *n.* The act or practice of plundering.

SPOIL-A-TOR, *n.* A spoiler.

SPOON-DAIC, *a.* Pertaining to a spondee.

SPOON-DEE, *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.

SPOUGE (*spuuj*), *n.* A porous marine substance found adhering to rocks under water; it readily imbibes liquids, and, on compression, gives them out again; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge; soft dough.

SPOUGE (*spun*), *v. t.* To wipe with a wet sponge; to cleanse with a sponge; to extinguish or destroy; to harass; to prepare dough for bread &c.

SPOUGE, *v. t.* To suck in or imbibe; to gain by mean arts or hanging on.

SPOUGER (*spunjer*), *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger-on.

SPOUGING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house for lodging debtors in his custody.

SPOUSAL, *a.* Relating to marriage.

SPOUSION (*spu'shun*), *n.* Act of being surety for another.

SPOUSOR, *n.* A surety; a godfather; in some Christian communions, one who is surety for the religious education of a child baptized.

SPOUSNETY, *n.* The quality of act-

SPOUSNETY, *n.* ing freely or out of one's own impulses without restraint.

SPOUSNETY, *n.* Proceeding from internal

DÖVE, WOLF, SPOCK; RÖLE, BYLL; V'CIÖUS—C AS X; É AS J; S AS Z; ÖH AS SH; WHIS.

feeling or impulse; springing up of itself, as a spontaneous burst of feeling; spontaneous combustion, spontaneous growth.—*Syn.* Voluntary.—What is voluntary is the result of a volition, or act of choice; it may therefore be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is spontaneous (from Latin, *sponte*) springs wholly from feeling without reflection, as a spontaneous burst of applause.

SPON-TANE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Freely; of free will, by its own force.

SPON-TOON', *n.* A kind of half pike carried by military officers of a low rank.

SPOOK, *n.* From the German *spuk*, a spirit; a ghost; a hobgoblin.

SPOOL, *n.* A cane, reed, or hollow cylinder used by weavers; a small roll of thread on a cylinder.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOM, *v. t.* To be driven forward as a ship.

SPOON, *n.* A small domestic utensil with a bowl at the end for taking up liquids or dipping.

SPOONFUL, *n.* As much as a spoon will hold.

SPOON-MEAT, *n.* Any food eaten with a spoon.

SPO-RADIC, *a.* Scattered; occurring here and there.

SPO-RADIC-AL, *a.* and there.

SPORE, *n.* The part of flowerless plants which performs the functions of seeds.

SPOUR-AN, *n.* The Highland purse.

SPORT, *n.* That which diverts or amuses; mockery or contemptuous mirth.—*Syn.* Play; game; diversion; frolic; mockery; jeer.

SPORT, *v. t.* To divert; to exhibit publicly, as a new carriage, &c.; to represent by any kind of play.

SPORT, *v. i.* To play; to make merry; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, *n.* Making sport; frolicsome.

SPORTFUL-LY, *ad.* In a sportive, merry manner; cheerfully.

SPORTFUL-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; disposition

SPORTIVE-NESS, *n.* to mirth.

SPORTIVE, *a.* Full of sport; merry; gay; airy; wanton.

SPORTIVE-LY, *ad.* With gayness; merrily; playfully.

SPORTSMAN, *n.* One fond of field sports, as hunting, fishing, &c.; one skilled in these sports.

SPORTSMAN-SHIP, *n.* Practice of sportsmen.

SPOT, *n.* A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a stain on character; a small extent of space, as a spot of ground; a different colour from the rest of a thing; on the spot, immediately.—*Syn.* Blot; stain; flaw; blemish; fault; site; place; locality.

SPOT, *v. t.* To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolour; to stain; to patch or mark by way of ornament; to tarnish or blot, as reputation.—*Syn.* To mark; blot; stain; disgrace; tarnish.

SPOTLESS, *a.* Without spot; pure; immaculate; holy.

SPOTLESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from spot and stain.

SPOTTED-NESS, *n.* A state of being spotted.

SPOTTY, *a.* Marked with spots.

SPOUSAL (*spou'zal*), *a.* Matrimonial; pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

SPOUSAL (*spou'zal*), *n.* Marriage; nuptials. [*It is now generally used in the plural.*]

SPOUSE (*spouz*), *n.* One engaged or joined in wedlock; a husband or wife.

SPOUSE, *v. t.* To wed. *See* **ESPouse**.

SPOUSELESS, *a.* Having no husband or wife.

SPOUT, *n.* A projecting mouth to direct the stream of a liquid poured out; a pipe conducting water. A water-spout is a violent discharge of water raised in a column by the force of a whirlwind.

SPOUT, *v. t.* To throw out of a narrow orifice; to throw out words with affected gravity.

SPOUT, *v. t.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or spout.

SPOUTER, *n.* A low orator, in contempt.

SPRAIN, *n.* Excessive straining of the ligaments or muscles of the joints without dislocation.

SPRAIN, *v. t.* To overstrain the ligaments so as to weaken their motive power.

SPRAT, *n.* A very small fish, allied to the herring.

SPRAWL, *v. i.* To spread and stretch the body in a horizontal position; to move the limbs awkwardly when lying down.

SPRAY (*sprai*), *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree; water driven from the sea which spreads in small particles.

SPREAD (*spréd*), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* **SPREAD**.] To extend in length or breadth; to scatter, publish, or promulgate; to prepare, as a table for a meal.—*Syn.* To diffuse; extend; scatter; propagate; publish; distribute.

SPREAD (*spréd*), *v. i.* To extend itself in length and breadth; to be extended; to be propagated.

SPREAD (*spréd*), *n.* Extent; compass; expansion of parts; a cloth used as a bed-cover, &c.

SPREE, *n.* A frolic, generally with drinking.

SPRIG, *n.* A small branch; twig; slip.

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches.

SPRIG'GY, *a.* Full of sprigs or branches.

SPRIGHT, (*sprite*), *n.* A spirit or shade; an apparition; purification; incorporeal agent.

SPRIGHTLI-NESS (*sprite'*), *n.* Briskness; vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY (*sprite'*), *a.* Brisk; lively; gay; active.

SPRING, *v. t.* [*pret.* **SPRANG**; *pp.* **SPRUNG**.] To rise out of the ground; to issue; to leap; to bound; to fire, as a mine.

SPRING, *v. t.* To start or rouse, as game; to crack, as to spring a mast; to produce quickly; to cause to explode; to burst open; to cause to rise from a given spot, as an arch; to close suddenly, as to spring a trap.

SPRING, *n.* The season of the year when plants spring; a leap; a fountain; the origin of a thing, as the spring of great events; an elastic power or force; an elastic body. [*ing.*]

SPRINGE (*spring*), *n.* A snare; a noose for catching.

SPRING'HALT, *n.* Lameness of a horse, in which he twitches up his legs.

SPRING-HEAD (*-héd*), *n.* A fountain or source.

SPRING-I-NESS, *n.* The power of springing; elasticity; abundance of springs.

SPRING-TIDE, *n.* A tide at the new and full moon, being higher than common tides.

SPRING-TIME, *n.* The season of spring.

SPRING'Y, *a.* Possessing power to recover itself when bent; elastic; able to leap far; containing springs or fountains.

SPRINKLE (*sprink'l*), *v. t.* To cast drops of water or small particles on; to wash; to cleanse.

SPRINKLE, *v. t.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance; to rain moderately, as it sprinkles.

SPRINKLE (*sprink'kl*), *n.* A small quantity scattered.

SPRINKLING, *n.* Act of scattering in drops or small particles.

SPRIT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout; a small boom of a vessel.

SPRIT, *v. t.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate.

SPRITE, *n.* A spirit; an apparition.

SPRITSAIL, *n.* A sail extended by a yard under the bowsprit.

SPOUT, *v. t.* To shoot as a plant; to bud.

SPOUT, *n.* A shoot of a plant; a shoot from the end of a branch, or from the seed or root.

SPEUCE (*si*), *a.* Neat; trim; neat without elegance. *See* **FINICAL**.

SPEUCE, *v. t.* To dress with affected neatness; *v. i.* to dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPEUCE, *n.* The fir-tree; an evergreen.

SPEUCE-BEER, *n.* Beer tintured with spruce.

SPEUCELY, *ad.* With affected neatness.

SPEUCENESS, *n.* Neatness in dress, without taste or elegance; trimness.

- st. s. c. long.*—*st. s. c. short*—*CIRE, PIR, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THREE, TEN. MARINE, WED: VIVE.*
- STAMEN**, *n.*; pl. **STAMENS**, **STAMINA**. In a general sense, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a strobilus; whatever constitutes the strength of a thing; in botany, the organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust.
- STAMINA**, *n.* pl. of **STAMEN**.
- STAMINATE**, *a.* Consisting of stamens or staminate.
- STAMINULE**, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to stamens.
- STAMMER**, *v. t.* Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with difficulty.
- STAMMER**, *v. t.* To pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.
- STAMMERER**, *n.* One who hesitates in speaking.
- STAMMERING**, *n.* The act of hesitating in speech.
- STAMMERINGLY**, *ad.* With hesitation.
- STAMP**, *v. t.* To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot; to impress with some mark or figure; to fix deeply; to coin money; to crush ore, &c.
- STAMP**, *v. t.* To strike the foot forcibly down.
- STAMP**, *n.* An instrument for impressing a mark; thing stamped; a legal mark; character of reputation; mass; cast; form; authority; a pounder or pestle.
- STAMP ACT**, *n.* A statute imposing or regulating stamp duties.
- STAMPED**, *n.* A sudden fright of cattle, leading them to run away; hence, a rush of persons from a place. [*U. S.*]
- STAMPED**, *n.* An instrument for pounding.
- STANCH**, *v. t.* To stop as blood; to cease to flow; *v. t.* to stop, as a flowing blood.
- STANCH**, *a.* Firm; sound; fixed in principle; constant; close.
- STANCHLY**, *ad.* Undauntedly.
- STANCHLY**, *n.* He or that which checks the flowing of blood.
- STANCHION** (*stán'shun*), *n.* A small post; a prop or support.
- STANCHLESS**, *a.* That can not be stopped.
- STANCHNESS**, *n.* Firmness of principle; soundness.
- STAND**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *stood*.] To be on one's feet; not to sit or lie; to be erect, as a tree; to be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; to be in a particular place; to stop or halt; to continue or endure; to be fixed, not vacillating; to resist or defend; to be a candidate; to hold on a course; to endure.
- STAND**, *v. t.* To endure; to sustain.
- STAND**, *n.* A point of stopping; a place at which one stands; an erection for spectators at a horse-race; a small table; a point of rank, &c. A stand of arms is a market with its usual appendages.
- STAND**, *n.* Stop; halt; rest; obstruction; hesitation; difficulty.
- STANDARD**, *n.* A staff with a flag or colours; a rule or criterion by which things are tried; a standing tree or stem; the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla; a serving as a test or criterion, as a standard weight, &c.
- STANDARD BEARER**, *n.* An ensign or cornet.
- STANDING**, *a.* Established; permanent; not flowing; *n.* continuance; possession of an office; station.
- STANDING**, *n.* A case to hold pens and ink.
- STANDPOINT**, *n.* A position; a fundamental principle; a point from which a view is taken or a subject contemplated.
- STANG**, *n.* A long bar; pole; shaft.
- STANHOPE**, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage, without a top, named from Lord Stanhope.
- STANNA-RY**, *n.* A tin mine; *a.* relating to tin.
- STANNIC**, *a.* Pertaining to tin.
- STANZA**, *n.*; pl. **STANZAS**. A series of lines in a poem or hymn, having a certain arrangement which is repeated again and again.
- STANZATIC**, *a.* Consisting of stanzas.
- STAPLE** (*stá'pl*), *n.* The principal commodity or production of a country or district; the staple pile of wool, flax, and cotton; a best piece of iron to hold a hook, &c.; more rarely, a market in goods.
- STAPLE**, *a.* Established; chief; principal.
- STAPLER**, *n.* A dealer, as a wool stapler.
- STAR**, *n.* An apparently small, luminous body in the nocturnal heavens; strictly, one of those luminous suns, which are situated at immense distances beyond our solar system; the figure of a star, or a radiated figure, used as a badge of office or in printing; a person of brilliant qualities, as a theatrical star.
- STAR**, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.
- STARBOARD**, *n.* The right side of a ship when one stands with his face to the head or prow.
- STARCH**, *n.* A white farinaceous substance used to stiffen cloth.
- STARCH**, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.
- STARCH**, *a.* Having the quality or character of starch; precise; rigid.
- STAR-CHAMBER**, *n.* Originally the privy-council, afterwards a court of criminal jurisdiction, abolished in the reign of Charles I.
- STARCHED** (*starcht*), *a.* Stiff; precise; formal.
- STARCHEDNESS**, *n.* Stiffness in manner.
- STARCHER**, *n.* One who starches.
- STARCHLY**, *ad.* With formal stiffness.
- STARCHNESS**, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.
- STAR-CHY**, *a.* Stiff; consisting of starch.
- STAR** (*stá*), *v. t.* To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze, which see; *v. t.* to influence by staring, as to stare one out of countenance.
- STAR**, *n.* A fixed look with the eyes wide open; a bird.
- STARER**, *n.* An eager gazer.
- STAR-GAZER**, *n.* One who observes the stars.
- STAR-GAZING**, *n.* The act of looking much at the stars.
- STAR**, *a.* Complete; mere; absolute; *ad.* wholly; absolutely.
- STARLESS**, *a.* Having no stars visible.
- STAR-LIGHT** (*lite*), *n.* Light proceeding from the stars; *a.* enlightened by the stars.
- STAR-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling the stars.
- STARLING**, *n.* A bird of the genus *sturnus*.
- STARRY**, *a.* Adorned with stars; like stars.
- STAR-SHOOT**, *n.* Something shot from a meteor; a meteor that falls.
- START**, *v. t.* To move suddenly; to shrink; to start out; to start up; to rise suddenly, as into notice.
- START**, *v. t.* To alarm or disturb suddenly, as game; to bring into motion, as to start a machine; to dislocate, as to start a bone from its place; to empty, as to start a cask.
- START**, *n.* A sudden motion of the body; excitement to action; first movement from a place; a projection; a horn.—*Syn.* Spring; impulse.
- STARTER**, *n.* One that starts or rouses.
- STARTFUL**, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.
- STARTFULNESS**, *n.* Aptness to start.
- STARTING-POST**, *n.* A post from which competitors in a race begin the contest.
- STARTING**, *a.* Apt to start.
- STARTLE** (*stár'tl*), *v. t.* To alarm suddenly; to impress with fear.
- STARTLE**, *v. t.* To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.
- STARTLE** (*stár'tl*), *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm or danger.
- STARTUP**, *n.* An upstart; a kind of shoe.
- STAR-VATION**, *n.* The act of suffering or perishing from hunger.
- STARVE**, *v. t.* To suffer or perish with hunger or cold; to endure extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.
- STARVE**, *v. t.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to kill with cold.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUR.—GAS K; GAS J; SAS E; ORAS E; THIS.

STARVELING, *n.* He or that which is lean from hunger; a hungry; pining with want.

STATE, *n.* Literally, the standing or position of a thing, as the *state* of the country; a body politic or commonwealth; dignity or appearance of grandeur, as to ride in *state*; the *State-General* are the legislative body in some countries.—*SYN.* Situation; condition.—*State* (from *sto*, to stand), is generic; the *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its condition is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered. Our *situation* is good or bad as outward things bear favourably or unfavourably upon us; our *condition* is good or bad, according to the state we are actually in as respects our persons, families, property, and other things which comprise our sources of enjoyment.

STATE, *v. t.* To express in words or writing; to represent.

STATED, *ad.* Occurring at regular times; settled.

STATED-LY, *ad.* At regular periods.

STATE-LI-NESS, *n.* Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; affectation of dignity.

STATE-LY, *a.* Having the quality of grandeur or dignity; elevated in sentiment; august; majestic; *ad.* with pomp; majestically.

STATEMENT, *n.* Act of stating; account of particulars; a series of facts or particulars expressed on paper.

STATE-PRISON-ER, *n.* One charged with political offences.

STATE-ROOM, *n.* A magnificent room; an apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STATER, *n.* The principal gold coin of ancient Greece; it varied in value, but was generally worth £1 3s. The attic silver tetradrachm was latterly called *stater*, and was worth 3s 3d.

STATES, *n. pl.* Nobility.

STATES'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* *STATES'MEN*. One skilled in the art of government; a politician.

STATES'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

STATIC, *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest or **STATIC-AL**, *a.* in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight.

STATICS, *n. pl.* The science which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest.

STATION (*stá'shun*), *n.* The act or place of standing; post or office assigned or occupied; rank in society; a military post; the post or rendezvous of the police; a stopping-place on railways to receive passengers, &c.

STATION, *v. t.* To fix in a certain place.

STATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

STATION-A-RY, *a.* Fixed in a place; settled; not moving.

STATION-ER, *n.* One who sells paper, quills, &c.

STATION-ER-Y, *n.* Articles usually sold by a stationer, as paper, quills, &c.

STA-TISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the civil con-

STA-TISTIC-AL, *a.* dition of a people.

STAT-IS-TIC-IAN (*-tish'un*), *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

STA-TISTICS, *n. pl.* A collection of facts respecting the civil condition of a people.

STATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STAT-C-A-RY (*stát'yú-*), *n.* Art of carving images; a branch of sculpture; a carver.

STAT-CE (*stát'yú*), *v. t.* To place as a statue; to form a statue of.

STAT-CE, *n.* An image of metal, wood, or stone.

STAT-CE (*stát'yú*), *n.* The natural height of an animal, generally of man.

STAT-ÚS, *n. [L]* The state or condition of a thing, as *status contrarius*, the state of the controversy. [*statute*]

STAT-ÚT-A-BLE, *a.* Made by or conformable to **STAT-ÚTE** (*stát'yúte*), *n.* A law enacted by a Legislature, requiring or prohibiting something; a special act of the supreme power. See *LAW*.

STAT-ÚT-O-RY, *a.* Established by statute.

STAUNCH. See *STANCH*.

STAVE, *n.*; *pl.* *STAVES*. A thin piece of timber for making casks; a staff or part of a psalm.

STAVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *STOVES* or *STAVED*.] Primarily, to thrust through with a staff; hence, to break a hole into or burst; to push with a staff, with *off*; to pour out or suffer to run out by breaking, as to *stave* casks; to delay.

STAY (*stá*), *v. t.* [*pret.* *STAD* or *STAYED*.] To remain; to stand still; to continue in a place; to stop; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

STAY (*stá*), *v. t.* To hold from proceeding; to restrain; to support or prop up; to sustain.

STAY (*stá*), *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time; stop or cessation of motion; prop or support; moderation; in seamanship, *stays* implies the act of going about with shifting of the sails; to *miss stays* is to fail in attempting to tack.

STAY-LACE, *n.* Lace for fastening stays.

STAYS (*stáze*), *n. pl.* A bodice or waistcoat for females; station; fixed anchorage; any support.

STAY-SAIL (*stá'-sále*), *n.* A triangular sail extended on a stay.

STEAD (*stéd*), *n.* Place; room which another had or might have; the frame on which a bed is laid.

STEAD-FAST (*stéd/fast*), *a.* Firm; constant; resolute; not wavering or fickle.

STEAD-FAST-LY, *ad.* With constancy or steadiness of mind; firmly.

STEAD-FAST-NESS, *n.* Firmness of standing; fixedness of principle; resolution.

STEAD-I-LY (*stéd/do-ly*), *ad.* With firmness.

STEAD-I-NESS, *n.* Firmness of standing or position; consistent, uniform conduct; constancy.

STEAD-Y (*stéd/dy*), *a.* Firm in standing or position; constant in purpose, direction, or pursuit.—*SYN.* Fixed; regular; undeviating; stable; constant; uniform.

STEAD-Y, *v. t.* To hold or keep firm.

STEAK (*stáke*), *n.* A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

STEAL (*steel*), *v. t.* [*pret.* *STOLE*; *pp.* *STOLE*, *STOLEN*.] To take unlawfully; to convey away clandestinely; to win by address or imperceptible means, as to *steal* the affections.—*SYN.* To filch; pilfer; purloin.

STEAL, *v. i.* To withdraw or pass privately; to abscond; to practise theft; to take feloniously.

STEAL-ER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.

STEALTH (*stélt'h*), *n.* Act of stealing; secret act; clandestine practice; unperceived means employed to gain an object.

STEALTH-FUL, *a.* Given to stealth.

STEALTH-FUL-NESS (*stélt'h-*), *n.* State of being stealthful.

STEALTH-I-LY, *ad.* By stealth.

STEALTH-Y, *a.* Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived.

STEAM, *n.* The vapour of water, or the elastic fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point; the mist formed by condensed vapour.

STEAM, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To expose to steam; to rise in vapour; to pass off in vapour.

STEAM-BOAT, *a.* A vessel propelled by steam.

STEAM-VESSEL, *a.* steam.

STEAM-BOIL-ER, *n.* A boiler for converting water into steam for supplying a steam-engine or some purpose in domestic economy.

STEAM-EN-GINE (*-én-jin*), *n.* An engine worked by steam.

STEAM-ER, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a vessel used in washing and cookery.

STEAM-GAUGE, *n.* A contrivance for indicating the pressure within a steam-boiler.

STEAM-PACK-ET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.

STEAM-WHIS-TLE, *n.* A pipe attached to a locomotive, through which a rapid discharge of steam produces a loud whistle, as a warning or signal.

STEAT-ITE, *n.* Soapstone; a variety of talc which is unctuous to the touch; speckstein.

l, p, h, long; l, p, h, short.—CARE, FEAR, LAST, FALL, WRAY; THREE, TEAR; MARSH, MERE; NICE.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.*

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A horse, a horse for state or war.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Iron combined with a small but definite amount of carbon, used in making a variety of instruments, particularly weapons, particularly, of course, weapons of extreme hardness.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A sword, to edge with steel.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Much of steel, a hem; hard.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* An instrument for weighing.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A steep downward, greatly inclined.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A precipitous place, hill or mountain.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* To sink in a liquid, to macerate.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A vat to steep things in. [*West*]

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A turret or spire of a church.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A turret or spire of a church, which usually ends in a pyramidal form, though the name is sometimes given to the tower.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A race over all obstacles in a straight line towards some distant object, as a church steeple.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* With steepness.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Steep descent, precipitousness.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Having a steep declivity.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A strong made of the ox kind.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* To direct or govern, particularly the motion of a vessel by the helm.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* To be directed and governed; to conduct one's self, to pursue a course or way.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* The art of directing a ship by the helm or the means in which a ship obeys the helm, a part of a ship for an interior class of passengers, that by which a course is directed.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* One who steers a ship.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* To make an angle with the horizon or with the line of a vessel's keel.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Art of writing in ciphers, or secret characters.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Pertaining to stars.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Pertaining to stars.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Beaming a star; radiated.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Abounding with stars.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Beams in the form of a star.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Beamed like little stars.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Beamed like little stars.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Art of inscribing or writing characters on pillars.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* The main body of a tree or other plant; the backbone of a ship, in a ship, a piece of timber at the base and to which the sides are joined.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* To oppose or make progress against, to combat, to top.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* An open fire smell.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A piece of thin leather, &c., used in painting walls to imitate paper, the pattern is cut out, and the colors applied through the perforation, in general, an open work pattern over which colors are painted by a brush.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* To paint or colour with stencils.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A writer in short hand.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A. Expression; in character or short hand.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* The act of writing in short hand.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* A herald spoken of by Homer who had a very loud voice, hence, a person having a powerful voice.

STEFANUS (*stef'us*), *n.* Like Stentor; very loud.

STEP, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To move the feet, to advance or recede by moving the feet; *v. t.* to set, as the foot, to erect a mast.

STEP, *n.* An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; an ascent, as of one stair; footprint; a proceeding, as to take a step; round of a ladder; manner of walking; gait; the support on which a mast or staff rests.

STEP-BROTHER (*brath'er*), *n.* A brother-in-law or by marriage.

STEP-CHILD, *n.* A son or daughter-in-law.

STEP-FATHER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only.

STEP-MOTHER (*-muth'er*), *n.* A mother by marriage.

STEPPE (*step'*), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia.

STEP-PIG-STONE, *n.* A stone to raise the above the mud. Hence, a means of advancement.

STEP-SOX, *n.* A son-in-law.

STEP-STONE, *n.* A stone before a door is on.

STER, in composition, is from the Sanskrit, director, as in the L. minister, chief servant.

STER-CORALOUS (*-ra-mus*), *n.* Relating to dung.

STER-CORATION, *n.* The act of manuring with dung.

STEREO-GRAPHIC, *n.* Pertaining to stereography.

STEREO-GRAPHY, *n.* The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

STEREOMETRY, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies.

STEREO-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument adapted to both eyes for combining two corresponding pictures or projections of an object as to exhibit it in relief, or as the object itself would appear to each eye respectively.

STEREO-SCOPIC, *n.* Relating to the stereoscope.

STEREOTOMY, *n.* Art of cutting solids into figures.

STEREOTYPE, *n.* Fixed, immovable type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic type; printing books; the art of making plates of fixed metallic types for printing books.

STEREOTYPE, *n.* A house on fixed types; pertaining to fixed metallic types.

STEREOTYPE, *v. t.* To form or compose in fixed types.

STEREOTYPED, *n.* One who makes stereotype types.

STEREOTYPING, *n.* Printing in stereotype.

STERILE, *n.* Not producing crops; not producing young; barren; unfruitful.

STERILITY, *n.* The quality or state of producing little or nothing.—*Syn.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness; aridity.

STERLING (*13*), *n.* English money; standard.

STERLING, *n.* Noting English money; genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

STERN, *n.* The hinder part of a ship or other vessel; post of management; direction.

STERN, *n.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid.

STERNAL, *n.* Relating to the breast-bone.

STERN CHASE, *n.* A gun to fire from the stern.

STERNLY, *ad.* In a severe manner; harshly.

STERN MOST, *n.* Furthest in the rear; furthest astern.

STERNNESS, *n.* The quality of harshness; severity; moroseness.

STERN POST, *n.* A piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel, which terminates the vessel and supports the helm.

STERNUM, *n.* The breast-bone.

STERE-NUATION, *n.* The act of sneezing.

STERE-NUATE, *v. t.* Causing to sneeze.

STERE-NUATE-TO-RY, *n.* That which provokes sneezing; a exciting sneezing.

STERN-WAY, *n.* The movement of a ship backward or with her stern foremost.

STERE-ROUS, *n.* Breathing heavily; snoring.

STETHO-SCOPE, *n.* [*Gr.*] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax.

STEVE, *v. t.* To stow, as in a ship's hold. [*Local*].

STEVE-DORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port.

STEW (*28*) (*stū*), *v. t.* To seethe or to boil gently; *v. t.* to be seethed in a slow, gentle manner.

STEW (*stū*), *n.* Meat stewed; a hot-house; a brothel; confusion.

STEWARD (*stū'ard*), *n.* A man who manages the concerns of another's household, estate, &c., as officer of state; the manager of the table at sea.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; VICTUOUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

STEWARDESS, *n.* A female who waits on ladies in passenger ships.

STEWARDSHIP (stô'), *n.* The office of a steward.

STIBIAL, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.

STICH (stik), *n.* A verse in poetry.

STICK, *n.* A small or short piece of wood; certain instruments, as the composing-stick of printers.

STICK *v. t.* [pret. and pp. **STRUCK**.] To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to fasten by piercing, as to stick a pin; to fix in or on, as in a place or on a point.

STICK, *v. i.* To adhere by cleaving to the surface; to be closely united to; to be impeded, as to stick in the mud; to hesitate or cause embarrassment.

STICKINESS, *n.* The quality of adhering.

STICK-LAC, *n.* Lac in its natural state adhering to the twigs.

STICKLE (stik'kl), *v. i.* To strive or contend.

STICKLE-BACK, *n.* A certain small fish with spines on its back, from two to fourteen; hand-stickle.

STICKLER, *n.* One who takes part earnestly; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, *a.* Being viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

STIFF, *a.* Not easily bent; stubborn; rigid; not liquid; formal.

STIFFEN (stifin), *v. t. or v. i.* To make or become stiff.

STIFFLY, *ad.* With inflexibility; stubbornly; inflexibly; rigidly.

STIFF-NECKED (-nêkt), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.

STIFFNESS, *n.* Want of pliability; obstinacy.

STIFLE (stifl), *v. t.* To stop the breath, as with smoke; to extinguish, as to stifle a fire with ashes; to suppress, as to stifle a report; to check or destroy, as to stifle convictions.

STIFLE, *n.* Joint of a horse next to the buttock; a disease in the knee-joint of an animal.

STIGMA, *n.*; pl. **STIGMAS**; Lat. pl. **STIGMATA**. A brand, as one made by a burning iron; any mark of infamy; in botany, the top of the pistil.

STIGMATIC, *a.* Marked with a stigma.

STIGMATICAL, *s.* Impressing with infamy.

STIGMATIZE, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.

STIGMO-MANCY, *n.* Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

STILE, *n.* A pin on the face of a dial; set of steps for passing over a fence or wall.

STILETTO, *n.* A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelet holes; *v. t.* to stab with a stiletto.

STILL, *v. t.* To stop, as motion, noise, or agitation; to appease or quiet, as tumult; to distil liquors.

STILL, *a.* Uttering no sound; calm; silent; motionless; undisturbed.

STILL, *ad.* To this time; nevertheless; after that.

STILL, *n.* A vessel or boiler for distillation; calm; silence; freedom from noise [used in poetry.]

STILL-LA-TITIOUS (stil-la-ti'ush), *a.* Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILL-LA-TORY, *n.* An alembic; laboratory.

STILL-BORN, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive.

STILLING, *n.* Act of calming, silencing, or quieting; a stand for casks.

STILL-LIFE, *n.* In painting, things destitute of life, as dead animals, vegetables. A picture of still-life is one representing such things.

STILLNESS, *n.* Freedom from noise or motion; calm; quietness; silence.

STILLLY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILT, *n.* A piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking above the ground.

STILT, *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means.

STIMULANT, *a.* Tending to excite action.

STIMULANT, *n.* An article which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy; that which tends to excite to action.

STIMULATE, *v. t.* Literally, to prick or goad;

hence, to excite or rouse to action, either vital or intellectual.

STIMULATION, *n.* Act of exciting; increased action in the body.

STIMULATIVE, *a.* That which stimulates; a tending to excite action.

STIMULATORY, *n.* He or that which excites.

STIMULUS, *n.*; pl. **STIMULI** [L.] Something that increases action in the animal system.

STING, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. **STUNG**.] To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument that certain animals carry, as the bee, the scorpion, &c.; to pain acutely, as remorse stings the conscience.

STING, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, which they thrust into those they attack; the wound made by a sting; any thing that gives acute pain; the point of an epigram, &c.

STINGER, *n.* That which stings or vexes.

STINGILY, *ad.* With mean covetousness.

STINGINESS, *n.* Mean covetousness.

STINGY (stin'jy), *a.* Meanly covetous; niggardly; avaricious; narrow-hearted [a low word.]

STINK, *n.* An offensive smell.

STINK, *v. t.* [pret. **STANK**, **STUNK**; pp. **STUNK**.] To emit an offensive smell.

STINKARD, *n.* A paltry fellow; a burrowing quadruped found in Java, &c.

STINT, *n.* Quality or limit assigned; a certain task; restraint.

STINT, *v. t.* To restrain within certain limits; to assign a certain task in labour.

STINTER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STIPE, *n.* A species of stem in a plant.

STIPEND, *n.* Settled pay for services; daily or monthly wages or annual salary.

STIPENDIARY, *a.* Receiving a stipend; *n.* one who serves for a settled compensation by the day, month, or year.

STIPENDIARY, *a.* Supported by a stipend.

STIPPLE (stip'pl), *v. t.* To engrave by dots in distinction from lines.

STIPPLING, *n.* A mode of engraving and miniature painting by means of dots.

STIPULE, *n.* A scale at the base of nascent petioles and peduncles.

STIPULATE, *a.* Formed of stipules or scales.

STIPULATE (stip'yū-late), *a.* Having stipules on it.

STIPULATE, *v. i.* To make an agreement or covenant with persons to do or forbear something; to contract; to bargain.

STIPULATION, *n.* An agreement of contract.

STIPULATOR, *n.* One who contracts.

STIR (stir), *v. t.* To move or change place in any manner; to agitate or debate, as a question; to excite to action; to quicken; to disturb.—**STIR**, *v. i.* To move; rouse; animate; provoke.

STIR, *v. i.* To move one's self; to go or be carried; to rise in the morning.

STIR, *n.* Agitation or tumult; public disturbance or commotion.

STIRKER, *n.* One who stirs; an instigator.

STIRUP (stir'up or stêr'rup), *n.* An iron, flat below and rounded above, fastened to a saddle, to assist the rider in mounting and preserving his seat; a short rope fastened to a yard to sustain the foot-rope.

STITCH, *v. t.* To sew loosely or slightly; *v. i.* to practise stitching.

STITCH, *n.* Single pass of a needle; sharp pain; the space between two double furrows in ploughed ground; a link of yarn.

STITCHES (stich'ez), *n.* pl. Sharp twinges of **STITCH-WORT**, *n.* An herbaceous plant with white flowers of the genus *stellaria*, of which one of the species is common chickweed.

STITHY, *n.* A smith's anvil. [Local.]

STIVER, *n.* A Dutch penny-piece.

STOAK, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to choke.

STOAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the ermine.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CISE, PAR, LAST, FALL, WHIT; THERE, TARE; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVE,

- STOE-CADE', n.** A stab or thrust with a rapier; a fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth.
- STOE-CADE', v. t.** To fortify with pointed **STOE-CADE', s.** stakes.
- STOCK, n.** Primarily, that which is set or fixed; hence (1.) a stem, or main body from which things branch out, as the stock of a tree, of an anchor, of a family, &c.; (2.) that in which any thing is set or fixed, as a gun-stock, stock and bits; an article worn round the neck; so the stocks are a frame in which a person is set for punishment or on which a ship is built; (3.) a fixed or permanent source of supply, as a stock of goods, the stock of a farm; money invested, as property in the stocks; (4.) any thing fixed, solid and senseless, as he stood like a stock. A stock pay is one of permanent interest.
- STOCK, v. t.** To furnish or store, as a shop with goods, or a farm with cattle.
- STOCK-ADE', n.** A sharpened stake or post; a **STOE-CADE'** { line of posts for a barrier.
- STOCK-BROKER', n.** A broker dealing in stocks or shares in public funds.
- STOCK-FL-IT, n.** Codd dried hard without salt.
- STOCK-HOLDER, n.** One who owns stock or shares in any public funds.
- STOCKING, n.** A covering for the leg and foot.
- STOCK-JOB-BER, n.** One who speculates in the funds, or who buys and sells stocks.
- STOCK-JOB-BING, n.** The act or art of dealing in the public funds or stocks.
- STOCK-STILL, a.** Still as a stock; motionless.
- STOE-KY, a.** Thick; stout and firm.
- STOIC, n.** One who affects insensibility to pain or passion; a disciple of the philosopher Zeno.
- STOIC, a.** Pertaining to Stoicism; unfeeling.
- STOIC-AL, s.** ing.
- STOIC-AL-LY, ad.** In the manner of the Stoics.
- STOIC-AL-NESS, n.** The state of being stoical.
- STOICISM, n.** System of the Stoics; insensibility.
- STOKER, n.** One who looks after the fire in a brewery, steamer, locomotive, &c.
- STOLA, n.; pl. STOLÆ.** A long garment descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women.
- STOLE, n.** A long vestment; a sucker. (*Room of the stole, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of the Sovereign of England.*)
- STOLID, a.** Manifesting dullness of intellect; foolish; stupid.
- STO-LID-I-TY, n.** Dullness of intellect; stupidity.
- STOLON, n.** A sucker; a shoot; a runner, as in the strawberry.
- STOMACH (stum'ak), n.** The organ of digestion; appetite; obstinacy.
- STOMACH (stum'ak), v. t.** To brook or endure without resentment; to resent; v. i. to be angry.
- STOMACHER (stum'a-cher), n.** Something worn on the breast.
- STOMACH-FUL, a.** Loth to submit; sullen.
- STOMACHITE, a.** Tending to strengthen the **STOMACH-AL, s.** stomach.
- STOMACH-LESS (stum'-), a.** Being without appetite.
- STONE, n.** A mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter; a precious gem; a calculus concreted in the kidneys or bladder; a testicle; the nut of certain fruits, as the peach; a denomination of weight, 14 pounds; a monument to the memory of the dead. See ROCK.
- STONE, a.** Made of or like stone.
- STONE, v. t.** To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stoner, as raisins; to wall a hole with stones.
- STONE-BLIND, a.** Perfectly blind.
- STONE-CHAT, n.** A small bird of the passerine order.
- STONE-COAL, n.** Hard mineral coal.
- STONE-CUTTER, n.** One who hews stone.
- STONE-FRUIT, n.** Fruit that contains a stone, as peaches, cherries, &c.
- STONE-HORSE, n.** A horse not castrated.
- STON'ER, n.** One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stone.
- STONE-STILL, a.** Motionless as a stone.
- STONE-WAKE, n.** A species of potter's ware.
- STON'Y-NESS, n.** Abundance of stones; hardness.
- STON'Y, a.** Consisting of stones; full of stones; hard; unrelenting.
- STOUP, n.** A collection of sheaves set up in the field, usually twelve.
- STOOL, n.** A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person; an evacuation; the root or stem of a shrub when cut off near the ground.
- STOOP, v. i.** To bend forward; to descend from rank or dignity; to come down on prey, as a hawk; to alight from the wing.—**SYN.** To lean; yield; submit; condescend; cower.
- STOOP, n.** Act of bending forward or descending; fall of a bird on his prey; a porch of a door with steps; a vessel of liquor.
- STOP, v. t.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; to render impassable; to check motion or arrest progress; to regulate musical notes.—**SYN.** To obstruct; impede; restrain; suppress; delay; intercept.
- STOP, v. i.** To cease to go forward; to cease from any motion or course of action.
- STOP, n.** Cessation or hindrance of motion or action; obstacles; impediment; the instrument which regulates the sounds in wind-music; a point in writing or printing.
- STOP-COCK, n.** A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by turning a cock.
- STOPPAGE, n.** State of being stopped or interrupted.
- STOPPER, n.** That which closes or fills a hole or vent; he or that which stops; a short rope.
- STOPPER, v. t.** To secure with a stopper.
- STOPPLE (stop'pl), n.** That which is used to close a bottle.
- STORAGE, n.** A putting in store; price of storing.
- STORAX, n.** An aromatic resin used in medicine as an expectorant.
- STORE, n.** A large number or quantity; a stock laid up or provided; a warehouse; in America, a place for the sale of goods.—**SYN.** Shop.—We call the place where goods are sold (however large or splendid it may be) a shop, and confine the word store to its original meaning, viz., a warehouse or place where goods are stored.
- STORE, v. t.** To furnish; to supply abundance; to replenish; to stock against a future time; to put away for preservation.
- STORE-HOUSE, n.** A building for keeping goods of any kind; a warehouse or repository.
- STORES, n. pl.** Arms, ammunition, provisions for subsistence, clothing, &c.
- STORGE, n. [Gr.]** Parental affection.
- STORIED (stor'id), a.** Having stories; adorned with historical paintings; related in story.
- STORK, n.** A large fowl of the heron kind.
- STORK'S-BILL, n.** A plant, hairy and somewhat clammy, with rose-coloured flowers.
- STORM, n.** Storm (from the root of stir) is violent agitation, a commotion of the elements by wind, &c., but not necessarily implying the fall of any thing from the clouds. A tempest (*L. tempestas*) is one of those sudden and violent storms common on the coast of Italy, where the term originated, and is usually attended by a deluge of rain, with lightning and thunder.
- STORM (20), v. t.** To enter by assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls; v. i. to raise a tempest; to rage; to blow with violence.
- STORM-BEAT, a.** Beaten or impaired by storms.
- STORM'Y-NESS, n.** Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.
- STORM-SAIL, n.** A storm sail used in gales.
- STORM'Y, a.** Agitated with furious winds.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—S AS K; Ö AS J; S AS E ÖN AS SH: THIS.

STORTHING (stör'ting), *n.* The Parliament of Norway, elected once in three years.

STORY, *n.* A verbal narration of a series of facts; history; a tale; loft of a house.

STORY, *v. t.* To tell in historical relation; to relate; to describe.

STORY-TELLER, *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents.

STÖL, *n.* A horse, *obsolete*; a young bullock or steer.

STOUF (stoop or stoup), *n.* A vessel or measure for liquids.

STOUT, *a.* Being strong or large; thick-set; brave; resolute.—*Syn.* Corpulent.—*Stout*, in our early writers, was used chiefly or wholly in the sense of strong or bold, as a stout champion, a stout heart, &c. At a later period it was used for thick-set or bulky; and more recently the idea has been carried still further, so that Taylor says in his *Synonyms*, "The stout man (from *stot*, an ox) has the proportions of an ox; he is corpulent, fat and fleshy in relation to his size."

STOUT, *n.* Strong malt liquor.

STOUTLY, *ad.* With strength; lustily; bravely.

STOUTNESS, *n.* The quality of strength; bravery; resolution.

STOVE, *n.* An iron box or cylinder in which fire is kept for warmth or culinary purposes.

STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm by means of artificial heat.

STÖVER, *n.* Fodder for cattle.

STÖW (stö), *v. t.* To put in a suitable place or position; to lay up.

STÖWAGE, *n.* Act of stowing; room for receiving.

STRABISM, } *n.* A squinting; the act or habit
STRABISMUS, } of looking askant.

STRÄDDLE, *v. t. or v. i.* To walk wide; to part the legs.

STRÄGGLE, *v. i.* To wander from the direct course; to ramble; to rove.

STRÄGGLER, *n.* One who quits the way; a vagabond.

STRAIGHT (sträte), *a.* Not deviating or crooked; according with justice; upright; direct; narrow or close.

STRAIGHT, *ad.* Directly; in the shortest time.

STRAIGHTEN (strät'n), *v. t.* To make straight.

STRAIGHTEN-EE (strät'n-er), *n.* That which straightens.

STRAIGHT-FORWARD (sträte'), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

STRAIGHTLY, *ad.* In a direct line; tightly.

STRAIGHTNESS (sträte'ness), *n.* The quality of directness; rectitude.

STRAIGHTWAY, *ad.* Immediately.

STRAIKS, *n. pl.* Plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the felloes.

STRAIN (sträine), *v. t.* Literally, to stretch; hence, to draw with force; to extend with effort; to cause to draw with effort; to injure by stretching, as to strain the arm; to purify by filtering, as to strain milk, &c.; to bind closely by drawing.

STRAIN, *v. i.* To make violent effort; to be filtered.

STRAIN, *n.* A violent effort; an injury by such effort; style in writing or speaking; tendency or disposition; a song or note of music.

STRAINER, *n.* An instrument for filtration.

STRAINING-PIECE, *n.* A piece of timber used to prevent the nearer approach of other two pieces of timber.

STRAIT, *a.* Not broad; narrow; not crooked; strict; rigorous.

STRAIT, *n.* generally used in the *pl.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

STRAITEN (53) (strät'n), *v. t.* To make narrow; to contract; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press by poverty or other necessity.

STRAIT-LACED (-läste), *a.* Laced tight; stiff; rigid.

STRAITLY, *ad.* In a narrow or close manner; strictly.

STRAITNESS, *n.* The quality or state of narrowness or closeness; pressure from necessity; poverty; strictness, as of life.

STRAIT-WAIST-COAT, } *n.* An apparatus to con-
STRAIT-JACK-ET, } fine the limbs of a dis-
tracted person.

STRAKE, *n.* The tire of a wheel; a streak.

STRAMINEOUS, *a.* Consisting of straw.

STRAMONIUM, } *n.* The thorn-apple, of much
STRAMONY, } use in medicine.

STRAND, *n.* Shore of the sea or of a lake; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

STRAND, *v. t. or v. i.* To drive or be driven on shore.

STRANGE, *a.* Not before heard or seen; causing surprise; not common; rarely met with; unknown or unacquainted.—*Syn.* New; foreign; wonderful; astonishing; unusual; odd; quaint, which see.

STRANGELY, *ad.* In an unusual or remarkable way.

STRANGENESS, *n.* The quality or state of singularity or oddness; distance; coldness; or alienation of manner; estrangement; the power of exciting surprise.

STRANGER, *n.* A foreigner; a guest.

STRANGLE (sträng'gl), *v. t. or v. i.* To destroy life by stopping respiration; to hinder from birth or appearance.—*Syn.* To choke; suffocate; suppress; smother.

STRANGLE, *n.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES (sträng'glis), *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGLE-LATION (strang-gu-läshun), *n.* The act of strangling; suffocation.

STRANGLE-OUR, *a.* Labouring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.

STRANGLE-RY (sträng-gu-ry), *n.* Difficulty of discharging urine.

STRAP, *n.* A long strip of leather or cloth; an instrument for sharpening a razor; an iron plate for connecting timbers.

STRAP, *v. t.* To beat with a strap; to chastise; to bind with a strap; to sharpen a razor on a strap.

STRAP-PADO, *n.* A military punishment by drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; *v. t.* to torture.

STRASS, *n.* A colourless glass, which is the base of all artificial gems.

STRÄTA, *n. pl.* Beds; layers, as of stones or earth.

STRATAGEM, *n.* A trick or artifice by which some advantage is intended to be gained, particularly in war.

STRATAGEMICAL, *a.* Containing artifice.

STRATEGIC, *a.* Pertaining to strategy.

STRATEGIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of directing military movements.

STRATEGY, *n.* Generalship; that branch of military science which consists in teaching or knowing how to conduct great military movements; the science of military command.

STRÄTH, *n.* A considerable valley through which water flows.

STRATHSPEY, *n.* The valley of the Spey; a lively Highland dance.

STRATIFICATION, *n.* A forming into strata.

STRATIFY, *v. t.* To form into strata or layers.

STRATIFORM, *a.* In the form of strata.

STRATOGRAPHY, *n.* Government by an army.

STRATOGRAPHY, *n.* Description of armies, or of what belongs to armies.

STRATUM, *n.*; *pl.* **STRÄTA**. A layer; bed; seam; bend.

STRATUS, *n.* A cloud consisting of extensive horizontal layers.

STRAW, *n.* A stalk of grain, pulse, &c.; mass of stalks; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. See **STRW**.

DOVE, WOLF, DOPE; RÜLE, BYLL; VITIOUS—*as* *x*; *as* *y*; *as* *z*; *as* *sh*; *THIS*.

STRIVER, *n.* One who makes efforts.
STROBIL, *n.* In botany, a pericarp, formed of scales, as the cone of the pine.
STROKE, *n.* The striking of one thing against another; a blow; a sudden attack, as of disease or death; the touch of a pencil; a dash in writing or printing; a masterly effort, as a bold stroke; the sweep of an oar in rowing.
STROKE, *v. t.* To rub gently; to make smooth.
STROKES'MAN, *n.* In rowing, the man who rows the foremost oar, and whose stroke guides the rest.
STROLL, *v. t.* To ramble idly or leisurely; to rove; to wander.
STROLL, *n.* A wandering on foot leisurely; a ramble; a walk; excursion.
STROLLER, *n.* One who roves about idly; a wanderer; a vagrant.
STROMBUS, *n.* A genus of marine shell-fish.
STRONG, *a.* Having great power to do or endure; not easily subdued; having great resources or force; forcibly affecting, as the taste, smell, &c.; earnest, as a strong purpose; bright, as a strong light.—*STR.* Vigorous; powerful; solid; firm; hardy; cogent; valid; robust, which see.
STRONGER (*ströng'er*), *a.* More strong.
STRONGEST (*ströng'est*), *a.* Most strong.
STRONGHOLD, *n.* A fortress; fort or fortified place; fastness.
STRONGLY, *ad.* With power; forcibly; fully.
STRONTIAN, *n.* A white caustic substance, classed among the earths.
STRÖP, *n.* A strap (which see); a piece of rope applied into a wreath for suspending a block.
STRÖPHE, *n.* A stanza in poetry; the first member of an ode.
STRÖW (*ströl*), *v. t.* [*pret.* *STRÄWED*; *pp.* *STRÄWED*, *STRÖWED*.] See *STRÄW*.
STRUCTURAL (*strukt'yur-al*), *a.* Pertaining to structure.
STRUCTURE (*strukt'yur*), *n.* Internal constitution or organization; a building of any kind; a fabric.
STRUGGLE, *v. t.* Properly, to strive or make efforts with twisting of the body; hence, to use great efforts; to labour in pain or anguish.—*STR.* To strive; contend; labour; *endeavour*, which see.
STRUGGLE, *n.* Great labour; vigorous effort; agony.
STRUGGLER, *n.* One who struggles.
STRUGGLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehement effort.
STRÜMA, *n.* Scrofula; the king's evil.
STRÜMOUS, *a.* Having swellings in the glands.
STRÜMPET, *n.* A prostitute; a lewd woman.
STRÜMPET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false.
STRÜT, *n.* A proud affected step or walk.
STRÜT, *v. t.* To walk affectedly with lofty steps, and erect head.
STRÜTHIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the ostrich.
STRÜCHNIA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from *nuxvomica*; a valuable narcotic used as a medicine, but poisonous when taken in excess.
STUB, *n.* The stump of a tree; a log.
STUB, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots.
STUBBED, *a.* Short and thick; truncated.
STUBBENESS, *n.* Shortness with thickness.
STUBBLE (*stubb'l*), *n.* The stumps of wheat, rye, &c. left in the ground.
STUBBORN, *a.* Inflexibly fixed in opinion or purpose.—*STR.* Obstinate.—*Stubborn* describes a high degree of obstinacy. He who is obstinate is one who will not yield to appeals to reason; he who is *stubborn* grows more obstinate the more clearly his unreasonableness is exposed.
STUBBORNLY, *ad.* With obstinacy; perversely.
STUBBORNNESS, *n.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy.
STUBBY, *a.* Full of stubs; short and thick.

STUB-NAIL, *n.* A short, thick nail.
STÜGGO, *n.* A plaster for walls, particularly that made of lime, whitening, and pounded marble; work made of stucco.
STÜGGO, *v. t.* To plaster with stucco; to overlay with fine plaster.
STÜD, *n.* A small piece of timber used in building; a set of horses; an ornamental button; a large-headed nail.
STÜD, *v. t.* To set or adorn with studs.
STÜDING-SAIL, *n.* In navigation, a sail set beyond the principal sails in light winds.
STÜDENT, *n.* One who studies or examines; a learner; a bookish man; a scholar.
STÜD-HORSE, *n.* A horse for breeding.
STÜDIED (*studd'id*), *a.* Well versed in any branch of learning; premeditated.
STÜDIOUSLY (*studd'id-ly*), *ad.* With attention.
STÜDIER, *n.* One who studies; a student.
STÜDIO, *n.*; *pl.* *STÜDIO-S*. The work-shop of a sculptor, less properly applied to other artists.
STÜDIOUS, *a.* Given to study; attentive; contemplative; planned with study.
STÜDIOUSLY, *ad.* With close application.
STÜDIOUSNESS, *n.* Close application to study.
STÜDY, *n.* Literally, a setting of the mind on a subject; hence, application to books or science; attention; a room for study.
STÜDY, *v. t.* To apply the mind; to endeavour diligently; *v. t.* to apply the mind to; to consider attentively.
STÜFA, *n.* [*It*.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.
STUFF, *n.* Any mass of matter; materials of which anything is made; that which fills any thing; cloth, as woollen stuffs; what is trifling or worthless.
STÜFF, *v. t.* To feed gluttonously.
STÜFF, *v. t.* To fill or thrust into; to swell out by filling; to obstruct by filling; to crowd; to cram.
STÜFFING, *n.* That which is used for filling; seasoning of meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.
STÜTIFF, *v. t.* To make or prove to be foolish; in law, to allege or prove to be insane for avoiding some act.
STÜM, *n.* Grape juice unfermented.
STÜM, *v. t.* To renew by fermentation.
STÜMBLE, *v. t.* To trip in walking; to err; to slide into a crime or an error; to light on by chance or without design.
STÜMBLE, *v. t.* To obstruct in progress; to confound or puzzle.
STÜMBLE, *n.* A trip in walking or running; a false step; a blunder.
STÜMBLER, *n.* One that stumbles.
STÜMBLING-BLOCK, *n.* A cause of stumbling; an occasion of offence.
STÜMBLING-STONE, *n.* An occasion of offence.
STÜMBLING-LY, *ad.* In a stumbling manner.
STÜMP, *n.* The stub of a tree; the part of a tree, human limb, &c. remaining after a part is destroyed or amputated; one of the sticks of a wicket; a place for haranguing on political subjects, as to take the stump; *v. t.* to address on political subjects, as to stump a district, &c.
STÜMP-OR-A-TÖB, *n.* A person who harangues from a stump or other elevation. (*U. S.*)
STÜMPY, *a.* Full of stumps.
STÜN, *v. t.* To make senseless with a blow; to overpower or make dizzy by noise.
STÜNT, *v. t.* To hinder from growth.
STÜPE, *n.* Cloth for fomentation; *v. t.* to foment.
STÜPE-FACTION, *n.* A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity; torpor.
STÜPE-FACTIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility.
STÜPE-FIER, *n.* That which stupefies.
STÜPE-FY, *v. t.* To make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility or material motion.
STÜPENDING, *n.* Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

- L, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLER, FLM, LIST, FALL, WEAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**
- STU-PEN'DOUS-LY**, ad. In a manner to excite astonishment.
- STU-PEN'DOUS-NESS**, n. The quality or state of being stupendous.
- STU'PID**, a. Very dull; insensible; wanting understanding; heavy; sluggish; formed without skill or genius. See **SILLY**.
- STU'PID-ITY**, } n. Extreme dullness of percep-
STU'PID-NESS, } tion.—**SYN.** Insensibility; sluggishness; senselessness; sottishness.
- STU'PID-LY**, ad. With extreme dullness; with suspension of understanding; absurdly.
- STU'POR**, n. Great diminution or suppression of sensibility; numbness.
- STU'PRATE**, v. t. To violate chastity by force; to debauch.
- STU-PRATION**, n. Violation of chastity by force.
- STUR'DI-LY**, ad. With stoutness; hardily; boldly.
- STUR'DI-NESS**, n. The quality of stoutness; brutal strength.
- STUR'DY**, a. Bluntly obstinate; characterized by great strength or hardness.—**SYN.** stout; hardy; firm; forcible.
- STURGEON**, n. A large cartilaginous fish, valued for food, and yielding caviare, &c.
- STUTTER**, v. i. To hesitate in uttering words; to stammer.
- STUTTER-ER**, n. One that stammers.
- STY**, n. A pen for swine; an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid; a place of debauchery.
- STY**, v. t. To shut up in a sty.
- STY'CIAN**, a. Pertaining to the River Styx; hence, infernal; dark; black.
- STYLE**, n. Manner of writing, speaking, or reckoning time, or doing other things; title; pin of a dial; filament of a pistol. See **DICTION**.
- STYLE**, v. t. To entitle in addressing or speaking of.—**SYN.** To call; name; denominate.
- STYLET**, n. A small poniard or dagger.
- STYLISH**, a. Being in fashionable form or manner; showy; fine.
- STYLOGRAPHY**, n. The art or mode of tracing lines with a style on prepared paper.
- STYPTIC**, } a. Restraining bleeding; astrin-
STYPTICAL, } gent.
- STYPTIC**, n. A medicine which has an astringent quality.
- STYROLE**, n. A peculiar hydrocarbon obtained from liquid storax.
- STYX**, n. In mythology, a river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.
- SUA-BLE**, a. That may be sued.
- SUA-SIBLE** (swá'so-bl), a. That may be persuaded.
- SUA-SION** (swá'zhun), n. Act of persuading.
- SUA-SIVE**, a. Tending to persuade.
- SUA-SO-RY** (swá'so-ry), a. Able or tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.
- SUA-VILO-QUY**, a. Sweetness of speech.
- SUA-VITY** (swá'v'), n. Sweetness or pleasantness; as suavity of manners, &c.
- SUB**, a Latin preposition, extensively used in English as a prefix; under; below; subordinate.
- SUB-ACID**, a. Moderately acid or sour.
- SUB-ACRID**, a. Moderately acrid or sharp.
- SUB-ACTION**, n. Act of beating together.
- SUB-AERIAL**, a. In the open air, as a subaerial volcano.
- SC'HAH**, n. In India, a province; a viceroyship. *Suhahdar*, the native governor of a province; a native officer in the army.
- SUB-AL-TERN**, a. Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior. [*Used chiefly of military officers.*]
- SUB-AL-TERN**, n. An inferior officer.
- SUB-AL-TERNATE**, a. Succeeding by turns; successive.
- SUB-AQUEOUS**, a. Being under the surface of water.
- SUB-ASTRAL**, a. Being beneath the stars; terrestrial.
- SUB-AS-TRINGENT**, a. Slightly astringent.
- SUB-AU-DITION** (-diah'un), n. The act of understanding something not expressed.
- SUB-BASE**, a. In music, the deepest notes of the organ produced by the pedal stops.
- SUB-BASEMENT**, n. A solid structure on which a building rests.
- SUB-COM-MITTEE**, n. An under committee.
- SUB-CONTRACT**, n. A contract under a previous contract.
- SUB-CON-TRACTOR**, n. A person who takes a sub-contract.
- SUB-DEACON**, n. An under deacon.
- SUB-DI-VIDE**, v. t. To divide into smaller parts.
- SUB-DI-VISION** (-de-vizh'un), n. A part of a division.
- SUB-DOMI-NANT**, n. In music, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.
- SUB-DU'A-BLE**, a. That may be overcome.
- SUB-DUCT**, v. t. To subtract by arithmetical calculation; to withdraw.
- SUB-DUCTION**, n. The act of taking away.
- SUB-DUE** (28) (sub-dú), v. t. To conquer by superior power; to reduce to subjection; to overcome by persuasion; to soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness. See **CONQUER**.
- SUB-DU'ER**, n. One who subdues; that which destroys the force of.
- SUB-ER-IG**, a. Pertaining to cork.
- SUB-I-TA'NE-OUS**, a. Sudden; quick.
- SUBI-TO** (tú), n. In music, quick.
- SUB-JACENT**, a. Being under or lower; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.
- SUBJECT**, a. Placed or situate under; being under authority; liable; being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material.—**SYN.** Tributary; subordinate; inferior; exposed; liable, which see.
- SUBJECT**, n. One who is under the power of another; a matter in discussion; that on which any mental or physical operation is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; the hero of a piece. The subject of a proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed by the predicate.
- SUB-JECT**, v. t. To bring under the power of; to make subservient or obnoxious; to render accountable.—**SYN.** To submit; enslave; subdue.
- SUB-JECTION**, n. The act of subduing; the state of being brought under control; slavery.
- SUB-JECTIVE**, a. An epithet applied to those internal states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the subject—opposed to objective, which see for a fuller statement.
- SUB-JECTIVE-LY**, ad. In relation to the subject, inwardly.
- SUB-JECTIVE-NESS**, } n. State of being subject,
SUB-JEC-TIV-ITY, } tive.
- SUB-JOIN**, v. t. To add at the end. See **TO ADD**.
- SUB-JU-GATE**, v. t. To reduce to slavery; to bring under the absolute control of another.
- SUB-JUGATION**, n. Act of subduing to the control of another.
- SUB-JUNCTIVE**, a. Subjoined or added to something before; in grammar, a form of the verb expressing condition or hypothesis.
- SUB-LA-PA'RIAN**, n. One who considers the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the election of grace as a remedy for an existing evil.
- SUB-LATION**, n. The act of taking away.
- SUB-LIEU-TENANT** (-lev-tén'ant), n. An under-lieutenant in the English fusiliers and artillery.
- SUB-LIMA-BLE**, a. That may be sublimated.
- SUB-LIMA-BLE-NESS**, n. The quality of being sublimable.
- SUBLIMATE**, } v. t. To refine, as solid substances,
SUB-LIME, } by heat; to exalt.
- SUBLIMATE**, n. The product of sublimation.
- SUBLIMATE**, a. Refined, as brought into a state of vapour by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VTCIOUS—GEEK; GEEK; GEEK; ON AS SE; THIS.

SUB-LI-MATION, *n.* The act of refining by bringing a solid substance to a state of vapour, and condensing it.

SUB-LIME, *a.* High in place; lofty in style or excellence; grand, which see.

SUB-LIME, *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.

SUB-LIME-LY, *ad.* In a lofty manner; grandly.

SUB-LIMENESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; grandeur; sublimity.

SUB-LIMI-TY, *n.* Literally, elevation; a feeling of astonishment and awe produced by what is lofty or exalted; loftiness of sentiment or style.

—**SYN.** Grandeur.—The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, viz., a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it grandeur when it springs from what is vast in space, power, &c.; we call it sublimity (Latin, *sublimis*, raised above the earth) when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity. An immense plain is grand. The heavens are not only grand, but sublime (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height. Exalted intellect and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, gives us the sense of moral sublimity, as in the case of our Saviour in his prayer for his murderers.

SUB-LIN-E-ATION, *n.* Mark of a line or lines drawn under a word in a sentence.

SUB-LINGUAL (ling'gw'al), *a.* Being under the tongue.

SUB-LONAR, } *a.* Being under the moon; terrestrial.

SUB-LU-NA-RY, } *a.* terrestrial.

SUB-MARINE (ma-reen'), *a.* Being under the water of the sea.

SUB-MEDI-ANT, *n.* In music, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. [water.]

SUB-MERGE (13), *v. t.* To put or plunge under.

SUB-MERSED (mer'st'), *a.* Being under water.

SUB-MERSION (mer'shun), *n.* Act of putting or plunging under water.

SUB-MINIS-TER, *v. t. or v. i.* To supply; to afford; to be subservient.

SUB-MISSION (mish'un), *n.* Act of yielding to authority or to superiors; humble behaviour; obedience; resignation.

SUB-MISSIVE, *a.* Yielding to another; humble.

SUB-MISSIVE-LY, *ad.* With submission.

SUB-MISSIVENESS, *n.* A submissive temper or disposition; acknowledgment of inferiority.

SUB-MIT, *v. i.* To yield one's person to the power of another; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another.—**SYN.** To surrender; bend; stoop; acquiesce; comply.

SUB-MIT, *v. t.* To yield, resign, or refer to another.

SUB-MUL-TIPLE, *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times.

SUB-NASCENT, *a.* Growing underneath.

SUB-OR-DI-NA-CY, *n.* State of being subordinate or subject to control.

SUB-OR-DI-NATE, *a.* Inferior in order, nature, dignity, &c.; lower; subject.

SUB-OR-DI-NATE, *v. t.* To bring under something else in order or rank; to make subject.

SUB-OR-DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* In a subordinate manner.

SUB-OR-DI-NATION, *n.* A state of subjection; the state of being inferior to another; place of rank among inferiors.

SUB-ORN, *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath; to bribe to commit wrong acts.

SUB-OR-NATION, *n.* Act of seducing to a bad action, particularly the crime of perjury.

SUB-ORN'ER, *n.* One who suborns.

SUB-OVAL, *a.* Nearly ovate, or egg-shaped.

SUB-PENA, } *n.* A summons for witnesses.

SUB-PENA, } *v. t.* To summon by subpoena; to command attendance in court.

SUB-REGTOR, *n.* The deputy of a rector.

SUB-RO-GATION, *n.* In civil law, the substitution of one person for another, with the possession of his rights.

SUB ROSA, [L.] Under the rose; privately.

SUB-SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base.

SUB-SORIBE, *v. t.* To sign with one's hand; to bind one's self by writing; to attest; to consent.

SUB-SORIBE, *v. t.* To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to paper; to assent.

SUB-SORIBER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who writes his name beneath.

SUB-SCRIPTION (skrip'shun), *n.* The signing of a name; attestation; the sum subscribed.

SUB-SECTION, *n.* Division of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, *n.* The state of following.

SUBSEQUENT, *n.* Following; coming after; in time or in place succeeding. See **ASTROLOGIST**.

SUBSEQUENTLY, *ad.* In time following.

SUB-SERVE (13), *v. t.* To serve instrumentally; to assist.

SUB-SERVE-ENCE, } *n.* Use or operation that

SUB-SERVE-ENCE, } promotes some end.

SUB-SERVE-ENT, *a.* Useful to promote a purpose; subordinate.—**SYN.** Subject; inferior; submissive.

SUB-SERVE-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a way to aid.

SUB-SIDE, *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet.—**SYN.** To settle; intermit; ebb; retire; abate, which see.

SUB-SIDENCE, *n.* The act or process of falling or sinking; cessation.

SUB-SIDI-ARY, *a.* Furnishing help; assisting; aiding.

SUB-SIDI-ARY, *n.* One who contributes aid.

SUB-SIDI-ZE, *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.

SUBSIDY, *n.* Aid in money to purchase assistance or support.—**SYN.** Tribute.—A subsidy is voluntary; a tribute is exacted. A subsidy is paid to an ally for his services; a tribute is given in acknowledgment of dependence or subjection.

SUB-SIGN (sine), *v. t.* To sign under or below.

SUB-SILENTIO (silen'she-o), [L.] In silence.

SUB-SIST, *v. i.* To have existence; to be; to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and clothing.

SUB-SIST, *v. t.* To support with provisions; to maintain.

SUB-SISTENCE, *n.* Being; means of support.—**SYN.** Living; livelihood; sustenance; competence.

SUB-SISTENT, *a.* Having being; existent.

SUBSOIL, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately below the surface-soil.

SUBSOIL, *v. t. or v. i.* To plough or cultivate deep.

SUB-SPECIES (spe'shēz), *n.* Division of a species.

SUBSTANCE, *n.* In a general sense, being or something existing by itself; essential part; something real; not imaginary; body; matter; goods.

SUB-STANTIAL (sub-stān'shal), *a.* Belonging to substance; real; solid; corporeal; possessed of goods.

SUB-STAN-TIAL-I-TY, *n.* The state of real existence; materiality.

SUB-STANTIAL-LY, *ad.* With reality; strongly; really; in substance.

SUB-STANTIAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of firmness; strength.

SUB-STANTIALS, *n. pl.* Material parts.

SUB-STANTIATE, *v. t.* To establish by proof or confirm.

SUBSTANTIVE, *n.* A noun or name of a thing; the part of speech denoting something that exists.

SUBSTANTIVE, *a.* Noting existence; real.

SUBSTANTIVE-LY, *ad.* In substance; essentially; in grammar, as a name or noun.

SUBSTITUTE, *n.* One who acts for another; that

- I** 2 to, long.—**I**, 2, &c., short.—**CARR**, **VIA**, **LITER**, **FALL**, **WHAT**, **TRAM**, **MARSH**, **WIND**, **MOVE**, which is used for another thing.—**SYN.** Deputy; proxy.
- SUBSTITUTE**, *v. t.* To put in the place of.—**SYN.** To change; interchange.
- SUBSTITUTION**, *n.* The putting of one person or thing in the place of another.
- SUBSTITUTIONAL**, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.
- SUBSTRATUM**, *n.*; pl. **SUB-STRA'TA**. That which is laid or spread under something; a layer of earth under another.
- SUBSTRUCTION**, *n.* An under building; a prop.
- SUBSTYLAR**, *a.* Under the style.
- SUBSTYLE**, *n.* A right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.
- SUB-SULTIV**, *a.* Bounding; leaping; moving.
- SUB-SULTORY**, *a.* by sudden leaps.
- SUB-TEND**, *v. t.* To lie or extend under; to be opposite to.
- SUB-TENSE**, *n.* The chord of an arc.
- SUBTER**, *a.* Latin preposition signifying under.
- SUB-TERFLUENT**, *a.* Flowing under or beneath.
- SUB-TERFLUOUS**, *n.* *neath*.
- SUBTER-FUGE**, *n.* Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, an artifice or evasion to escape censure or the force of an argument.—**SYN.** Evasion; prevarication; quibble; shift; excuse.
- SUB-TER-RANEAN**, *a.* Being under the surface.
- SUB-TER-RANEOUS**, *a.* face of the earth.
- SUBTLE** (*sub'til*), *a.* Fine-drawn or refined, as subtle reasoning; thin, as a subtle vapour; piercing, as subtle pain.—**SYN.** Acute.—In acute (from *acus*), the image is that of a needle's point; in subtle (from *subtilis*), it is that of a thread spun out to extreme fineness. Hence, he who is acute has a piercing judgment, which enables him to discern and discriminate with the nicest accuracy; he who has a subtle intellect can spin the finest thread of thought, and follow out a subject in its most complicated relations, without letting go his hold, or becoming lost or perplexed in its utmost intricacies. *Acuteness* guards against error; *subtlety* carries forward our investigations into tenuous and recondite truths. Edwards was singularly acute; Lord Bacon had a subtlety of intellect which seemed to spread itself through every part of a subject like a kind of "diffusive touch."
- SUB-TIL-I-ZATION**, *n.* Refinement; a making volatile.
- SUB-TIL-IZE**, *v. t.* To make fine; to spin out into niceties.
- SUBTIL-ITY** (*sub'til-ty*), *n.* Thinness; a running out into great nicety of thought; refinings.
- SUBTLE** (*sub'til*), *a.* Sly in design; full of art and deception; crafty.
- SUBTLE-TY** (*sub'til-ty*), *n.* The quality of being very cunning and deceitful; crafty.
- SCETLY** (*sub'til-ty*), *ad.* In a sly or artful manner.
- SUBTRACT**, *v. t.* To withdraw a part; to deduct; to take part from the rest.
- SUBTRACTER**, *n.* He that deducts; the subtractor.
- SUBTRACTION** (*sub'trakshun*), *n.* The taking a less sum from a greater; a withdrawing.
- SUBTRACTIVE**, *a.* Tending to subtract.
- SUBTRAHEN**, *n.* Number to be subtracted.
- SUB-TRANS-LUCENT**, *a.* Imperfectly translucent.
- SUB-UNGUAL**, *a.* Under the nail or claw.
- SUBURB**, *n.* *a.* } A building without the walls of
- SCURB**, *n.* *a.* } a city, but near them; the
- SCURB**, *n.* *a.* } confines of a city.
- SUB-URBAN**, *a.* Being in the suburbs of a city.
- SUB-URBAL**, *a.* city.
- SUB-VAR-I-ETY**, *n.* A subordinate variety.
- SUB-VERSION** (*sub-ver'shun*), *n.* Total overthrow; overthrow from the foundation.—**SYN.** Ruin; downfall; extinction.
- SUB-VERSIVE**, *a.* Tending to overturn or ruin.
- SUB-VERT**, *v. t.* To overthrow from the founda-
- tion; to pervert; to run utterly.—**SYN.** To overturn; overthrow; destroy; extinguish; corrupt.
- SUB-VERTER**, *n.* One who overthrows.
- SUB-VERF-I-LE**, *a.* That may be subverted.
- SUB-WORKER** (*wür'ker*), *n.* An underworker; a helper.
- SUE**, *præf.* Sub, which see.
- SUE-CE-DÁNE-OUS**, *a.* Supplying the place of something else; substituted.
- SUE-CE-DÁNE-UM**, *n.*; pl. **SUE-CE-DÁNE-A**. That which is used for something else; a substitute.
- SUE-CEED**, *v. t.* To follow in order; to come after; to prosper; to make successful.
- SUE-CEED**, *v. t.* To follow in order; to come in place of one who has died or gone; to obtain the object desired. See **FOLLOW**.
- SUE-CEED-ER**, *n.* One that follows and comes in place of another.
- SUE-CEED-ING**, *a.* Following in order; subsequent; taking the place of another; giving prosperity; *n.* the act of prospering.
- SUE-CESS**, *n.* Prosperous termination of an undertaking; good fortune.
- SUE-CESSFUL**, *a.* Terminating in what is wished; having the desired effect.—**SYN.** Happy; prosperous; auspicious; fortunate, which see.
- SUE-CESSFUL-LY**, *ad.* In a prosperous manner; fortunately.
- SUE-CESSFUL-NESS**, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.
- SUE-CES-SION** (*ash'un*), *n.* A following of things in order; a series; an order of descendants; the right of inheriting from ancestors.
- SUE-CES-SION-AL** (*ash'un-al*), *a.* Noting succession.
- SUE-CES-SIVE**, *a.* Following in order.
- SUE-CES-SIVE-LY**, *ad.* In regular order.
- SUE-CES-SIVE-NESS**, *n.* Regular order.
- SUE-CES-LESS**, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous.
- SUE-CES-SOR**, *n.* One who succeeds; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part and character.
- SUE-CINET**, *a.* Tucked or girded up; compressed into narrow compass.—**SYN.** Short; concise; compendious; summary.
- SUE-CINETLY**, *ad.* In a concise manner; shortly; briefly.
- SUE-CINETNESS**, *n.* The quality of conciseness; brevity.
- SUE-CIN-TE**, *a.* Pertaining to amber.
- SUE-CIN-OS**, *a.* Chicory or wild endive.
- SUE-CO-TASH**, *n.* Green maize and beans boiled together.
- SUE-COUR**, *v. t.* Literally, to run to; hence, to relieve in distress or difficulty.—**SYN.** To help; deliver; comfort; relieve.
- SUE-COUR**, *n.* Assistance in distress.
- SUE-COUR-ER**, *n.* One who succours.
- SUE-COUR-LESS**, *a.* Void of help or friends.
- SUE-CU-LENCE**, *n.* Fullness of sap; juicy.
- SUE-CU-LEN-CY**, *n.* *ness*.
- SUE-CU-LENT**, *a.* Full of sap; juicy.
- SUE-CUM-BI** (*kum'*), *v. i.* To sink under; to yield unresistingly; to submit.
- SUE-CUS-SION** (*kash'un*), *n.* Act of shaking; a shaking; in medicine, an ague.
- SCCH**, *a.* Being of the like kind; the same that; the same as what has been mentioned.
- SUCK**, *v. t.* To draw with the mouth; to draw milk from the breast; to draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb.
- SUCK**, *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air; to draw the breast.
- SUCK**, *n.* The act of drawing with the mouth, milk drawn from the breast.
- SUCK-ER**, *n.* He or that which sucks; a shoot from the roots of a plant; a fish.
- SUCK-ER**, *v. t.* To strip off suckers or shoots.
- SUCK-LE** (*suk'le*), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS—CAS E; CAS J; CAS E; CHASSE; THIS.

SUCK'LING, *n.* A child nursed at the breast.
SUCK'TION (suk'shun), *n.* The act of drawing in by the mouth, or by a pump or pipe.
SUC-TORIAL, *a.* Adapted for sucking.
SU-DATION, *n.* The act of sweating.
SUDA-TORY, *n.* A sweating bath.
SUDDEN, *a.* Happening without previous notice; hasty; coming unexpectedly or without the common preparations.
SUDDEN-LY, *ad.* In a hasty or unexpected manner; without preparation.
SUDDEN-NESS, *n.* A coming unexpectedly.
SU-DOR-IFIC, *a.* Tending to promote sweat; *n.* a medicine that produces sweat.
SU-DOROUS, *a.* Consisting of sweat.
SODRA or **SODRAH**, *n.* The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos. [soap.]
SODS (sudz), *n. sing.* Water impregnated with
SCE (28) (sü), *v. t.* To prosecute in law; to entreat. To sue out, to petition for and take out.
SCE (sü), *v. t.* To prosecute or make legal claim; to request; to make interest for.
SCE'T, *n.* Fat, particularly that about the kidneys.
SCET'Y, *a.* Consisting of or like suet.
SCF prefix. Sub, which see.
SCFFER, *v. t.* To feel or bear what is painful; to endure; to support; to allow; to undergo; to sustain.
SCFFER, *v. t.* To feel or undergo pain of body; to undergo, as punishment; to sustain loss.
SCFFER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be endured.
SCFFER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or capacity of being endured; tolerableness.
SCFFER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be endured.
SCFFER-ANCE, *n.* The bearing of pain; permission for not forbidding.—*Syn.* Endurance; pain; patience; toleration; consent.
SCFFER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who permits.
SCFFER-ING, *n.* Act of bearing pain; pain endured; distress; loss or injury incurred.
SUFFICE (suff-ize), *v. t. or v. i.* To be enough; to satisfy; to content.
SUFF-IC'IENT-CY (fish'en-sy), *n.* Adequacy to the end proposed; a full supply; ability; self-confidence or conceit.
SUFF-IC'IENT (fish'en), *a.* Adequate to wants; equal to the end proposed; of competent power or ability.—*Syn.* Enough; satisfactory; competent; full; ample.
SUFF-IC'IENT-LY (fish'en't-ly), *ad.* So as to satisfy; enough.
SCFFIX, *n.* A letter or syllable annexed.
SUFFIX, *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or word.
SUFF-FLAM-IMATE, *v. t.* To retard the motion of a carriage by chaining one of its wheels, or otherwise preventing its revolution.
SUFF-FLATE, *v. t.* To blow up; to inflate.
SUFF-FLATION, *n.* Act of inflating.
SUFFO-CATE, *v. t.* To choke or kill by stifling respiration; to stifle; to smother.
SUFFO-CATION, *n.* The act of choking; the act of stifling, destroying, or extinguishing.
SUFFO-CATIVE, *a.* Tending to suffocate.
SUFFOSION (fush'un), *n.* A digging under; undermining.
SCFFRAGAN, *n.* A bishop considered as an assistant to his superior, the archbishop or metropolitan.
SUFFRAGE, *n.* A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in choosing a man to office; united voice in public prayer.
SUFFUMIGATE, *v. t.* To apply smoke or fumes to the parts of the body.
SUFFUMIGATION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing.
SUFFUSE (fuz-e), *v. t.* To overspread as with a fluid or tincture.
SUFFUSION (fush'un), *n.* The act of overspreading; an extravasation, as of blood, &c.; that which is suffused or spread over.

SUG'AR (shug'ar), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance manufactured from the juice of sugar-cane or other plants. Sugar of lead is so called from its resemblance in appearance to sugar and its sweetish taste.
SUGAR (shug'ar), *v. t.* To sweeten or cover with sugar.
SUGAR-CANE, *n.* The cane whose juice produces sugar.
SUGAR-HOUSE (shug'ar-house), *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.
SUGAR-LOAF, (shug'ar-löfe) *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.
SUGAR-MILL, *n.* A machine for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane.
SUGAR-PLUM (shug'ar-plum), *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.
SUGAR-Y (shug'ar-y), *a.* Tasting of sugar; sweet.
SUG-GEST (süd- or sug-jest), *v. t.* To intimate or mention in the first instance; to offer to the mind.
SUG-GESTION (sug-jest'un), *n.* The presentation of an object to the mind; something mentioned or proposed.—*Syn.* Hint.—A hint is literally a nod, and is the briefest mode of calling one's attention to a subject; a suggestion (from *sug* and *gero*) is literally a throwing of something before the mind, a modest or delicate mode of presenting argument or advice. A hint is usually something slight or covert, and may be merely negative in its character; a suggestion is ordinarily intended to furnish us with some practical assistance or directions. He gave me a hint of my danger, and added some kind suggestions as to my future conduct.
SUG-GESTIVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.
SUG-ICIDAL (28), *a.* Pertaining to suicide.
SUG-ICIDE, *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer.
SUG-ICIDISM, *n.* State of self-murdering.
SUG-GERE-RIS [L.] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.
SUIT (28) (süte), *n.* A number of things used together; a set; a company of attendants or retinue; a seeking of something by request; courtship; a legal process to recover right; pursuit; prosecution.
SUIT (süte), *v. t. or v. i.* To fit or be fitted; to adapt; to agree; to have corresponding qualities.
SUIT-A-BLE (süt'a-bl), *a.* Having correspondent qualities; agreeable to.—*Syn.* Fitting; becoming; proper; compatible; consistent.
SUIT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being fit or appropriate; propriety; agreeableness.
SUIT-A-BLY, *ad.* With propriety; fitly; properly.
SUITE (sweet), *n.* [Fr.] Retinue; a connected succession, as a suite of rooms.
SUITOR (sü'tor), *n.* One that prosecutes a demand of right in law; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a petitioner.
SUITRESS, *n.* A female supplicant.
SUL-CATE, } *a.* Marked by longitudinal chan-
SUL-CATED, } nels; grooved.
SULK'Y-LY, *ad.* In a sullen manner; morosely.
SULK'Y-NESS, *n.* Silent moroseness; sullenness.
SULKES, *n. pl.* A state of discontent; moroseness.
SULK'Y, *a.* Silently discontented; morose; obstinate; sour.
SULK'Y, *n.* A carriage for one person.
SUL-LAGE } *n.* Filth of the street or a drain of
SUL-LI-AGE, } filth.
SUL-LEN, *a.* Gloomily angry and silent; ill-humoured; morose; obstinate.—*Syn.* Sulky; sour; cross.
SUL-LEN-LY, *ad.* In an ill-humoured way; sourly; morosely; gloomily.
SUL-LEN-NESS, *n.* A state of moroseness; gloominess.
SUL-LY, *v. t.* Literally, to smear with soil or dirt; hence, to render filthy; to take off the brightness of; to dishonour; *v. i.* to be soiled.—*Syn.* To stain; tarnish, which see.
SUL'PHATE, *n.* A compound of sulphuric acid and a base.

- S**, **2**, &c., long.—**S**, **2**, &c., short.—**C**ISE, **V**IB, **L**IST, **F**ALL, **W**HAT; **T**HREE, **T**ERN; **M**ANLY, **M**IND; **M**OVE, **S**UN, **V**. **T**. To expose to or warm by the sun.
- SUNBEAM**, **n**. A ray of light from the sun.
- SUN-BEAT**, **a**. Shone on or tanned by the sun.
- SUN-BRIGHT**, **a**. Bright as the sun.
- SUN-BORNAD** (-börnäd), **a**. Brown or tanned by the sun.
- SUNDAY**, **n**. The day anciently dedicated to the sun, now corresponding with the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week. See **SABBATH**.
- SUNDEE**, **n**. In sunder, in two.
- SUNDEE**, **v. t**. To disunite in almost any manner; to part; separate, or divide.
- SUN-DIAL**, **n**. An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a pin or gnomon on a plate divided into hours.
- SUNDOWN**, **n**. Sunset.
- SUNDRIES** (sund'ries), **n. pl**. Diverse things.
- SUNDEY**, **a**. More than one or two.—**Syn**. Diverse; several; many; various.
- SUNFI-H**, **a**. A large circular sea fish; also the basking shark, and in U. S. the pond-perch.
- SUNK'EN** (shk') (sunk'kn), **a**. Lying in the bottom of a river or other water.
- SUNLESS**, **a**. Wanting sunbeams; gloomy.
- SUN-LIGHT** (-lite), **n**. The light of the sun.
- SUN-LIT**, **a**. Lighted by the sun.
- SUN'NY**, **a**. Exposed to the sun; proceeding from the sun like the sun; bright.
- SUNRISE**, **n**. First appearance of the sun in the morning.
- SUNSETTING**, **n**. The disappearance of the sun at the close of the day.
- SUNSHINE**, **n**. The light of the sun; a place warmed and illuminated.
- SUNSHINE**, **a**. Bright with the sun's rays; clear.
- SUN-STROKE**, **n**. A stroke of the sun or his heat, often occasioning an inflammation of the brain.
- SUO JURE** [L.] In one's own right.
- SUO MARTE** [L.] By his own strength or exertion.
- SUP**, **v. t**. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip; **v. i**. To eat the evening meal.
- SOP**, **n**. A little taken with the lips; a sip; a small mouthful.
- SUPER**, **a**, **præf**, denotes above or upon.
- SUPER-ABLE**, **a**. That may be overcome.
- SUPER-ABLE-NESS**, **n**. The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.
- SUPER-ABLY**, **ad**. So as may be overcome.
- SUPER-ABUNDANT**, **a**. To be very abundant.
- SUPER-BOUNDING**, **a**. Very abundant.
- SUPER-ABUNDANCE**, **n**. More than is sufficient.
- SUPER-ABUNDANT**, **a**. More than enough.
- SUPER-ABUNDANTLY**, **ad**. In great plenty.
- SUPER-ADD**, **v. t**. To add over and above.
- SUPER-ADDITION** (-ad-dish'un), **n**. The act of superadding; that which is added.
- SUPER-ANGELIC**, **a**. Superior to the angels.
- SUPER-ANNU-ATE**, **v. t**. To impair by old age.
- SUPER-ANNU-ATED**, **a**. Impaired by old age.
- SUPER-ANNUATION**, **n**. State of being too old for office or business.
- SUPERB** (13), **a**. Characterized by splendour, magnificence, grandeur, &c.—**Syn**. Grand; elegant; pompous; showy; august; stately; splendid.
- SUPERBLY**, **ad**. In a magnificent or splendid manner; grandly; magnificently.
- SUPER-CARGO**, **n**. A person in a merchant ship, whose business is to manage the sales, and superintend all the commercial concerns of a voyage.
- SUPER-CILIOUS** (-sil'yus), **a**. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial.
- SUPER-CILIOUSLY**, **ad**. With haughtiness; with an air of contempt; dogmatically.
- SUPER-CILIOUSNESS**, **n**. Overbearing temper; haughtiness.
- SUL**, **1**, **2**, &c., long.—**S**, **2**, &c., short.—**C**ISE, **V**IB, **L**IST, **F**ALL, **W**HAT; **T**HREE, **T**ERN; **M**ANLY, **M**IND; **M**OVE, **S**UN, **V**. **T**.
- SULPHUR**, **n**. A mineral of yellow colour, which burns with a blue flame, giving out suffocating fumes; brimstone.
- SULPHUR-ATE**, **a**. Pertaining to sulphur.
- SULPHUR-RATE**, **v. t**. To combine with sulphur.
- SULPHURATION**, **n**. The subjecting of a thing to the action of sulphur.
- SULPHUREOUS**, **a**. Having the qualities of sulphur.
- SULPHURET**, **n**. A combination of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali.
- SULPHURIC**, **a**. Pertaining to sulphur.
- SULPHUROUS**, **a**. Like or containing sulphur.
- SULPHUROUS-NESS**, **n**. Qualities of sulphur.
- SULPHUR-Y**, **a**. Partaking of sulphur.
- SULTAN**, **n**. A title of the Turkish emperor.
- SULTANA** or **SULTANA**, **n**. The Queen of the sultan; the empress of the Turks.
- SULTRINESS**, **n**. State of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.
- SULTRY**, **a**. Hot and close; oppressive.
- SUM**, **n**. The amount or whole of any number of individuals or particles added; a quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely; compendium or abridgment; height; completion; a question in arithmetic.
- SUM**, **v. t**. To add and find the amount.—**Syn**. To reckon; cast up; compute; comprise; comprehend.
- SUMMAC**, **n**. A plant of several species, some of which are used in tanning and dyeing.
- SUMMAC-ILY**, **ad**. In few words; concisely; in a short way or method.
- SUMMAC-RY**, **a**. Reduced to a narrow compass.—**Syn**. Brief; concise; compendious; succinct.
- SUMMAC-RY**, **n**. An unbridged account; an abstract or compendium containing the substance of a fuller account; abridgment, which see.
- SUMMATION**, **n**. The act of forming a sum or a total amount; an aggregate.
- SUMMER**, **n**. A large stone laid over columns or pilasters; a large timber or beam laid as a central floor-timber.
- SUMMER**, **n**. The warm season, popularly comprising May, June, and July; astronomically, from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox.
- Indian summer**, in the United States, a period of warm weather late in autumn.
- SUMMER**, **v. i**. To pass the season of summer.
- SUMMER-COLT**, **n**. The undulating state of the air near the ground when heated, allied to mirage.
- SUMMER-FALLOW** (-fal-lô), **n**. A fallow made during the summer months to kill weeds.
- SUMMER-HOUSE**, **n**. A house or apartment in a garden for summer use; a house for residence in summer; a country seat.
- SUMMER-SET**, **n**. A leap heels over head.
- SUMMIT**, **n**. The top; highest point.
- SUMMIT-LESS**, **a**. Having no summit.
- SUMMON**, **v. t**. To call or cite by authority.—**Syn**. To notify; convene; bid; invite.
- SUMMON-EE**, **n**. One who summons.
- SUMMONS**, **n. sing**. A call by authority; citation.
- SUMMUM BONUM** [L.] The greatest good.
- SUMMITTER**, **n**. A pack-horse.
- SUMPTUOUS** (sum'tyu-us), **a**. Relating to expense; regulating expense. **Sumptuary laws** are those which limit the expenses of citizens in dress, food, &c.
- SUMPTUOUS** (sum'tyu-us), **a**. Characterized by expense or magnificence.—**Syn**. Costly; splendid; magnificent; princely.
- SUMPTUOUSLY** (sum'tyu-us), **ad**. In a magnificent manner.
- SUMPTUOUSNESS** (sum'tyu-us), **n**. The state or quality of costliness; splendour.
- SUN**, **n**. The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth; any thing splendid or luminous.

DOVE, WOLF, BOKE, NÖLE, BYLL; V'GIOUS.—S AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; WHIS.

SU-PER-DOMINANT, *n.* In music, the sixth of the key in the descending scale.

SU-PER-EMINENCE, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common.

SU-PER-EMINENT, *a.* Eminent in a high degree; surpassing others in excellence.

SU-PER-EMINENTLY, *ad.* In a superior degree; with unusual distinction.

SU-PER-E-O-GATE, *v. i.* To do more than duty requires.

SU-PER-E-O-GATION, *n.* A doing more than duty requires.

SU-PER-E-ROGA-TORY, *a.* Being more than duty requires.

SU-PER-EXCELLENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.

SU-PER-EXCELLENT, *a.* Very excellent; excellent in an uncommon degree.

SU-PER-FE-TATION, *n.* A second conception on a former one, and before the birth of the first.

SU-PER-FICIAL (fish'al), *a.* Being on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the surface of a thing; composing the surface or exterior part; shallow; not deep or profound.

SU-PER-FICIAL-LY, *ad.* On the surface only; without going deep or searching into things.

SU-PER-FICIAL-NESS, *n.* Shallowness.

SU-PER-FICIALS (-fish'ez), *n.* Surface; exterior part. A superficial consists of length and breadth.

SU-PER-FINE, *a.* Very fine; surpassing in fineness.

SU-PER-FLUITY, *n.* That which is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.—*Syn.* Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

SU-PER-FLUOUS (13), *a.* Exceeding what is wanted; more than sufficient.—*Syn.* Unnecessary; useless; exuberant; needless.

SU-PER-FLUOUS-LY, *ad.* In a superfluous degree.

SU-PER-FLUOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SU-PER-HUMAN, *a.* Beyond what is human; divine.

SU-PER-IM-POSE, *v. t.* To lay on something else.

SU-PER-IN-CUMMENT, *a.* Resting on.

SU-PER-IN-DOCE, *v. t.* To bring in or upon, as an addition to something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUCTION, *n.* Act of superinducing.

SU-PER-IN-FUSE, *v. t.* To infuse or pour over, as something additional.

SU-PER-IN-TEND, *v. t.* To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority.—*Syn.* To oversee; overlook; supervise; direct; control.

SU-PER-IN-TENDENCE, *n.* Care and oversight.

SU-PER-IN-TENDENCY, *sight for the purpose of direction and with authority to direct.*

SU-PER-IN-TENDENT, *n.* One who has the oversight or charge.—*Syn.* Manager; overseer; inspector; director.

SU-PER-IN-TENDER, *n.* One that superintends.

SU-PER-IOK, *a.* More elevated in place, rank, character, &c.; surpassing others; being above power or influence; higher; greater.

SU-PER-IOK, *n.* One older or higher in rank; that which excels; chief of an abbey, &c.

SU-PER-IOKITY, *n.* The quality of being above others.—*Syn.* Pre-eminence; excellence; ascendancy; prevalence.

SU-PER-LATIVE (13), *n.* In grammar, the superlative or highest degree of comparison in adjectives.

SU-PER-LATIVE, *a.* Being of the highest degree.

SU-PER-LATIVE-LY, *ad.* In the highest degree.

SU-PER-LATIVE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER-LUNAR, *a.* Being above the moon; not sublunary.

SU-PER-LUNARY, *a.* Being above the world; superterrestrial.

SU-PER-MUNDANE, *a.* Being above the world; superterrestrial.

SU-PERNAL, *a.* Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

SU-PER-NATANT, *a.* Swimming on the top.

SU-PER-NATURAL (-nat'yu-ral), *a.* Being above or beyond the laws of nature; miraculous.—*Syn.* Preternatural.

Preternatural.—Preternatural signifies beside nature, and supernatural above or beyond nature.

What is very greatly aside from the ordinary course of things is preternatural; what is contrary to the established laws of the universe is supernatural.

The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was preternatural; the resurrection of the dead is supernatural.

SU-PER-NATURAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being supernatural; the doctrine of a supernatural and divine agency.

SU-PER-NATURAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner beyond the laws of nature.

SU-PER-NUMER-ARY, *a.* Exceeding the number prescribed or necessary.

SU-PER-NUMER-ARY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the expected or usual number; applied also to military officers designed to supply the place of those who may fall in battle.

SU-PER-POSITION, (-po-zish'un), *n.* A placing above; a placing or lying on something.

SU-PER-ROYAL, *a.* Denoting a kind of printing paper one size larger than royal.

SU-PER-SALT, *n.* A salt with a greater number of equivalents of the acid than of the base.

SU-PER-SATURATE, *v. t.* To supply to excess.

SU-PER-SERIBE, *v. t.* To write above or on the cover; to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover.

SU-PER-SERIBED, *a.* Being above the world or secular things.

SU-PER-SEDE, *v. t.* To make void or inefficacious; to take the place of.—*Syn.* To over-rule; succeed; set aside.

SU-PER-SEDE-AS, *n.* [L.] In law, a writ to supersede, that is, to stay proceedings.

SU-PER-SEDE, *n.* The act of superseding.

SU-PER-STITION (-stish'un), *n.* Excessive rigour in religious opinions or practices; false religion; false worship; unfounded belief in extraordinary events, or in omens and prognostics.—*Syn.* Fanaticism.

Superstition springs from the imagination in an ignorant state; fanaticism from this same faculty in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement.

The former leads to weak fears or excessive scrupulousity as to outward observances; the latter to an utter disregard of reason under the false assumption of enjoying a direct guidance from on high.

SU-PER-STITION, *n.* Superstitious.

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SU-PER-STITION, *n.* Superstitious.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIE, LIST, FALL, WHIT; THARS, TARM; MARINE, MEND; MÖVE.

SUPERVISOR, *n.* An overseer or inspector.
SUPERVISORY, *a.* Having supervision.
SUPERVISE, *v. t.* To outlive; to survive.
SUPINATION, *n.* A lying with the face upward.
SUPINE, *a.* A word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.
SUPINE, *a.* Having the face upward; leaning backward, or inclining with the face to the sun.—*Syn.* Negligent; heedless; inattentive.
SUPINELY, *ad.* With the face upward; carelessly.
SUPINENESS, *n.* A lying with the face upward; the state of being heedless.—*Syn.* Carelessness; indolence; drowsiness.
SUPPER, *n.* The evening meal; an entertainment given at fashionable evening parties.
SUPPER-LE, *a.* Having no supper.
SUPPLANT, *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem, or to displace and take the place of.—*Syn.* To remove; displace; undermine; supersede; to turn out.
SUPPLANTATION, *n.* Act of supplanting.
SUPPLANTER, *n.* One who supplants or undermines.
SUPPLE (*sup'pl*), *a.* Easily bent; characterized by compliance; bending to the humour of others.—*Syn.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; fawning.
SUPPLE, *v. t. or v. i.* To make or become pliable or compliant; to grow soft.
SUPPLEMENT, *n.* An addition to any thing by which it is made more complete.
SUPPLEMENT, *v. t.* To add something as a supplement, in order to render more explicit or complete.
SUPPLEMENTAL, *a.* Additional; added to.
SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* supply what is wanted.
SUPPLEMENTIVE, *a.* supply what is wanted.
SUPPLENESS (*sup'pl-*), *n.* The quality of being easily bent; readiness of compliance.—*Syn.* Pliancy; flexibility.
SUPPLETORY, *a.* Supplying deficiency.
SUPPLIANT, *a.* Asking earnestly and submissively; manifesting entreaty, as a suppliant posture.—*Syn.* Entreating; suing; imploring; begging.
SUPPLIANT, *n.* A humble petitioner.
SUPPLIANTLY, *ad.* In a suppliant manner.
SUPPLICANT, *n.* One who petitions or begs; *a.* entreating; asking submissively.
SUPPLICATE, *v. t. or v. i.* To seek by earnest prayer.—*Syn.* To entreat; implore; beseech.
SUPPLICATION, *n.* A humble petition; suit; earnest prayer in worship; request.
SUPPLICATORY, *a.* Containing entreaty.
SUPPLIER, *n.* One that supplies.
SUPPLIES (*'plize'*), *n., pl.* of *SUPPLY*. Things supplied in sufficiency; moneys granted by Parliament for public expenditure.
SUPPLY, *v. t.* To fill or furnish what is wanted; to serve instead of.—*Syn.* To furnish; provide; contribute; administer; give; bring.
SUPPLY, *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want.
SUPPORT, *n.* The act of upholding or sustaining; that which upholds; a prop; necessities of life or means.—*Syn.* stay; prop; maintenance; subsistence; succour; patronage.
SUPPORT, *v. t.* To bear or uphold without sinking or being overcome; to sustain a part well; to sustain with provisions, &c.; to assist or second; to defend successfully, as a cause; to aid or attend at some public occasion.—*Syn.* To maintain; endure; uphold; protect; nurture; shield; forward; comfort.
SUPPORTABLE, *a.* That may be obtained.
SUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tolerable.
SUPPORTER, *n.* He or that which sustains.
SUPPORTABLE, *a.* That may be supposed.
SUPPOSAL (*'pō'zal*), *n.* A supposition; something supposed.

SUPPOSE, *v. t.* To lay down without proof; to imagine; to require to exist or be true.—*Syn.* To assume; conjecture; conclude; imagine; judge.
SUPPOSER, *n.* One that supposes.
SUPPOSITION (*'sh'ūn*), *n.* Belief without evidence; something supposed; hypothesis.
SUPPOSITIONS (*'pos-e-sh'ūns*), *a.* Not genuine; illegitimate; put by trick in the place of another.
SUPPOSITIONS-LY (*'sh'ūns-ly*), *ad.* By trichish substitution.
SUPPOSITIVE, *a.* Implying a supposition.
SUPPRESS, *v. t.* To overpower and crush; to withhold from utterance or vent; to hinder from circulation.—*Syn.* To repress; restrain; overthrow; conceal; stop; smother.
SUPPRESSION (*'prish'un*), *n.* The act of suppressing; concealment.
SUPPRESSIVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.
SUPPRESSOR, *n.* One who suppresses.
SUPPURATE, *v. t. or v. i.* To cause suppuration; to generate matter or pus.
SUPURATION, *n.* The process of forming pus or matter, as in a wound or abscess.
SUPPURATIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration; *a.* promoting suppuration.
SUPRA, *prez.* signifies above, beyond, or over.
SUPRA-LAP-SAR-IAN, *n.* One who holds that the fall of Adam, with all its consequences, was a part of the Creator's original plan, as well as the means of salvation.
SUPRA-MUNDANE, *n.* Being above the world.
SUPRA-NATURAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being supernatural; supernaturalism.
SUPREMACY, *n.* Highest authority or power; state of being supreme.
SUPREMACY, *a.* Highest in authority; greatest; chief; principal; extreme; *n.* God.
SUPREMACY, *ad.* In the highest degree.
SUR, *prez.* signifies over, upon, or beyond.
SUR-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the calf in the leg.
SURBASE, *n.* A border or moulding above the base.
SUR-BASEMENT, *n.* The trait of an arch which describes a portion of an ellipse.
SUR-BED, *v. t.* To set, as a stone, edgewise, in reference to its stratification or bedding.
SUR-CEASE, *v. t.* To stop entirely; *v. i.* to be at an end.
SUR-CHARGE, *v. t.* To overcharge; to fill to excess; *a.* excessive load; repletion.
SURCHARGER, *n.* One that overloads.
SURCINGLE (*'sur-sin-gul*), *n.* A belt, band, or girth which passes over any thing laid on a horse's back to bind it on.
SUR-CLE (*'sur-kl*), *n.* A little shoot; a sucker.
SUR-COAT, *n.* A short coat worn over the other clothes.
SURD, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers.
SRD, *a.* Deaf; designating a quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed by rational numbers.
SURE (*'shūre*), *a.* Not liable to be broken or to fail; certainly knowing or having full confidence of obtaining.—*Syn.* Certain; unfailing; stable; firm; confident; positive; secure.
SURE, *ad.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.
SURE-FY (*'shūre'*), *a.* Not apt to stumble.
SURELY (*'shūre-*), *ad.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.
SURENESS (*'shūre-*), *n.* Certainty; truth; firmness.
SECRET-SHIP, *n.* A being bound for another.
SECURETY (*'shūre'ty*), *n.* A bondsman; one who gives bail; certainty; security; foundation of stability; evidence.
SURF, *n.* A swell of the sea which breaks on the shore, or on rocks.
SURFACE, *n.* The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; the outside.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÜLE, BULL; VTCIOUS.—E AS K; S AS J; S AS S ON AS SM: THIS.

SCURFEIT (sûr'fît), *n.* Fulness by excessive eating, &c.

SURFEIT (sûr'fît), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To feed or to be fed so as to oppress the stomach; to clog.

SURFEITER (sûr'fî-er), *n.* One who riots; a glutton.

SURGE, *n.* A large wave or billow.

SURGE, *v. t.* To swell, as rolling waves; to rise high.

SURGELESS, *a.* Free from surges.

SURGEON (sûr'jun), *n.* One who professes to cure external diseases or injuries of the body by manual operations; a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

SURGEON-CY, *n.* Office of a surgeon.

SURGERY, *n.* The art or act of treating external injuries of the body; a room for surgical operations.

SURGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.

SURGY, *a.* Rising in billows; swelling high.

SURLY, *ad.* In a surly, morose manner; crabbedly.

SURLINESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crossness; crabbedness.

SURLOIN, *n.* See **SIRLOIN**.

SURLY, *a.* Gloomily cross or morose; crabbed; sour; rough; dark.

SURMISE, *v. t.* To imagine without certain knowledge; to suspect; to conjecture.

SURMISE, *n.* The thought or imagination that something may be, without certain knowledge.—**SYN.** Conjecture; supposition; suspicion; notion.

SURMOUNT, *v. t.* To rise above; to be superior to; to go beyond.—**SYN.** To overcome; to conquer; surpass; exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, *a.* That can be overcome.

SURMOUNTER, *n.* One that overcomes.

SURNAME, *n.* A name added to the baptismal name, which thus becomes the family name.

SURNAME, *v. t.* To call by a name added to the original name.

SURPASS (6), *v. t.* To go beyond in any thing, good or bad.—**SYN.** To outdo; exceed; excel.

SURPASSABLE, *a.* That may be surpassed.

SURPLICE (sur'plis), *n.* A white robe worn by clergymen of some churches.

SURPLICE-FEES, *n. pl.* Clerical fees paid for occasional services.

SURPLUS, *n.* Overplus; excess beyond

SURPLUS-AGE, *n.* what is wanted.

SURPRISE, *n.* Act of coming upon suddenly or unexpectedly; the state of being surprised.

SURPRISE, *n.* Wonder suddenly excited; the act of coming upon unawares; state of being taken unexpectedly.—**SYN.** Wonder; astonishment; amazement.

SURPRISE, *v. t.* To come or fall on unexpectedly; to excite wonder in; to confuse; to take unawares.

SURPRISING, *a.* Exciting surprise.—**SYN.** Wonderful; extraordinary; unexpected; astonishing.

SURPRISINGLY, *ad.* In a manner to excite surprise.

SUR-REBUT, *v. t.* To reply to a defendant's rebutter.

SUR-REBUTTER, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter.

SUR-REJOIN, *v. t.* To reply to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-REJOINER, *n.* Answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-RENDER, *v. t.* To yield to the power of another; to give up; to resign; to yield to any passion, influence, or power.

SUR-RENDER, *v. t.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another.

SUR-RENDER, *n.* The act of yielding possession

SUR-RENDER, *n.* to another.

SUR-RENDER-EE, *n.* One to whom an estate is surrendered.

SUR-RENDER-ER (-OR, in law), *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

SUR-REPTION, *n.* A coming unperceived.

SUR-REP-TITIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraudulently; secret.

SUR-REP-TITIOUS-LY (-tish'us-ly), *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently.

SURRO-GATE, *n.* In a general sense, a delegate, deputy, or substitute; an officer who acts as the deputy of the bishop's chancellor; one who has the probate of wills. [U.S.]

SUR-ROUND, *v. t.* To enclose on all sides; to fence about.—**SYN.** To environ; encompass; invest; encircle.

SUR-SOLID, *n.* The fifth power of a number.

SUR-TOUT (sur'toot'), *n.* A close overcoat.

SUR-VEILLANCE (sur-vail'yance), *n.* [Fr.] Inspection; watch; guard.

SUR-VEY (sur-vâ'), *v. t.* To view attentively; to inspect; to examine with a reference to condition, situation, and value; to measure, as land.

SURVEY (sur-vâ'), *n.* A particular view or examination of any thing, as the survey of a country, of the coasts, of a piece of property, &c.; a strict examination into the state of a ship, made by officers appointed for the purpose.

SUR-VEYAL (sur-vâ'al), *n.* The act of making a survey; a viewing.

SUR-VEYING (-vâ'ing), *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.

SUR-VETOR (-vâ'or), *n.* An overseer; one who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.

SUR-VETOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

SUR-VIVAL, *n.* A living beyond another.

SUR-VIVANCE, *n.* Survivorship.

SUR-VIVE, *v. t.* To live beyond the life of another, or beyond any event.

SUR-VIVE, *v. i.* To remain alive.

SUR-VIVOR, *n.* One who outlives another; the longer liver of two joint tenants.

SUR-VIVOR-SHIP, *n.* The state of surviving others; the office of a survivor, in law.

SUS-CEPTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of re-

SUS-CEPTIBLE-NESS, *n.* ceiving impressions, or admitting some change, affection, or passion.

—**SYN.** Capability; sensibility; emotion.

SUS-CEPTIBLE, *a.* Capable of receiving; im-

pressible; tender; having nice sensibility.

SUS-CEPTIBLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suscep-

tibility.

SUS-CEPTIBLY, *ad.* In a susceptible manner.

SUS-CEPTIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting.

SUS-CIPT-ENCY, *n.* The act or state of recep-

tion; admission.

SUS-CIPT-ENT, *a.* Having the power or quality of

receiving; admitting.

SUS-CIPT-ENT, *n.* One who takes or admits.

SUS-CIT-ATE, *v. t.* To rouse to life and action; to

excite; to stir up; to reanimate.

SUS-PECT, *v. t.* To imagine or mistrust some-

thing on slight evidence; to hold to be uncertain.

—**SYN.** To doubt; conjecture; mistrust.

SUS-PECT, *v. i.* To imagine guilt.

SUS-PECTED-LY, *ad.* So as to be suspected.

SUS-PECTED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.

SUS-PECTOR, *n.* One who suspects.

SUS-PEND, *v. t.* To attach to something above;

to make depend on; to cause to cease for a time;

to debar from any privilege; to hold in a state

undetermined.—**SYN.** To hang; intermit; delay.

SUS-PENDER, *n.* One that suspends.

SUS-PENDERS, *n. pl.* Straps to sustain trousers;

braces.

SUS-PENSE, *n.* State of uncertainty; doubt; de-

lay; suspension.

SUS-PENSION (-pên'shun), *n.* The act of hang-

ing up; cessation for a time; temporary priva-

tion of powers.

SUS-PENSIVE, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain.

L, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIA, LIST,

SUS-PEN'SO-RY, *a.* That suspends or holds for a time; *a.* a truss.

SUS-PIC'ION (*sus-pish'un*), *n.* Act of suspecting.—*Syn.* Mistrust; jealousy; doubt.

SUS-PIC'IOUS (*-pish'us*), *a.* Apt to suspect; liable to be suspected.—*Syn.* Distrustful; doubtful; jealous, which see.

SUS-PIC'IOUS-LY (*-pish'us-ly*), *ad.* With suspicion.

SUS-PIC'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Liability to suspicion.

SUS-PI'RAL, *n.* A breathing-hole or vent.

SUS-PI-RATION, *n.* A long breath; a sigh.

SUS-PIRE, *v. t.* To fetch a long, deep breath.

SUS-TAIN, *v. t.* To keep from sinking; to bear up; to maintain; to endure.—*Syn.* To support; uphold; assist; relieve; suffer; undergo.

SUS-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can be supported.

SUS-TAIN'ER, *n.* He or that which sustains.

SUS-TAINMENT, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.

SUS-TALTIC, *a.* Mournful; affecting, as music.

SUS-TENANCE, *n.* Food that sustains; maintenance; that which supports life.

SUS-TEN-TATION, *n.* Support from falling; maintenance of life.

SU-SUR-RATION, *n.* A whispering; soft murmur.

SUTLER, *n.* One who attends an army to sell provisions and liquors to the troops.

SUT-TEE, *n.* In India, a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband; in the Sanscrit, a female deity.

SUT-TEEISM, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

SUTTLE, *n.* Nest; the weight of goods from which the "tare" has been deducted.

SUTUR-AL (*sut'yur-al*), *a.* Relating to suture or seam.

SUTURE (*sut'yur*), *n.* Literally, a sewing; hence, the uniting parts of a wound by sewing; the joints or seams of the skull.

SWAB (*swob*), *n.* A mop for cleaning floors; a bit of sponge for cleaning the mouth.

SWAB (*swob*), *v. t.* To wipe with a swab; to wipe when wet or after washing; to clean a door or deck.

SWABBER, *n.* One who uses a swab.

SWADDLE (*swodd'l*), *v. t.* To swathe or bind, as with a bandage; to bind round with clothes, as an infant.

SWADDLE (*swodd'l*), *n.* Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLING-BAND, } *n.* A cloth wrapped

SWADDLING-CLOTH, } round an infant.

SWAG, *v. t.* To sink down by its weight; to lean.

SWAGE, *v. t.* To form with a swage; to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mould having the required shape.

SWAGE, *n.* Among workmen in sheet iron, a tool used for making mouldings upon sheet-iron.

SWAGGER, *v. t.* To boast or brag noisily; to bully; to bluster.

SWAGGER-ER, *n.* One who brags and bullies; a boastful, noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, *a.* Hanging or leaning by its weight.

SWAIN, *n.* A youth; one employed in husbandry.

SWALE, *v. t.* To melt and run down, as a candle.

SWALE, *n.* A tract of low land; an interval.

SWALLOW (*swol'ls*), *n.* A genus of birds having great swiftness of flight.

SWALLOW, *v. t.* To take down the throat; to draw into an abyss; to exhaust; to receive implicitly; to engross; to engage completely.

SWAMP (*swamp*), *n.* Wet, soft, spongy ground.

SWAMP (*swamp*), *v. t.* To plunge, overcast, or sink in water, as a boat; to plunge in inextricable difficulties.

SWAMPY, *a.* Wet, soft, and spongy.

SWAN (*swon*), *n.* A large white water-fowl.

SWANS'DOWN (*swons'down*), *n.* A fine, soft woollen cloth.

SWAN-SKIN, *n.* A fine soft kind of flannel.

FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

SWAP (*swop*), *v. t.* To exchange one thing for another; to barter; to swap.

SWARD, *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.

SWARD, *v. t.* To cover with sword.

SWARDED, *a.* Covered with sword.

SWARDY, *a.* Covered with sword or grass.

SWARM, *n.* A large number or body of small animals or insects in motion; a great multitude or assemblage.

SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd together; to leave a hive in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to be crowded; to breed multitudes; to climb up a tree, &c.

SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

SWART, } *a.* Being of dark hue; moderately

SWARTH, } black; tawny.

SWARTHILY, *ad.* With a tawny hue; duski-ly.

SWARTHINESS, *a.* A dark complexion.

SWARTHY (*swor'thy*), *a.* Of a dark hue; tawny; black.

SWASH (*swesh*), *n.* A blustering noise; vapouring; violent flow of water or other liquids; a narrow sound or channel of water.

SWATH, *n.* A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe; a band or fillet.

SWATHE, *v. t.* To wrap and bind with cloth, bandage, or rollers.

SWAY (*swa*), *v. t.* To move or wave; to wield with the hand, as to sway the sceptre; to cause to lean to one side; to influence or direct by power, &c.

—*Syn.* To swing; move; wave; bias; rule.

SWAY, *v. t.* To be drawn to one side; to lean; to have weight or influence; to bear rule.

SWAY (*swa*), *n.* Anything moving with bulk or power; preponderance of power, influence, &c.; weight or authority inclining to one side.—*Syn.* Rule; direction; power; ascendancy.

SWAYLESS, *a.* Without power or authority.

SWEAL, *v. t.* To melt and run down; to waste away, as tallow.

SWEAL (*swa*), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *Swoun*; *pp.* *Swoun*.] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give evidence on oath; to be profane.

SWEAR, *v. t.* To cause to take an oath; *v. i.* to declare or charge upon oath.

SWEAR'ER, *n.* One who swears; a profane person.

SWEARING (*swa're'*), *n.* Profaneness; the act of declaring on oath.

SWEAT (*swet*), *n.* The sensible moisture which issues through the pores of an animal.

SWEAT (*swet*), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [pret. and *pp.* *Swear* or *Swear'd*.] To produce or emit moisture through the pores; to toil; to drudge.

SWEAT-LESS (*swet'te-ness*), *n.* Moisture from sweat.

SWEATY (*swet'ty*), *a.* Moist with sweat.

SWEEDISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWEEP, *v. t.* [pret. and *pp.* *Sweep*.] To clean or brush with a broom; to pass along; to fetch a long stroke; to carry with a long swing or dragging motion; to draw or drag over.

SWEEP, *v. t.* To pass with swiftness and violence; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, *n.* Act of sweeping; compass or range of any turning body or motion; a large ear; a chimney-sweeper.

SWEPPER, *n.* One that sweeps.

SWEEEPING-LY, *ad.* By sweeping.

SWEEPINGS, *n. pl.* What is swept together; refuse things collected by sweeping.

SWEEPSTAKE, *n.* One who wins all.

SWEESTAKE, *n. pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse race.

SWEET, *a.* Passing over a great compass.

SWEET, *a.* Grateful to the taste, smell, ear, or

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS—S as K; é as J; s as z; OH as SH; THIS.

eye; not sour; fresh.—**SYN.** Sugary; saccharine; luscious.

SWEET, *n.* That which is sweet; something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a word of fondness.

SWEET-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas, a gland of the body below the stomach.

SWEET-BRI-ER, *n.* A fragrant shrub.

SWEETEN (swē'tn), *v. t.* To make sweet; to make pleasing or grateful to the mind; to soften; to make delicate; to restore to purity.

SWEETEN, *v. i.* To become sweet.

SWEETEN-ER (swē'tn-er), *n.* That which gives sweetness; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEET-HEART, *n.* A lover or one beloved.

SWEETING, *n.* A sweet apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

SWEETLY, *ad.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; delightfully.

SWEET-MARJOR-AM, *n.* A pungent and gratefully aromatic herb, belonging to the genus *origanum*.

SWEETMEAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste, smell, &c.; the quality of being sweet; agreeableness of manners; softness; amiableness.

SWEET-WILLIAM, *n.* A beautiful species of pink of the genus *dianthus*.

SWELL, *v. t.* [*pret.* SWELLED.] To increase the size, dimensions, or bulk of any thing; to aggravate; to heighten; to enlarge.

SWELL, *v. t.* To grow larger; to dilate or extend.

SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk; increase, as of sound; a wave or succession of waves. *Swell-mob* the better-dressed kind of thieves or pick-pockets.

SWELLING, *n.* A place enlarged; a tumour; a rising or enlargement by passion.

SWELTER, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To be overcome and faint with heat; to oppress with heat.

SWELTRY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive; sultry.

SWERVE (13), *v. i.* To deviate or to err from a rule; to wander; to bend; to incline; to move forward by winding or turning.

SWERVING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any law, rule, or standard.

SWIFT, *a.* Moving with celerity.—**SYN.** Rapid; speedy; ready; prompt.

SWIFT, *n.* A reel; a kind of swallow, and a lizard.

SWIFTER, *n.* Any rope temporarily used to tighten or keep a thing in its place.

SWIFTLY, *ad.* Rapidly; with haste or velocity.

SWIFTNESS, *n.* Velocity of speed; rapidity.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To drink in large draughts.

SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [*Vulgar.*]

SWILL, *v. t.* To drink largely or voraciously.

SWILL, *n.* Drink for swine; large draughts of liquor.

SWILLER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWIM, *v. t.* [*pret.* SWAM; *pp.* SWUM.] To be supported on a fluid without sinking; to float; to move in water by means of the hands and feet; to be borne along by a current; to be dizzy, as the head swims; to overflow or abound.

SWIM, *v. t.* To pass or move on.

SWIMMER, *n.* One who swims or can swim.

SWIMMING, *n.* A moving on water; dizziness.

SWIMMING-LY, *ad.* Without obstruction.

SWINDLE, *v. t.* To defraud grossly or with deliberate artifice.

SWINDLE, *n.* An act of gross and deliberate fraud by false pretences.

SWINDLER, *n.* A cheat; one who defrauds grossly, or with deliberate artifice.—**SYN.** Sharper.—One who obtains money or goods under false pretences, as in playing at cards or staking what he can not pay, is a *sharper*.

SWINE, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A hog or hogs.

SWINE-HERD, *n.* A keeper of swine.

SWINE-POX, *n.* A variety of chicken-pox.

SWING, *v. t.* or *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* SWUNG.] To move when suspended; to move or wind round; to practise swinging.

SWING, *n.* A waving or vibratory motion; sweep; unrestrained liberty; an apparatus for swinging.

SWING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging.

SWINGE, *v. t.* To beat soundly; to chastise.

SWINGER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

SWINGING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.

SWINGING (swinj'ing), *a.* Huge; large. [*Vulgar.*]

SWINGING-LY, *ad.* Hugely; vastly.

SWINGGLE (swing'gl), *v. t.* To clean flax or hemp by beating; to dangle.

SWINGGLE-TREE (swing'gl-), *n.* A bar of a carriage, to which the traces are fastened; a whipple-tree.

SWINGLING-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument of SWINGGLE (swing'gl), } wood, like a large knife, for swinging flax.

SWINGLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax.

SWINISH, *a.* Like swine; gross; brutish.

SWINISH-LY, *ad.* In a swinish manner.

SWIPE, *n.* The beam, moving on a post or fulcrum, with a bucket at one end, by which water is raised from a well.

SWISS, *n.* A native of Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* A flexible twig; on railways, a movable part of the rail, for transferring a carriage from one track to another.

SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to switch off, to transfer by means of a switch from one line of railway to another.

SWITCHMAN, *n.* One who tends a railroad switch.

SWIVEL (swiv'vl), *n.* A ring turning on a staple; a small cannon fixed on a socket, so as to be turned round.

SWIVEL, *v. t.* or *v. t.* To turn on a moveable pin.

SWOB, } See SWAB, SWABBER.

SWOBER, }

SWOON, *v. t.* To faint; to sink into a fainting-fit.

SWOON, *n.* A fainting-fit; syncope.

SWOONING, *n.* A fainting; syncope.

SWOOP, *v. t.* To fall on with a sweeping motion and seize; to catch while on the wing.

SWOOP, *v. t.* To pass with pomp.

SWOOP, *n.* A pouncing on, as a bird of prey.

SWOP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another.

SWORD (sôrd), *n.* A weapon for cutting or stabbing.

SWORD-BELT, *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by.

SWORD-ED, *a.* Bearing a sword.

SWORD-FISH, *n.* A fish with a long beak, formed like a sword.

SWORD-GRASS, *n.* A kind of sedge; the sweet rush.

SWORD-KNOT (-nôt), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWORDSMAN, *n.* A soldier; a fighting man.

SYB-A-RITE, *n.* A person devoted to luxury.

SYB-A-BITIS, *a.* Luxurious; wanton.

SYE-A-MINE, *n.* A species of fig-tree; improperly, maple and plane-tree.

SYE-A-MORE, *n.* perly, maple and plane-tree.

SY-CEE, *n.* In China, silver in the shape of small half globes, used as currency.

SYE-O-PHAN-CY, *n.* Mean tale-bearing; servility; obsequious flattery.

SYE-O-PHANT, *n.* An obsequious flatterer; a parasite.

SYE-O-PHANTIC, } *a.* Servilely flattering;

SYE-O-PHANTIC-AL, } courting favour by mean adulation.

SYE-O-PHANT-IZE, *v. t.* To play the sycophant.

SYE-NITE, *n.* A granite in which the mica is replaced by hornblende.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CLAR, FLM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THINE, TERN; MARINE, STRO; NÔVE,

- SYL-LABIO**, *a.* Pertaining to syllables.
SYL-LABIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a syllabic manner.
SYL-LAB-I-CATION, *n.* The formation of syllables, or division of words into syllables.
SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* A letter or combination of letters uttered by one impulse of the voice.
SYL-LA-BUS, *n.*; *pl.* **SYL-LA-BUS-ES** or **SYL-LA-BI**. An abstract or compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
SYL-LEPSIS, *n.* In grammar, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the sense of the author.
SYL-LO-GISM, *n.* An argument of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*.
SYL-LO-GISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism.
SYL-LO-GISTIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the syllogistic form.
SYL-LO-GIZE, *v. t.* To argue syllogistically.
SYLPH (*slf*), *n.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air.
SYLPHID, *n.* A diminutive of sylph.
SYLVA, *n.* [*L.*] The forest trees of any region; a work containing a botanical description of them.
SYLVAN. See **SILVAN**.
SYLVAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.
SYM-BOL, *n.* The sign or representation of any moral thing by images or properties of natural things; an emblem or type; a creed or summary of religious belief.
SYM-BOLIC, *a.* Representative; expressing
SYM-BOLIC-AL, *by resemblance or signs; relating to creeds.*
SYM-BOLIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By signs; typically.
SYM-BOLICS, *n. pl.* The science of creeds.
SYM-BOLISM, *n.* Exposition of symbols; formation of creeds.
SYM-BOLIZE, *v. t.* To have a resemblance in properties or qualities; to agree; *v. i.* to make to agree in properties; to make representative of something.
SYM-BOL-O-GY, *n.* Art of expressing by symbols.
SYM-METRI-CAL, *a.* Proportional in its parts.
SYM-METRI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With due proportions.
SYM-ME-TRIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to proportion.
SYM-METRY, *n.* Proportion of parts to each other or to the whole; harmony. See **PROPORTION**.
SYM-PA-THETIC, *a.* Having a common
SYM-PA-THETIC-AL, *feeling; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another; sympathetic ink is any liquor which remains invisible in writing till heated.* [*ing.*]
SYM-PA-THETIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With common feeling.
SYM-PA-THIZE, *v. t.* To be like affected with others; to have a fellow feeling with those around us, especially in their afflictions.
SYM-PATHY, *n.* *Intervallu*, suffering with; the quality of being affected in like manner with others; fellow-feeling with those around us, especially in their afflictions.—**SYN**. Commiseration. *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief. The term, however, is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with commiseration or compassion.
SYM-PHONIOUS, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.
SYM-PHONY, *n.* A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; a full concert; an overture or other composition for instruments.
SYM-PI-E-SOM'E-TER, *n.* A small kind of barometer much used at sea, because not liable to get out of order, in which oil and hydrogen gas replace mercury, and the Torricellian vacuum.
SYM-PO-SI-AC (*-pōze-ak*), *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.
SYM-PO-SI-UM (*-pōze-um*), *n.* A drinking together; a merry feast.

- SYMPTOM**, *n.* An indication accompanying a disease; any thing which indicates the existence of something else; token; sign.
SYMPTOM-ATIC, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; proceeding from a prior disease.
SYMPTOM-ATIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By symptoms.
SYN, *pref.* With, together, junction, &c.
SYN-AC-CRISIS (*-ak-ri-sis*), *n.* Contraction; the shortening of a word by the omission of a letter.
SYN-A-GOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.
SYN-A-GOGUE, *n.* An assembly of Jews or their place of worship.
SYN-A-LEPHA, *n.* In grammar, a contraction of syllables by the suppression of vowels or diphthongs at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong.
SYN-AR-CHY, *n.* Joint sovereignty.
SYN-CHRONAL, *a.* Happening at
SYN-CHRONIC-AL, (*stng'*), *a.* the same time; simultaneous.
SYN-CHRONISM, *n.* Simultaneity; concurrence of two or more events in time.
SYN-CHRONIZE, *v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.
SYN-CHRONOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time.
SYN-CLINAL, *a.* Applied to strata dipping inwards from opposite directions, like the leaves of a half-opened book.
SYN-CLINAL, *a.* Inclining downward in an opposite direction, so as to meet in a common point, thus *v.*
SYN-CO-PATE (*stng'*), *v. t.* To contract, *ana* word, by taking one or more letters from a syllable; to prolong a note in music.
SYN-CO-PATION, *n.* Contraction of a word; interruption of regular measure in music; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar to the accented part of the next bar.
SYN-CO-PE (*stng'*), *n.* Literally, a cutting off or diminution; hence, the omitting of a letter or syllable; the diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart producing faintness or swooning.
SYN-CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To shorten by omitting a letter in the middle of a word.
SYN-CRE-TISM, *n.* The attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance.
SYN-DIC, *n.* A magistrate; an officer of government; one chosen to act for others.
SYN-DICATE, *n.* A council of syndics.
SYN-DRO-ME, *n.* Concurrence or combination, as of symptoms in a disease.
SYN-EC-DO-CHE, *n.* A trope by which a part is put for the whole, and the contrary.
SYN-EC-DOCHIC-AL (*-dōk'ik-al*), *a.* Expressive by *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.
SYN-OD, *n.* Originally, a meeting of clergymen for consultation; in the Presbyterian Church, a body or court next above the presbytery; a conjunction of two or more planets.
SYN-OD-AL, *n.* A pecuniary rent anciently paid to bishops; *a.* relating to a synod.
SYN-ODIC, *a.* Done by a synod; pertaining
SYN-ODIC-AL, *a.* to a synod; noting the period in which two heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another, as a synodical month.
SYN-ODIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the authority of a synod.
SYN-O-NYM, *n.*; *pl.* **SYN-O-NYMS**. A word which has the same signification as another word.
SY-NONY-MA, *n. pl.* Words having the same signification.
SYN-ONY-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning by different words.
SYN-ONY-MOUS, *a.* Having the same meaning; conveying the same idea.—**SYN**. Identical.—Few words are identical, but many so closely approach one another in meaning, that they are called *synonymous*. (1.) Words may thus coincide in certain connections, and so be interchanged, *wh-a* they can not be interchanged in other connections; thus we may speak either of strength of

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÜLE, BULL; VT'CIÖUS.—*as K; as J; as S; as SE; WHIS.*

mind or of force of mind, but we say the *force* (not strength) of gravitation. (2) Two words may differ slightly, but this difference may be unimportant to the speaker's object, so that he may freely interchange them; thus, we speak of a *man* as having secured his object or having attained his object.

SYN-ONT-MOUS-LY, *ad.* In the same sense.

SYN-ONY-MY, *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

SYN-OP-SI, *n.*; *pl.* SYN-OP-SIS. A general view or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole, or the principal parts, in a general view. See *ABRIDGMENT*.

SYN-OP-TIC, *n.* } *a.* Affording a general view of
SYN-OP-TIC-AL, } all the parts.

SYN-OP-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYN-TACTIC, *n.* } *a.* Pertaining to syntax.

SYN-TACTIC-AL, }
SYNTAX, *n.* In grammar, the construction of sentences according to correct usage; it includes the agreement and government of words.

SYN-THE-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* SYN-THE-SIS. Literally, composition, or putting things together; hence, in logic, a process of reasoning conducted by following out principles already proved or assumed, to the conclusion. *Synthesis* is the opposite of analysis.

SYN-THETIC, *n.* } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis or
SYN-THETIC-AL, } composition.

SYN-THETIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By synthesis.

SYPH-ILIS (sif'), *n.* The venereal disease.

SYPH-I-LITIC, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.

SYPHON. See *SIPHON*.

SYRT-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, as the Syriac version of the Pentateuch; *n.* the language of Syria.

SYRT-AN, *n.* A native of Syria.

SYRT-INGE, *n.* A pipe for injecting liquids; *v. t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

SYRTIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand.

SYRUP, *n.* A saturated solution of sugar.

SYSTEM, *n.* An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; a scheme having many parts connected together, as a *system* of theology; regular order or method.

SYS-TEM-AT-IC, *n.* } *a.* Pertaining to system;
SYS-TEM-AT-IC-AL, } methodical; connected;
formed with regular connection and adaptation of parts to each other.

SYS-TEM-AT-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With method; orderly.

SYSTEM-A-TIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to system or
SYSTEM-IZE, *v.* order.

SYS-TEM-A-TIZED, *v.*

SYSTEM-IZED (-ized), *pp.* Reduced to system.

SYSTEM-A-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who reduces to system.

SYSTEM-IZ-ER, *n.* *tem.*

SYS-TO-LE, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries for circulating the blood.

SYS-TOL-IC, *a.* Relating to systole.

SYS-TYLE (sis'til), *n.* An arrangement of columns so that the spaces between the shafts consist of two diameters.

SYPHE. See *SCYPHE*.

SYZY-GY, *n.* The period of new or full moon, when the sun, moon, and earth are in one line.

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the alphabet, is a pure mute, not having a vocality like its ally *D*, but only a whispered or aspirated sound, as in *taks*. *Th* has an aspirated or sharp sound, as in *thick*, and a vocal or flat sound, as in *that*. With *t* before another vowel, unaccented, and not preceded by *s*, it usually passes into the sound of *sh*, as in *station*, *martial*, &c.; but not in *combustion*, &c. As a numeral, it represented 160; with a dash over it, 160,000.

TAB'ARD, *n.* A sleeveless coat, now worn only by heralds.

TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard or herald's coat.

TAB-A-SHEER', *n.* A silicious substance found in the joints of the bamboo, and used in medicine.

TAB'BI-NET, *n.* A figured cloth of silk and worsted.

TABBY, *a.* Brindled; diversified in colour.

TAB'BY, *n.* A waved silk, usually watered; an artificial stone composed of lime, with shells, gravel, &c.

TABBY, *v. t.* To give a wavy appearance to silk fabrics, &c.; to cause to look wavy.

TAB-E-FAC-TION, *n.* A wasting away, as of flesh by disease.

TAB'ER. See *TABOUR*.

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* A moveable building; a tent; a place of worship to the Israelites when in the desert.

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *v. t.* To dwell; to reside for a time.

TAB'ES (tā'bēs), *n.* [L.] A disease characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the body.

TAB'ID, *a.* Wasted by disease.

TAB'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.

TABLA-TURE, *n.* Painting on walls; manner of writing a piece for instruments of music by letters.

TAB'LE, *n.* A flat surface; an article of household furniture on which things are put; food or entertainment, as a good *table*; a tablet or plane surface on which any thing is written, &c.; an index or synopsis, as a *table* of contents; a system of numbers calculated for use in mathematics as the *multiplication table*; to turn the *tables*; to change the fortune of contending parties.

TAB'LE, *v. t.* To enter or set down in order, as to *table* charges; to lay on the table of a deliberative body; to board.

TAB'LEAU (tā'blō), *n.* [Fr.] A striking and vivid representation; picture.

TAB'LE-BOOK, *n.* A book for noting or tracing on without ink; tablets.

TAB'LE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a table.

TAB'LE D'HOTE (tā'bl dōte), *n.* [Fr.] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

TAB'LE-LAND, *n.* Elevated flat land.

TAB'LES (tā'bls), *n. pl.* A board for backgammon; a sort of draughts.

TAB'LET, *n.* A little table; a flat surface; something flat on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave; a medicine in a square form.

TAB'LE-TALK (-tawk), *n.* Conversation at table.

TAB'LING, *n.* A forming into tables; the letting one timber into another by alternate scores or projections; an entering, as of charges.

TA-BOO, *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition; a religious interdiction of great force among the inhabitants.

TA-BOO, *v. t.* To forbid approach to; to hold sacred.

TAB'OUR, *v. t.* To play on a tabour; to beat lightly and frequently.

TAB'OUR, *n.* A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TAB'OU-RET, *n.*

TAB'U-RET, *n.* A tabour; a small shallow drum.

TAB'OU-BINE, (tā'b'o-reen), *n.* A tambourine.

TAB'U-LAR, *a.* Formed into a table or square blocks.

TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a table or tables; to make flat.

TACH'OM-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring small variations in the velocity of machines.

TA-CHY-GRAP-HY (-kī'grā-fy), *n.* The art or practice of quick writing; stenography; shorthand.

TACTIT, *a.* Implied, but not expressed; silent.

TACTIT-LY, *ad.* By implication; with silence.

1 2 3c, long.—1, 2, 3c, short.—*clm, vln, list, fall, what; thm, tnm; mantn, strn; nvn.*

- TACI-TURN**, *a.* Not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.—*Syn.* Silent.—Silent has reference to the act, *taciturn* to the habit. A man may be silent from circumstances; he is *taciturn* from disposition. The loquacious man is at times silent; one who is *taciturn* may now and then make an effort at conversation.
- TACI-TURN-I-TY**, *n.* Habitual silence; reserve.
- TACK**, *n.* A small nail; a rope to fasten the foremost lower corner of a sail, and extend it to windward; the course of a ship, as the starboard tack.
- TACK**, *v. t.* To fasten; to sew; to fasten slightly by nails.
- TACK**, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.
- TACKLE** (tāk kl), *n.* Ropes and machines for raising weights; weapons; the rigging and apparatus for hoisting sails in a ship.
- TACKLE**, *v. t.* To harness a horse into a carriage; to lay hold of, as a dog *tackles* game.
- TACKLING**, *n.* Furniture of ships; harness for drawing a carriage.
- TACT**, *n.* Literally, touch; hence, nice perception or discernment; peculiar skill or aptitude.
- TACTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of military.
- TACTICAL**, *a.* tary and naval dispositions for battles, evolutions, &c.
- TACTICIAN** (tāk'sh'ān), *n.* One versed in tactics.
- TACTICS**, *n. pl.* The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, &c.
- TACTILE**, *a.* Tangible; that may be felt.
- TACTILITY**, *n.* Perceptibility of touch.
- TACTION** (tāk'shun), *n.* Touch; act of touching.
- TACTLESS**, *a.* Destitute of tact.
- TACTUAL** (tāk'ty-u-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the touch.
- TADPOLE**, *n.* A young frog before the tail is absorbed.
- TAKEN**, a contraction of *taken*.
- TAFFER-EL**, *n.* The uppermost rail of a ship's
- TAFFAIL**, *n.* stern.
- TAFFETA**, *n.* A fine, glossy silk stuff.
- TAFFETY**, *n.* A fine, glossy silk stuff.
- TAG**, *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string, or the string thus pointed; something paltry.
- TAG**, *n.* A common play among boys.
- TAG**, *v. t.* To fit with a point.
- TAG-TAIL**, *n.* A worm with a differently coloured tail.
- TAGLIA** (tāl'ya), *n.* [It.] In mechanics, a particular combination of pulleys.
- TAGLIA-COTIAN** (tal-ya-kō'shan), *a.* Rhinoplastic; applied to the surgical experiment for restoring the nose.
- TAIL**, *n.* The part of an animal which terminates its body behind; the hinder part of any thing; the lower or inferior part.
- TAIL**, *n.* An estate in tail is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs.
- TAILOB**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make men's clothes.
- TAILOR**, *v. t.* To work as a tailor.
- TAILOR-ESS**, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.
- TAINT**, *v. t.* To imbue or impregnate with some foreign matter which alters, especially in the way of injuring; to fill with infection; to stain or sully, as to taint one's honour.—*Syn.* To contaminate; defile; corrupt; vitiate.
- TAINT**, *v. t.* To be infected or corrupted, as meat soon taints in warm weather.
- TAINT**, *n.* The quality of infection; corruption.
- TAINTLESS**, *a.* Free from taint or infection.
- TAINTURE** (taint'yur), *n.* Taint; delilement; spot.
- TAKE**, *v. t.* [pret. TOOK; pp. TAKEN.] In a general sense, to get hold or possession of a thing in almost any way; hence, to receive what is offered; to lay hold of or seize; to receive; to seize; to catch; to swallow; to allow; to suppose; to hire; to agree; *v. i.* to move or direct the course; to resort to; to resemble.
- TAKER**, *n.* One who takes or apprehends.
- TAKING**, *a.* Having attractive qualities; alluring; that *takes*.
- TAKING**, *a.* The act of gaining possession; agitation or distress of mind.
- TAKING-NESS**, *n.* The quality of pleasing.
- TALBOT**, *n.* A variety of dog, noted for its quickness of scent.
- TALBO-TYPE**, *n.* A species of photography, or a picture by that process; calotype.
- TALC**, *n.* A species of magnesian earth.
- TALCKY**, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc.
- TALC'OSE**, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of talc'ous.
- TALC'OUS**, *a.* talc; talcky.
- TALE**, *n.* A story or narrative of incidents, generally trifling; an account set down, or a number reckoned; the disclosure of any thing secret.
- TALEBEAR-ER**, *n.* An eavesdropper.
- TALEBEARING**, *a.* Obscurely giving information; *n.* act of telling secrets.
- TALEFUL**, *a.* Abounding with stories.
- TALENT**, *n.* An ancient denomination of weight and money; natural gift or endowment, as a talent for music; eminent ability, as a man of talent.—*Syn.* Ability; faculty; gift; endowment; genius, which see.
- TALENT-ED**, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.
- TALES** (tāl'es), *n. pl.* [I.] Men occasionally present at court, from whom jurors may be taken to supply a defect in the panel.
- TALES-MAN**, *n.* A person summoned as a juror from among the by-standers at court.
- TALIS-MAN**, *n.* Something formed by magical skill, to which wonderful effects were ascribed, such as preservation from sickness, injury, &c. *figuratively*, that which produces remarkable effects. [evil.]
- TALIS-MANTIC**, *a.* Magical; preserving against
- TALK** (tawk), *n.* Familiar conversation; conference; speech. *See CONVERSATION.*
- TALK** (tawk), *v. t.* To speak, as in familiar discourse; to converse.
- TALKATIVE** (tawk'a-tiv), *a.* Given to much talking; prating; loquacious; garrulous, which see.
- TALKATIVE-NESS** (tawk'a-tiv-ness), *n.* The habit or practice of speaking much in conversation.—*Syn.* Loquacity; garrulity.
- TALKER**, (tawk'er), *n.* One who talks much; a boaster.
- TALL**, *a.* Elevated in stature; long and comparatively slender.—*Syn.* High; lofty.—High is the generic term, and is probably connected with the verb to *heave*, or raise up. Tall describes, etymologically, that which shoots up, like a spire of grass, having a small diameter in proportion to its height; hence, we speak of a tall man, a tall steeple, a tall mast, &c., but not of a tall hill or a tall house. Lofty (Shew, lift, the air) has a special reference to the expanse above us, and may be applied to extension in breadth as well as height, as a lofty mountain, a lofty room. Tall is applied only to physical objects; high and lofty have a moral acceptance, as high thought, purpose, &c., lofty aspirations, a lofty genius. Lofty, from its etymology, is naturally the stronger word, and is usually coupled with the grand, or that which excites admiration.
- TALL-NESS**, *n.* Height of stature.
- TALLOW** (tāl'ls), *n.* The hard fat of an animal.
- TALLOW**, *v. t.* To smear with tallow; to fatten.
- TALLOW-CHANDLER**, *n.* A maker and seller of tallow candles.
- TALLOW-FACED** (-fāste), *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale.
- TALLOW-ISH**, *a.* Having the properties of tallow.
- TALLOW-Y**, *a.* Greasy; consisting of tallow.
- TALLY**, *n.* A notched stick for keeping accounts; one thing made to suit another.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, RULL; V'GIOUS.—E AS K; Ô AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

TALLY, *v. t. or v. i.* To fit or be fitted; to agree; to score with correspondent notches; to suit.
TALLY-HO, *ex.* The huntsman's cry to his hounds.

TALLY-MAN, *n.* One who keeps tally.
TALMUD, *n.* The body of the book of Hebrew traditions, laws, and explanations.

TAL-MUD'IC, *a.* Contained in the Talmud.

TAL-MUD-IST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TAL-MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud. [ogee.]

TAL'ON, *n.* The claw of a rapacious fowl; an
TAL'US, *n.* The bone of the foot which is joined to the leg; the ankle; slope of a rampart; the inclination of any work; detritus at the base of cliffs.

TAM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed or subdued.

TAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tamable.

TAM'A-RIND, *n.* A tree of warm countries, which bears, in long pods, a pulpy fruit, of a cooling acid taste, called **TAMARINDS**.

TAM'BAE, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper.

TAM'BOUR (*tâm'boor*), *n.* A small drum; a kind of embroidered work with threads of gold and silver; the frame on which such work is wrought; a kind of lobby.

TAM'BOUR, *v. t.* To embroider with a tambour.

TAM-BOUR-INE' (*tâm-boor-en'*), *n.* A small drum; a kind of lively dance, formerly in vogue.

TAME, *a.* That has lost its native wildness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; destitute of vicious, as a tame character; gentle, which see.

TAME, *v. t.* To reclaim from wildness; to domesticate; to make gentle; to civilize; to subdue.

TAME'LY, *ad.* With mean submission; servilely; without manifesting spirit.

TAME'NESS, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; mean submission.

TAM'ER, *n.* One that reclaims from wildness.

TAM'IS, *n.* A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces.

TAM'MY, *n.* A thin woollen stuff.

TAMP, *v. t.* To charge a hole bored for blasting.

TAM'PER, *v. t.* To meddle with; to deal with secretly; to act or practise without fitness or necessity.

TAMPING, *n.* Matter used to fill the hole in blasting; act of filling a hole for blasting.

TAMP'ION, *n.* The stopper of a cannon, consisting of a short cylinder of wood.

TAM'TAM, *n.* A large flat drum, used by the Hindoos.

TAN, *v. t. or v. i.* To convert skins into leather; to make or become brown.

TAN, *n.* Bark bruised and broken for tanning.

TAN'A-GE, *n.* An American bird of several species.

TAN'DEM, *n.* Literally, at length, applied to horses when they are placed single, one before another; a light two-wheeled vehicle.

TANG, *n.* A strong taste, particularly of something extraneous to the thing itself.

TAN'GEN-CY, *n.* A contact or touching.

TAN'GENT, *n.* A right line touching but not cutting a curve.

TAN-GI-BIL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being tangible.

TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* That may be touched or realized.

TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN'GI-BLY, *ad.* Susceptibly to the touch.

TAN'GLE (*tâng'gl*), *v. t.* To unite or interweave, so as to make separation difficult, as to tangle thread; to ensnare or entrap; to embarrass.

TAN'GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN'GLE, *n.* A knot of thread, confusedly interwoven; a kind of sea-weed.

TANK, *n.* A reservoir of water; a cistern.

TANK'ARD, *n.* A drinking cup with a lid.

TAN'N'ER, *n.* One who tans hides.

TAN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning leather.

TAN'NIN, *n.* The astringent substance of bark.

TAN'SY, *n.* An extremely bitter plant.

TAN'TA-LISM, *n.* A teasing with vain hopes.

TAN-TA-LI-ZATION, *n.* Act of tantalizing.

TAN-TA-LIZE, *v. t.* To distress with a prospect of good which can not be realized.—**SYN.** To disappoint.—To disappoint is literally to do away what was appointed; hence, the peculiar distress of disappointed hope. To tantalize describes a most distressing form of disappointment, as in the case of Tantalus, a Phrygian king in fabulous history, who was condemned to stand up to his chin in water, with a tree of fair fruit over his head, both of which, as he attempted to allay his hunger or thirst, fled from his approach. Hence to tantalize is to visit with the bitterest disappointment—to torment by exciting hopes or expectations which can never be realized.

TAN-TA-MOUNT, *a.* Equivalent in value or signification; equal.

TAN-TIVY or **TANTIV-Y**, *n.* The note of the hunting horn; to ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

TAN'TRUMS, *n. pl.* Whims; bursts of ill-humour.

TAN'VAT, *n.* A vat in which hides are laid in bark and its liquor.

TAN'YARD, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TAP, *v. t.* To touch lightly; to pierce for letting out fluid, as to tap a person for dropsy, to tap a tree; to open a communication with, as to tap a railroad; to broach; to open a cask and draw liquor.

TAP, *n.* A gentle touch; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor.

TAPE, *n.* A narrow fillet or band of woven work, used for strings, &c.

TAPER, *n.* A small wax candle or light.

TAP'ER, *a.* Sloping to a point; becoming gradually smaller in diameter.

TATER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter; *v. i.* to diminish or gradually become smaller toward one end.

TATER-ING, *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; diminishing.

TAPER-NESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

TAPES-TRY, *n.* Woven hangings for walls, &c., often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures, &c.

TAPES-TRY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAPEWORM (*-würm*), *n.* A flat worm, often of great length, infesting the intestines.

TAP-HOUSE, *n.* A house for selling liquors in small quantities; a dram-shop.

TAP-LO'CA, *n.* The glutinous and nutritious substance obtained from scraping and washing the roots of the casava.

TAPIS or **TAPIS** (*tâp's* or *tâ'pis*), *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry. On the *tapis*, under consideration or on the table.

TAP-ROOT, *n.* The chief root of a tree running downward.

TAPSTEE, *n.* One who draws liquors.

TAR, *n.* A thick, resinous substance obtained from pine wood burned with a close, smothered fire; a salter.

TAR, *v. t.* To smear with tar.

TA-RANTU-LA. See **TARENULA**.

TAR'DILY, *ad.* With slow pace.

TAR'DI-NESS, *n.* Slowness of motion; lateness.

TAR'DY, *a.* Noting a slow pace or motion; dilatory; late. See **Slow**.

TARE, *n.* A weed that grows among corn; a plant cultivated for fodder; the vetch.

TARE, *n.* An allowance in weight for the cask, chest, or bag in which goods are contained.

TARE, *v. t.* To mark the weight of tare.

TA-RANTU-LA, *n.* A species of spider whose bite is venomous.

TAR'GET, *n.* A small buckler or shield; a mark at which guns are fired for practice.

TAR-GET-EE', *n.* One armed with a target.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'ICIOUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

TAW'DRY, *a.* Gandy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace.

TAW'ER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.

TAW'NY, *a.* Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned or persons sunburnt.

TAX, *n.* A rate or sum of money imposed on persons or on property for a public purpose; that which is imposed; a burden.—*SYN.* Impost; assessment; duty; rate; tribute; imposition; exaction.

TAX, *v. t.* To lay a tax on; to impose; to accuse; to load with a burden or burdens.

TAX'A-BLE (taks'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be taxed; that may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

TAX-A'TION (taks-ashun), *n.* The act of imposing taxes; the act of assessing a bill of costs.

TAX'ER, *n.* One who taxes.

TAX-I-DER-MIC, *a.* Belonging to the art of preserving the skins of animals.

TAXI-DEK-MIST, *n.* One who practises or is skilled in taxidermy.

TAXI-DER-MY, *n.* The art of preparing, stuffing, and preserving the skins of animals.

TAX-ON-O-MY, *n.* That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

TEA (tê), *n.* The dried leaves of a Chinese plant or decoction of them; the tea-tree, *camellia thea*; any infusion or decoction of vegetables as *sage tea*.

TEACH, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* TAUGHT.] To communicate to another knowledge not possessed by him; to instruct; to give intelligence; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind; to make familiar; to direct: the correlative to *learn*.

TEACH'A-BLE (teecha-bl), *a.* Willing to be taught; docile.

TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capacity of receiving instruction; aptness or willingness to learn.

TEACH'ER, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor; one who instructs others in religion; a preacher.

TEACH'ING, *n.* Act of teaching; instruction; education, which see.

TEA-CUP (tê'), *n.* A small cup in which tea is drunk.

TEAK (teak), *n.* An Indian tree which is peculiarly valuable for ship timber.

TEAL (teel), *n.* A water-fowl with webbed feet, allied to the duck, but smaller.

TEAM (teem), *n.* Two or more horses or oxen, &c., harnessed for drawing.

TEAM'STER, *n.* One who drives a team.

TEA-POT, *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is made, and from which it is poured.

TEAR (teer), *n.* A fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in or flowing from the eye: something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

TEAR (t) (täre), *n.* A rent; a fissure.

TEAR, *v. t.* [*pret.* TORE.] To separate by violence or pulling; to rend apart; to pull with violence.

TEAR, *v. i.* To rave or rage; to move and act with violence.

TEAR'ER (tär'er), *n.* One that rends by force; one that raves or raves with violence.

TEAR'FUL (teer'), *a.* Full of tears; weeping.

TEARLESS, *a.* Free from tears; unfeeling.

TEASE (teez), *v. t.* To comb or card, as wool; to rouse the nap; to reduce to fragments; to trouble with impertunity or impertinence; to annoy by petty requests or unreasonable jests or railery; to irritate; to annoy; to plague.—*SYN.* To vex.—To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating than severe pain. *Vez* (a frequentative of Latin *veho*) meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence to disturb, as to *vez* the ocean with storms. *Vez* is a stronger word than *tease*, denoting the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses, disappointments, &c. We are *teased*

by the buzzing of a fly in our ears; we are *vezed* by the carelessness or stupidity of our servants.

TEA'SEL (tee'sl), *n.* A plant whose bur is used in dressing cloth.

TEAS'ER (tee'er), *n.* One who teases or vexes.

TEA-SPOON, *n.* A small spoon for tea.

TEAT (teet), *n.* The nipple of the breast; the dug of a beast.

TEA'-TA-BLE, *n.* A table for tea furniture.

TECH'I-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner; frowardly.

TECH'I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECH'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to the

TECH'NIC-AL, (têk'nik-), { arts or to profes-

sions.

TECH'NIC-AL-LY (têk'nik-al-ly), *ad.* In a techni-

cal manner; according to the signification of

terms of art or the professions.

TECH'NIC-AL-NESS, { *n.* The quality of being

TECH'NIC-AL-LY, { technical.

TECH'NICS (têkniks), *n. pl.* Branches of learn-

ing that respect the arts; the doctrines of arts in

general.

TECH-NO-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to technol-

ogy; pertaining to the arts.

TECH-NOLO-GIST, *n.* One who treats of terms of

the arts.

TECH-NOLO-GY, *n.* A treatise on the arts; an

explanation of terms of art.

TECH'Y, *a.* Peevish; fretful. More correctly,

touchy.

TEC-TONIC, *a.* Pertaining to building.

TEC-TONIC-S, *n.* The science of building.

TED, *v. t.* To spread or turn, as grass in the swath.

TED'DER, *n.* A rope or chain to tie a beast in

feeding; that which restrains; tether.

TED'DER, *v. t.* To allow to feed to the extent of a

rope or chain; to restrain to certain limits.

TE DEUM, *n.* [L.] A hymn of thanksgiving, so

named from the first two words.

TEDI-IOUS, *a.* Tiresome from continuance or

slowness; slow.—*SYN.* Wearisome; fatiguing;

sluggish; dull; irksome, which see.

TEDIOUS-LY, *ad.* Slowly; so as to weary.

TEDIOUS-NESS, *n.* Slowness or prolixity; length;

tiresomeness; quality of wearing.

TEDI-UM, *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

TEEM, *v. t.* To bring forth, as young; to conceive

or engender young; to be prolific; to produce

abundantly; *v. t.* to produce or bring forth.

TEEM'ER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEEM'FUL, *a.* Pregnant; very prolific.

TEEN-LESS, *a.* Barren; unfruitful; not prolific

TEEN, *n.* Borrow; in compounds, ten; in the

plural, one's age from 13 to 19 inclusive.

TEETH, *n. pl.* of TOOTH. In the *teeth*, directly; in

direct opposition; in front.

TEETH, *v. i.* To breed or form teeth.

TEETH'ING, *n.* The process by which teeth first

make their way through the gums.

TEE-TOTAL-LER, *n.* One pledged to entire ab-

stinence from all intoxicating drinks.

TEE-TOTUM, *n.* A toy like a top, twirled with

the fingers.

TEG'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* TEG'MI-NA. A tegument.

TEGU-LAR, *a.* Like or pertaining to tiles.

TEGU-MENT, *n.* A covering or cover, especially

the covering or skin of living bodies.

TEG-O-MENTA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

TEIL (teel), *n.* The lime-tree or linden.

TEINT (tint). See TINT.

TEL'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a spider's web.

TEL'E-GRAM, *n.* A telegraphic message or des-

patch.

TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* A machine for communicating

information by signals or letters.

TEL'E-GRAPH, *v. t.* To convey by telegraph.

TEL'E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph;

communicated by telegraph.

TEL'E-GRAPHY, *n.* The art of telegraphing; the

knowledge of telegraphs.

TEL'E-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument for

viewing objects at a distance.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WEAT; THREE, TARE; MARINE, STARE; MOVE,

TEL-ES-CÓPIO, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope.
 TEL-ES-M, *a.* A kind of amulet or magical charm.
 TEL-ES-MÁTIC, *a.* Relating to teleasts; magical.
 TEL-ESTICH (-lét'ik), *n.* A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.
 TEL'IC, *a.* Denoting the final end, or purpose.
 TELL, *v. t.* [pret. and pp. TOLD.] To express in words; to communicate; to make known; to count; as to tell numbers.—*Syn.* To inform; impart; reveal; disclose; report; rehearse.
 TEL-E-OLÓGY, *n.* The science or doctrine of final causes.
 TELL, *v. t.* To give an account of; to produce an effect.
 TELLER, *n.* One who tells or counts; an officer who pays money on checks.
 TELL-TALE, *n.* An officious informer; a telling tales; blabbing.
 TEL-LU-RAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the earth.
 TEL-LÚ'RIC, }
 TEL-LÚ'RÍ-UM, *n.* A metal, in colour between tin and silver.
 TEM-E-RÁ-BÍ-OUS, *a.* Unreasonably adventurous; rash; headstrong.
 TE-MÉ-RÍ-TY, *n.* Unreasonable contempt of danger.—*Syn.* Rashness. — *Temerity* refers to the disposition, rashness to the act. We show *temerity* in our resolutions, conclusions, &c. We show *rashness*, from time to time, in the actions of life.
 TEM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; frame of mind; passion; state of a metal, especially its hardness, as the *temper* of steel.—*Syn.* Disposition; temperament; frame; mood; humour.
 TEM'PER, *v. t.* To mix so that one part qualifies another, as to *temper* justice with mercy; to form by mixture or combination in due proportion; to form to a proper degree of hardness, as to *temper* steel; to reduce or assuage, as to *temper* anger.—*Syn.* To soften; mollify; assuage; soothe; calm.
 TEM'PER-A-MÉ-NT, *n.* State as to the predominance of any quality; constitution, as the *temperament* of the body; due mixture of qualities.
 TEM'PER-Á-NCÉ, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites or passions.
 TEM'PER-Á-TE, *a.* Noting moderation in the indulgence of appetite; sober; mild; cool.
 TEM'PER-Á-TE-LY, *ad.* With moderation.
 TEM'PER-Á-TE-NESS, *n.* Moderation; calmness; freedom from excess.
 TEM'PER-A-TÍ-VE, *a.* Having the power to temper.
 TEM'PER-A-TÚ-RE, *n.* State with regard to heat and cold; constitution; degree of any quality.
 TEM'PEST, *a.* An extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity, usually attended by rain, hail, or snow; a storm of great violence; a commotion or perturbation. See *STORM*.
 TEM-PESTÚ-ÓUS (tem-pest'yú-us), *a.* Stormy; turbulent; rough with wind.
 TEM-PESTÚ-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* In a turbulent manner.
 TEM-PESTÚ-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; violence of wind.
 TEM'PLAR, *n.* Student of law or in the Temple.
 Templars, *Knights of the Temple*, a religious military order, first established in Jerusalem in favour of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land.
 TEM'PLE, *n.* An edifice erected in honour of some deity; a place of public worship; the part of the head that slopes from the top above the cheekbone.
 TEM'PLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.
 TEM'PO-RÁ-L, *a.* Pertaining to this life or world, or to the body only, as *temporal* good; not ecclesiastical or spiritual; secular; pertaining to the temples of the head, as the *temporal* bone.
 TEM-PO-RÁ-L-TÍ-ES, } *n. pl.* Peculiar possessions
 TEM-PO-RÁ-L-S, } or revenues.
 TEM-PO-RÁ-L-Í-TY, *n.* A secular possession.
 TEM-PO-RÁ-L-LY, *ad.* With respect to this life.
 TEM-PO-RÁ-RÍ-LY, *ad.* For a time only.
 TEM-PO-RÁ-RÍ-NESS, *n.* State of being temporary.

TEM-PO-RÁ-RY, *a.* Continuing for a time only.
 TEM-PO-RÍ-ZE, *v. t.* To comply with the time or occasion; to procrastinate; to delay.
 TEM-PO-RÍ-Z-ER, *n.* A time-server; a trimmer.
 TEM-PO-RÍ-Z-Í-NG, *a.* Conformed unduly to prevailing opinions, prejudices, &c.; *a.* a yielding to the time. See *TIME-SERV*.
 TEMPT (tém't), *v. t.* Literally, to strain, urge, or press; hence, to urge or entice to evil acts; to try virtue or fidelity; to attempt.—*Syn.* To allure; entice; draw; seduce; solicit; prove.
 TEMPTÁ-BÍ-LE (tém'tá-bl), *a.* Liable to be tempted.
 TEMPTÁ-TÍ-Ó-Ó (tém-tá'thun), *n.* Act of tempting; trial; solicitation of the passions; state of being tempted.
 TEMPTER, *n.* One who entices to evil.
 TEMPTÍ-NG, *a.* Adapted to allure.
 TEMPTÍ-NG-NESS, *n.* State of being tempting.
 TEN, *a.* Noting the sum of nine and one; proverbially, many or much.
 TEN'A-BÍ-LE, *a.* That can be held or maintained.
 TENÁ-CÍ-Ó-Ó-S, (te-ná'shus), *a.* Holding fast; adhesive; obstinate.
 TENÁ-CÍ-Ó-Ó-S-LY, *ad.* With a disposition to hold fast; adhesively; obstinately.
 TENÁ-CÍ-Ó-Ó-S-NESS, } *n.* The quality or property
 TENÁ-CÍ-TY, } of bodies which makes
 them adhere to others; adhesiveness; retentiveness, as of memory.
 TENÁ-N-CY, *n.* A holding or possession of land.
 TEN'Á-N-T, *n.* One who holds or possesses land or other real estate under another; one who holds possession of any place.
 TEN'Á-N-T, *v. t.* To hold as a tenant.
 TEN'Á-N-TÁ-BÍ-LE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
 TEN'Á-N-T-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.
 TEN'Á-N-T-Í-RY, *n.* Tenants in general.
 TENCH, *a.* A fresh-water fish allied to the carp.
 TEND, *v. t.* To accompany as an assistant or protector; to attend; to wait on, as to tend children.
 TEND, *v. t.* To move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.
 TEND'É-N-CY, *n.* Direction or course toward any thing.—*Syn.* Inclination; drift; scope; aim; disposition, which see.
 TEND'É-R, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger, to convey provisions, &c.; an officer; a nurse.
 TEND'É-R, *a.* Easily impressed, broken or injured; not hardy, as a *tender* plant; weak and feeble, as *tender* age; easily moved to pity, &c., as a *tender* heart; unwilling to give pain, as *tender* reproaches.—*Syn.* Delicate; soft; mild; pitiful; compassionate; humane.
 TEND'É-R, *v. t.* To offer or present for acceptance, as to offer an excuse, to offer payment.
 TEND'É-R-HEÁR-TÉ-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.
 TEND'É-R-LÍ-NG, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.
 TEND'É-R-LOÍ-N, *n.* A tender part of the sirloin of beef, &c.
 TEND'É-R-LY, *ad.* With gentleness; softly; kindly.
 TEND'É-R-NESS, *n.* State of being tender; softness; soreness; kindness; sensibility.—*Syn.* Benignity; humanity; benevolence; kindness; clemency.
 TEND'É-R-S, *n. pl.* Proposals for performing service.
 TENDÍ-Ó-Ó-S, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.
 TEND'Ó-N, *n.* A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone; *tendo* Achillis, the large tendon which unites the muscle of the calf to the heel.
 TEND'RÍ-L, *n.* A slender, twining part of a plant, by which it attaches itself to something for support.
 TEND'RÍ-L, *a.* Clasping or climbing, as a *tendrill* does.
 TEND'SÓ-MÉ (tén'sum), *a.* Requiring much attention.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK, RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS.—SAXE; GAN J; SASE CH AS SH; THIS.

TEN'E-BROUS, } a. Noting darkness or gloom;
TEN'E-BRIOUS, } obscure.

TEN'E-MENT, n. Literally, that which is held or occupied; a dwelling or habitation.—SYN. House.—There may be many houses under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by party walls. A tenement may be detached by itself, or it may be part of a house divided off for the use of a distinct family.

TEN'E-MENTAL, a. That may be held by tenants; tenementary.

TEN'ET (tên'- or tē-), n. That which a person believes or maintains to be true.—SYN. Doctrine; opinion; principle; dogma, which see.

TEN'FOLD, a. Ten times more.

TEN'NIS, n. A play, in which a ball is continually driven or kept in motion by rackets.

TEN'ON, n. That part of timber which enters a mortise; a fine saw used in dove-tailing; v. t. to fit with a tenon.

TEN'OK, n. Continuity of state; purport; drift; part in music; the persons who sing tenor.

TENSE, a. Strained to stiffness; rigid.

TENSE, n. Form of a verb expressing time of action, as the future tense denotes what is yet to take place.

TENSE'NESS, n. The state of being tense; rigidity.

TEN'SI-BLE, } a. Capable of extension or of being
TENS'ILE, } extended.

TENSION (tên'shun), n. The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; degree of straining.

TENS'IVE, a. Giving the sensation of stiffness, tension, or contraction.

TEN'SOR, n. A muscle that extends or stretches a part.

TENT, n. A pavilion or movable lodge, of canvas, &c.; a roll of lint; a red wine.

TENT, v. t. or v. i. To lodge in a tent; to probe; to fill with a tent.

TEN'TA-CLE (tên'ta-kl), n.; Lat. pl. TEN-TLE'Ō-LA. A siliform organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.

TEN-TAC'U-LAR, a. Pertaining to tentacles.

TEN-TATION, n. Temptation; trial; proof.

TEN-TA-TIVE, a. Trying; essaying; n. essay; trial.

TEN-TER, } n. A hook for stretching cloth
TENT'ER-HOOK, } on a frame. To be on the
tenters, to be on the stretch or in suspense.

TENT'ER, v. t. To stretch on hooks.

TENTH, a. The ordinal of ten.

TENTH, n. One part in ten; a tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase; in music, the octave of the third.

TENTH'LY, ad. In the tenth place.

TENTU-ATE, v. t. To make thin; to attenuate.

TENU-ITY, n. Smallness of diameter; slenderness or thinness of substance.

TENU-OUS, a. Thin; slender; small; minute.

TEN'URE (tên'yur), n. A holding or manner of holding lands and tenements.

TEN-E-FAC-TION, n. Act of warming; making tepid or moderately warm.

TEPE-FY, v. t. To make moderately warm.

TEPID, a. Moderately warm; lukewarm.

TEPID-I-TY, } n. The state of being tepid.

TEPID-NESS, }

TEP'OR, n. [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TER-, prefix. Thrice; in the third degree.

TER'APH (tēr'af), n. Supposed by some to be an idol, and by others an amulet or talisman.

TERA-PHIM, n. pl. Household deities or images.

TERCE-MAJ-OR, n. A sequence of the three best cards.

TER'CEL, n. A male hawk; tiercel.

TER'E-BINTH, n. The turpentine-tree.

TER'E-BINTHINE, a. Pertaining to turpentine.

TER'E-DO, n. The ship-worm.

TER-E-TE, a. Round and tapering; columnar.

TER-GEMI-NOUS, a. Threefold.

TER-GYVER-SATION (ter-je-), n. Literally, a turning of the back; hence, an attempt to evade the truth; fickleness of conduct; shifting; subterfuge.

TERM (13), n. A limited period, as a term of years, a college term, &c.; a word or expression which limits or ascertains an idea; a condition or arrangement (usually in the plural), as to fix terms.—SYN. Word.—Term (from terminus) denotes that which bounds or circumscribes, and is therefore more determinate and technical than word, which implies mere utterance. Hence we speak of a scientific term (not word), and of stating things in distinct terms, &c.

TERM, v. t. To call; to name; to denominate.

TER'MA-GAN-CY, n. Turbulence; boisterousness.

TER'MA-GANT, a. Noting turbulent or boisterous conduct.

TER'MA-GANT, n. A boisterous, brawling woman.

TER'MER, } n. One who has an estate for a term

TER'MOR, } of years or for life.

TER'M-REE, n. A fee for a suit during a term.

TER'MIN-A-BLE, a. That may be bounded.

TER'MIN-AL, a. Growing at the end; forming the extremity; terminating.

TER'MIN-ATE, v. t. To set the extreme point or limit of a thing; to put an end to.—SYN. To complete; finish; end; bound.

TER'MIN-ATE, v. i. To be limited; to end; to come to a limit in time; to close.

TER'M-IN-A-TION, n. A coming to an end; a setting bounds; limit; result.

TER'M-IN-A-TION-AL, a. Pertaining to or forming the end or concluding syllable.

TER'MIN-A-TIVE, a. Directing determination.

TER'M-IN-ATOR, n. Boundary of light and darkness on the moon's face.

TER'M-IN-OL-O-GY, n. Explanation of terms.

TER'MI-NUS, n.; pl. TER'MI-NI. [L.] A boundary; the extreme point: the beginning or the end, as in a railroad or chain of lakes; a column.

TER'MLESS, a. Without limits; boundless.

TER'M'LY, a. Occurring every term; ad. term by term; every term.

TERN, a. Threefold; consisting of three.

TERN, n. A bird of the gull family, with pointed wings and forked tail; the sea-swallow.

TERN'A-RY, a. Consisting of three; proceeding by threes; n. the number three.

TERN'ATE, a. Having three leaflets on a petiole.

TERP-SICH-O-RE'AN, a. Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TER'FACE, n. A raised bank covered with turf; a flat roof; an open gallery or balcony.

TER'FACE, v. t. To form into a terrace; to open to the air and light.

TER'RA COTTA, n. A composition of clay and sand used in making statues, mouldings, &c.

TER'RA FIR'MA. [L.] Firm or solid earth.

TER'RA JA-PON'I-CA, n. A brown astringent substance containing tannic acid, used in medicine and the arts; catechu.

TER'RA-PIN, n. A species of tide-water tortoise.

TER-RA'QUE-OUS (rā'kwē-us), a. Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

TER-RENE, a. Pertaining to the earth; earthy.

TER-RE'STRI-AL, a. Belonging to the earth.

TER-RE'STRI-AL-LY, ad. In an earthly manner.

TER'RIBLE, n. Adapted to excite awe, dread, fear, &c.; severe; distressing.—SYN. Fearful; formidable; awful; shocking; dreadful, which see.

TER'RIBLE-NESS, n. The qualities that excite terror.

TER'RIBLY, ad. In a manner to excite terror or fright; violently; very greatly.

TER'RIER, n. A dog that pursues game into burrows; a hole where foxes, rabbits, &c., secure themselves; an auger.

TER-RIFIC, a. Adapted to excite great fear; dreadful; causing terror.

TER-RIFY, v. t. To frighten greatly; to alarm or shock with fear.

1, 2, *acc.*, *long.*—1, 2, *acc.*, *short.*—*clim.*, *fin.*, *list.*, *fall.*, *wharf*; *tear*, *terr*; *marlin*, *bird*; *moor*.

TER-RI-TOR-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to territory; limited to a certain district.

TER-RI-TOR-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

TER-MI-TU-RY, *n.* The extent or compass of land within the bounds of jurisdiction of any state or city; a tract of land under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the seat of government; domain.

TERROR, *n.* That which may excite dread; great fear or alarm.—*Syn.* Dread; consternation; fright; dismay; alarm, which see.

TERROR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.

TERROR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror.

TERSE (13), *a.* Compact with grace or elegance, as terse language.—*Syn.* Concise.—*Terse* (from *terreo*, to wipe or clean) denotes free from blemishes, neat, or smooth. Its present sense is "free from excrescences," and hence compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance. It differs from *concise* in not implying perhaps quite so much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

TERSELY, *ad.* Neatly; smoothly.

TERSENESS, *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language.

TERTIAL (tér'shál), *n.* pl. Feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TERTIAN (tér'shún), *a.* Happening every third day; *n.* a disease whose paroxysms return every other day; a third year's student.

TERTIA-RY, *a.* Third; the third or upper great division of the stratified systems.

TERTIATE (tér'sháte), *v. t.* To examine the thickness of ordnance; to do the third time.

TERTIUM QUID. [*L.*] A substance made by mixing two things together; a third something.

TESSEL-AR, *a.* Formed in squares.

TESSEL-ATE, *v. t.* To form into squares or lay with checkered work.

TESSEL-Á-TION, *n.* Mosaic work or the making of Mosaic work.

TESSE-RÁ-TÉ, *a.* Diversified by squares.

TESSEL-LAR, *a.* Related to the cube; cubical.

TEST, *n.* A critical and decisive trial; that with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness.—*Syn.* Trial.—Trial is the wider term; *test* is a searching and decisive trial. It is derived from the Latin *testa* (earthen pot), which term was early applied to the *fining-pot*, or crucible, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Hence the peculiar force of the word as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind.

TEST, *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to prove.

TESTA-BLE, *a.* That may be devised by will.

TESTACEA (tes-tá'she-a), *n.* pl. Shelled animals.

TESTACEOUS (tá'shus), *a.* Having a hard shell.

TESTAMENT, *n.* A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate after his death; a will; either of the two great divisions of the Bible.

TEST-A-MENTA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a will.

TESTATE, *a.* Having made a will.

TESTATOR, *n.* One who leaves a will at his death.

TESTATRIX, *n.* A female who leaves a will.

TESTER, *n.* A flat canopy over a bed; an old coin.

TESTICLE, *n.* A gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males.

TEST-I-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of witnessing.

TESTI-FI-ER, *n.* One who gives testimony.

TESTIFY, *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact; to bear witness; to prove or declare.

TESTIFY, *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact.

TESTI-LY, *ad.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.

TEST-I-MON-I-AL, *a.* A certificate of character.

TEST-I-MON-I-AL, *a.* Relating to testimony.

TEST-I-MO-NY, *n.* Evidence of a witness; open attestation; affirmation.—*Syn.* Proof; evidence.—Proof, being Saxon, is more familiar, and is used more frequently as to facts and things of common occurrence. *Evidence* (Lat. *evidentiæ*) is a word of more dignity, and is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual, as the evidences of Christianity, &c. *Testimony* (from Lat. *testis*) is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath; when used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of the testimony of conscience, or of doing a thing in testimony of our affections, &c.

TESTI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being peevish; fretfulness.

TESTING, *n.* The act of trying for proof.

TEST-DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise.

TESTUDO, *n.* A tortoise; a cover or screen made by a body of troops holding their shields over their heads as they stood thickly together; a breast, soft tumour.

TESTY, *a.* Noting a peevish temper; petulant;

fretful.

TEI-A-NUS, *n.* The locked-jaw.

TETE (tá'te), [*Fr.*] False hair, a kind of wig.

TETE-TETE (tá'te-tá'te), [*Fr.*] Head to head; private conversation; in private; a kind of easy-chair for two persons engaged in close conversation.

TETHER. See **TADDER**.

TEI-RA-CHORD, *n.* In ancient music, a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last constitute a fourth.

TETRA-GON, *n.* A figure of four angles.

TETRÁGO-NAL, *a.* Having four sides and angles.

TET-RA-GRÁMMA-TON, *n.* The mystic number 4, often symbolized to represent the Deity.

TET-RA-HE-Ú-ON, *n.* A solid figure comprehended under four equal triangles.

TETRA-ME-TER, *n.* A verse of four feet.

TET-RA-PETÁ-L-ŌUS, *a.* Having four petals.

TET-APHY-L-ŌUS, *a.* Having four leaves.

TET-RARCH (tétr'ark or tetr'ark), *n.* The governor of a fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.

TET-RARCH-ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province.

TET-RAR-CH-Y, *s.* vince.

TET-RAS-TICH (tétr'stik), *n.* A stanza of four verses.

TET-RA-STYLE, *n.* In ancient architecture, a building with four columns in front.

TET-RA-SYL-LAB-IC, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

TET-RA-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* A word of four syllables.

TETTER, *n.* A cutaneous disease or eruption.

TEU-TON-IC, *a.* Noting what belongs to the Teutons or ancient Germans.

TEWEL (tú'el), *n.* A funnel for smoke; an iron pipe in forges to receive the pipe of the bellows.

TEXT, *n.* A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; a verse or passage in Scripture.

TEXT-BOOK, *n.* A book containing the leading principles of a science.

TEXT-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing.

TEXTILE (tэкst'il), *a.* Woven, or that may be woven, as textile fabrics.

TEXTILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.

TEX-TOR-I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.

TEXT-RINE, *n.* A book containing the leading principles of a science.

TEXTU-AL (tэкst'yn-al), *a.* Contained in the text.

TEXTU-C-A-RIST, *n.* One well versed in Scripture.

TEXTU-C-A-RY, *s.* ture.

TEXTU-A-RY (tэкst'yn-a-ry), *a.* Contained in the text; authoritative.

TEXTURE (tэкst'yur), *n.* Manner of weaving or

DÖVE, WOLF, BOCK; RÖLE, BYLL; VY'CIÖUS.—S AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

connecting; the web that is woven; the disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other.

THALER, *n.* The German dollar, worth about 8s.

THA-LIA, *n.* [Gr.] The muse of pastoral poetry.

THAN, *ad.* or *con.* Noting comparison.

THANE, *n.* The Saxon name for Baron.

THANEDÖM, *n.* The dominion, office, or property of a thane.

THANK, *v. t.* To express gratitude for a favour.

THANK, *n. sing.* Expression of gratitude or sense

THANKS, *n. pl.* } of favour received.

THANKFUL, *a.* Grateful; feeling gratitude.

THANKFUL-LY, *ad.* With a grateful sense of favours.

THANKFUL-NESS, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment for a favour.

THANKLESS, *a.* Not gaining thanks; not deserving thanks; ungrateful.

THANKLESS-NESS, *n.* Want of gratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness.

THANK-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering of gratitude.

THANKS-GIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

THANKS-GIVING, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude.

THANK-WOR-THY (-würthy), *a.* Deserving of thanks.

THAT, *pl.* Those. *Pron. or adjective*, designating a particular person or thing, a word or sentence; the former; a more distant thing or person. As a conjunction, it connects, and denotes a consequence, cause or reason; because; for; in order that; as he works, that he may eat.

THATCH, *n.* Straw, &c., used for covering buildings or stacks.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw or reeds.

THATCHER, *n.* One who thatches buildings.

THAUMA-TROPÉ, *n.* An optical toy for illustrating the persistency of vision by a card, having different figures painted on the opposite sides, which, on whirling the card, appear to be brought together.

THAUMA-TURGIC, *a.* Exciting wonder.

THAUMA-TUR-GY, *n.* Act of doing something wonderful.

THAW, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To melt, as ice or snow.

THAW, *n.* The dissolution of frost; the melting of ice or snow, into a liquid state; liquefaction.

THE, *definitive article*, denoting a particular person or thing.

THE-ANTHRO-PISM, *n.* A state of being both God and man.

THEAR-CHY (théar-ky), *n.* Government by God.

THEATRE, *n.* A play-house; a house for shows; an anatomical room; a building for scholastic exercises; place of action.

THE-ATRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the stage and

THE-ATRIC-AL, } its exhibition.

THE-ATRIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.

THE-ATRIC-ALS, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

THEBAN YEAR, *n.* In ancient chronology, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

THEE, *pron.* Objective case of thou, which see.

THEFT-CIOUS, *a.* Of the nature of theft; tainted with theft; thievish.

THEFT, *n.* A felonious taking of property privately from the owner; act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIFORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.

THEINE, *n.* A principle obtained from tea.

THEIR (thäre), *pron. adjective.* Belonging to them.

They is used as a substitute of the adjective or the noun to which it refers. [When this word is emphatical it should be pronounced *thäre*, as "It was *their* interest, not mine." In other cases it should be pronounced *thar*, as "Give them *their* book."]

THEISM, *n.* Belief in the existence of a God.

THEIST, *n.* One who believes in a God.

THE-ISTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to theism or to

THE-ISTIC-AL, } a theist; according to the doc-

trines of theists.

THEM, *pron.* See THEY. [a discourse.]

THEME, *n.* Subject or topic on which one writes

THEMSELVES' (-selvs'), *pron. pl.* them and selves,

and added to they by way of emphasis.

THEN, *ad.* At that time; afterward; that time;

in that case.—*Syn.* Therefore.—Both these words

are used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the

lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incident-

al. *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences

in form; *then*, to a great extent, takes the point

as proved, and advances to the general conclusion

—"*Therefore*, being justified by faith, we have

peace with God;" "So, *then*, faith cometh by

hearing, and hearing by the word of God"

THENCE, *ad.* From that place; from that time;

for that reason; *from thence* is a pleonasm, *from*

being included in *thence*.

THENCEFORTH, } *ad.* From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, }

THE-ÖC'HIA-CY, *n.* A government or state under

the immediate direction of God.

THE-ÖC'EA-SY, *n.* The union of the soul with

God in contemplation, according to the New Pla-

tonists.

THE-Ö-CRATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to theocrac-

THE-Ö-CRATIC-AL, } cy.

THE-ÖDO-LITE, *n.* A surveyor's instrument for

taking heights and distances.

THE-ÖG'Ö-NY, *n.* In mythology, the generation or

genealogy of heathen deities.

THE-ÖLO-GASTER, *n.* A quack in divinity.

THE-Ö-LOG'IAN, *n.* One versed in the science of

theology.

THE-Ö-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to theology.

THE-Ö-LOGIC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the prin-

ciples of theology.

THE-ÖLO-GISE, *v. t.* To render theological.

THE-ÖLO-GIST, *n.* One versed in theology.

THE-ÖLO-GY, *n.* The science which teaches the

existence, attributes, and character of God, his

laws and government, the doctrines to be believed,

and the duties to be practised; divinity.

THE-ÖMA-CHY (-öma-ky), *n.* A fighting as of the

giants against the pagan deities.

THE-ÖPA-THY, *n.* Sympathy with the divine

nature; like feelings to those of God.

THE-Ö-PHI-LANTHRO-PIST, *n.* A lover of God

and man; one of a sect who attempted to estab-

lish a philosophical system to supersede Chris-

tianity.

THE-ÖP-NEÖS-TY (-nös-ty), *n.* Divine inspiration;

the mysterious power exerted by the divine Spirit

in making men know and reveal the truth.

THE-Ö-REM, *n.* In mathematics, a proposition to

be proved by a chain of reasoning.

THE-Ö-RE-MATIC, } *a.* Relating to a theorem.

THE-Ö-RE-MIC, }

THE-Ö-RETIC, } *a.* Pertaining to theory;

THE-Ö-RETIC-AL, } speculative; not practical;

terminating in speculation.

THE-Ö-RETIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In theory; in specu-

lation; speculatively, not practically.

THE-Ö-RIST, } *n.* One who forms a theory.

THE-Ö-RIZER, }

THE-Ö-RIZE, *v. t.* To form a theory; to specu-

late.

THE-Ö-RY, *n.* An exposition of the general prin-

ciples of a subject, as the *theory* of music; science

as distinguished from practice; mere speculation.

—*Syn.* Hypothesis.—A *hypothesis* is literally a

supposition, and is brought forward to account

for certain phenomena; it rests for its proof

solely on the fact that it explains the phenomena.

Theory is a deduction from established truths,

from which it follows as a necessary consequence.

Hypothesis might attempt to explain the tides by

assuming a magnetic virtue in the sun and moon;

theory does it by deducing them from the known

laws of gravitation.

A. 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—**CARE, FIRE, LAST, THE-O-SOPHIC-AL**, a. Pertaining to theosophism.
THE-O-SO-PHI-AM, n. Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.
THE-O-SO-PHIST, n. A pretender to divine illumination.
THE-O-SO-PHY, n. Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits by physical processes.
THER-A-PEUTIC (p'at'ik), a. Curative; that pertains to the healing art.
THER-A-PEUTICS, n. pl. That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.
THERE (12) (thère), ad. In that place. It is sometimes opposed to *here*, there denoting the more distant place. [This word, when used as an adverb of place, should be pronounced *thère*; but when it simply commences a phrase, as "There is no need of it," &c., it should be sounded light, as *ther*. Hence the following sentence should be pronounced as marked:—"There (thér) were three men *there* (thère)."]
THERE-A-BOU, } (thère-), { ad. Near that
THERE-A-BOU, } (thère-), { place; near that
number, quantity, or degree; nearly.
THERE-AFTER (thère-), ad. According to or after that.
THERE-AT (thère-), ad. At that place; then; on that account.
THERE-BY, ad. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.
THERE-FOR (thère-), ad. For that or this; for it.
THERE-FOR-E (thère-ore), ad. For this or that reason; consequently; in recompense for this or that; then, which see.
THERE-FROM, ad. From that or this.
THERE-IN, ad. In that or this place, time, or thing.
THERE-IN-TO, ad. Into that or this.
THERE-OF, ad. Of that or this [not *thereof*].
THERE-ON, ad. On that or this.
THERE-OUT, ad. Out of that or this.
THERE-TO, } ad. To that or this.
THERE-UN-TO, }
THERE-UP-ON, ad. Upon that or this; in consequence of that or this; immediately.
THERE-WITH, ad. With that or this.
THERE-WITH-AL (thère-with-awl), ad. Also; with that; over and above; at the same time.
THER-I-AC, n. A remedy against poison.
THER-I-AC-AL, a. Pertaining to theriac.
THER-MAL, a. Pertaining to heat; warm; tepid.
THER-MI-DOR, n. One of the months of the French republican calendar, from July 19 to August 17, inclusive.
THER-MO-GEN, n. The elementary matter of heat.
THER-MOM-E-TER, n. An instrument to measure variations of temperature.
THER-MO-METRI-CAL, a. Pertaining to a thermometer.
THER-MO-SCOPE, n. A thermometer which measures minute differences of temperature.
THE-SAU'RUS, n. Literally, a store-house; a full lexicon or other store-house of literary information.
THESE, pron., pl. of **THIS**.
THE-SIS, n.; pl. **THE-SIS**. A proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument; a theme; in music, the unaccented part of the measure.
THE-SPI-AN, a. Term applied to tragic acting.
THE-CH-GI-CAL, n. Pertaining to theurgy.
THE-UR-GY, n. A supposed art among the ancients of communicating with the gods, and obtaining secrets from them by peculiar magical processes.
THEWS, n. pl. Manner; muscle; sinews.
THEY (thé), pron pl in the nominative case, denoting persons, animals, or things, already introduced.
THICK, a. Characterized by density or closeness; not thin; lacking clearness; noting the diame-

ter of a body; somewhat deaf.—**SYN.** Dense close; compact; solid; gross; frequent; last; mate; turbid; obscure; familiar.
THICK, ad. Closely; in quick succession.
THICK-EN (thick'n), v. t. To make thick; to inspissate; to make frequent; to fill up interstices; to confirm; to strengthen.
THICK-EN, v. i. To become thick; to become obscure; to become close or consolidated; to press.
THICK-ET, n. A wood with trees or shrubs closely set.
THICK-ISH, a. Rather thick; dull or heavy.
THICK-LY, ad. Closely; compactly; densely.
THICK-NESS, n. The state or quality of closeness or compactness; density; grossness; dullness.
THICK-SET, a. Closely planted; having a short, thick body.
THICK-SKULL, n. A stupid person; a block-head.
THIEF (theef), n.; pl. **THIEVES** (theevs). One who secretly and feloniously takes the goods of another; an excrement in the snuff of a candle.—**SYN.** Robber.—A *thief* takes our property by stealth; a robber attacks us openly and strips us by force. The robber braves the laws; the *thief* endeavours to elude them.
THIEVE (theev), v. i. To practise stealing; to pilfer.
THIEVER-Y, n. The practice of stealing; theft.
THIEV-ISH, a. Given to stealing; secret; sly; acting by stealth; partaking of the nature of theft.
THIEVISH-LY (theev'ish-ly), ad. By theft.
THIEVISH-NESS, n. Quality of being thievish.
THIGH (thi), n. The part of the limb between the knee and the trunk.
THILL, n. The shaft of a carriage.
THIM-BLE, n. A metal cap for the finger used for driving the needle through cloth; an iron ring with a groove round it for receiving a rope.
THIM-BLE-RIG, n. A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a ball.
THIN, a. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to another; lean; slim; slender; not full or well grown; not crowded; slight.
THIN, ad. Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state, used chiefly in comparison.
THIN, v. t. To make thin; to dilute; to attenuate; to reduce the number.
THINE, a. Belonging to thee; relating to thee.
THING, n. Literally, that which happens or falls out; any substance, event, action, or existence. It is the widest term in our language.
THINK, v. i. [pret. and pp. **THOUGHT**] To have the mind occupied on a subject; v. i. to imagine; to judge; to muse on. See **TO EX-P-CT**.
THINKER, n. One who thinks.
THINKING, a. Having the faculty of thought.
THINKING, n. The act or process of imagination; cogitation; judgment.
THIN-LY, ad. In a scattered manner.
THIN-NESS, n. The state of being thin.—**SYN.** Slenderness; smallness; rarity.
THIRD (17), a. The next after the second.
THIRD, n. One of three equal parts; in music, an interval containing three diatonic sounds.
THIRD-LY, ad. In the third place.
THIRDS, n. pl. The third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law during her life.
THIRST (17), n. Pain from want of drink; an eager desire after any thing.
THIRST, v. i. To feel the want of drink; to desire greatly.
THIRSTY, n. One who thirsts.
THIRSTI-LY, ad. In a thirsty manner.
THIRSTI-NESS, n. State of being thirsty.
THIRSTY, a. Suffering for the want of drink; having no moisture; parched; having vehement desire for any thing.
THIRTEEN, a. Noting the sum of ten and three.

DAVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; ÖH AS SH; THIS.

THIRTEENTH, *a.* The third after the tenth.
THIRTIETH, *a.* The tenth threefold number; the ordinal of thirty.

THIRTY, *a.* Thrice ten; twenty and ten.
THIS, *pl. T'ISTE*. *a.* A definite adjective or pronoun, denoting a specific person, thing, or sentence near or just mentioned.

THISTLE (thi'sl), *n.* The common name of numerous prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland.

THISTLY (thi'sl'y), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.
THITHER, *ad.* To that place or end.—*SYN.* 'here—*Thither* denotes motion toward a place; *there* denotes *r*est in a place, as "I am going *thither*, and shall meet you *there*."

THITHERWARD, *ad.* Toward that place.

THOLE, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat to keep the oar in place when rowing; thowl.

THOLE, *v. t.* To bear; to endure, as pain.

THONG, *n.* A strip of leather used for fastening any thing.

THORACIC (tho-rä'sik), *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

THORAL, *a.* Pertaining to a bed.

THORAX, *n.* [L.] That part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.

THORN, *n.* A tree or shrub armed with spines; a spine; any thing troublesome.—*SYN.* Prickle.—A *prickle* properly belongs to the bark; a *thorn*, to the wood.

THORNBACK, *n.* A species of ray with spiny plates; the rough ray.

THORNLESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns.

THORNT, *a.* Full of thorns; prickly; perplexing; harassing.

THOROUGH (thür'ró), *a.* Literally, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect.

THOROUGH, *prep.* From side to side.

THOROUGH-BASE (thür'ró-bäse), *n.* An accompaniment to a continued base expressed by figures.

THOROUGH-BRED (thür'ró-ré), *a.* Bred from the best blood; completely bred or accomplished.

THOROUGH-FARE (thür'ró-färe), *n.* A passage through; an unobstructed way; a much-frequented road, place, or passage.

THOROUGH-LY (thür'ró-ly), *ad.* With completeness; fully.

THOROUGH-NESS (thür'ró-ness), *n.* The state or quality of completeness.

THOROUGH-PACED (-päst), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken.

THOU, *pron.* denoting the second person, or person addressed in solemn style.

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity, as "don't *thou* me."

THOUGH (thö). This was originally the imperative of a verb denoting to admit or grant, as "Though he slay me (grant even this), yet will I trust in him." It is now commonly, but incorrectly, classed among the conjunctions.—*SYN.* Although—Although is stronger and more emphatic, and therefore usually begins a sentence; as, "Although I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed." See *WHILE*.

THOUGHT (thawt), *n.* Properly, that which the mind thinks; hence, something framed in the mind; idea; particular consideration; inward reasoning.—*SYN.* Conception; opinion; judgment; consideration; meditation; reflection.

THOUGHTFUL (thawt'f'ul), *a.* Given to thought; inclined to guard against error or neglect; attentive.—*SYN.* Considerate—He who is habitually thoughtful rarely neglects his duty or his true interest; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error. One who is not *thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will usually be guarded against serious mistakes.

THOUGHTFUL-LY, *ad.* With contemplation.

THOUGHTFUL-NESS, *n.* State of meditating.

THOUGHTLESS, *a.* Without due consideration; careless; heedless; giddy.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *ad.* Without thought or care.

THOUGHTLESS-NESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; inattention.

THOUGHT-SICK, *a.* Uneasy with reflection.

THOUSAND (thou'zand), *n.* The number of ten hundred; *a.* denoting ten hundred.

THOUSANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of thousand.

THOWL, *n.* See *THOLE*.

THRALL, *n.* A slave; slavery; *a.* captive.

THRALLDOM, *n.* The state of slavery; bondage; servitude.

THRASH, *v. t.* To beat grain from the ear; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.

THRASHER, *n.* One who thrashes grain; the *for-shark*.

THRA-SONIC-AL, *a.* Boastful; given to bragging.

THRAVE, *n.* Two dozen sheaves; two stooks.

THREAD (thréd), *n.* A small line or twist of cotton, flax, or any other fibrous substance; a filament; the prominent spiral part of a screw.

THREAD (thréd), *v. t.* To pass thread through the eye of a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

THREADBARE (thréd'-), *a.* Worn out; common; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

THREADY (thréd'y), *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender; containing thread.

THREAT (thrét), *n.* Denunciation of ill; a declared intention to injure or punish in certain contingencies.—*SYN.* Menace.—*Threat* is Saxon, and *menace* is Latin. As often happens, the former is the more familiar term; the latter is employed only in the loftier style. We are *threatened* with a drought; the country is *menaced* with war.

THREATEN (63) (thrét'n), *v. t.* To declare the purpose of inflicting evil; to exhibit the appearance of something evil approaching; to menace.

THREATEN-ING, *ppr. or a.* Denouncing evil; indicating danger; imminent, which see; *n.* a menace.

THREE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and one.

THREEFOLD, *a.* Consisting of three; three-double; triple.

THREEPENCE (thrip'ence), *n.* The sum of three pennies; a small silver coin of that value.

THREEPEN-NY (thrip'en-ny), *a.* Worth threepence only; mean.

THREEPLY, *a.* Consisting of three thicknesses or folds; threefold.

THREESCORE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

THRENÉTI-C, *a.* Expressing sorrow; mournful.

THREN-O-DY, *a.* A song of lamentation.

THRESH, *v. t.* See *THRASH*.

THRESH'ER, *n.* One who threshes.

THRESH'OLD, *n.* The door-sill; entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning.

THRICE, *ad.* Three times; at three times.

THRID, *v. t.* To slide through a passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle.

THRIFT, *n.* Economical management of property; success in acquiring property.—*SYN.* Frugality; economy; prosperity; gain.

THRIFTI-LY, *ad.* In a careful, frugal manner; with prosperity.

THRIFTI-NESS, *n.* A thriving by industry; prosperity in business; increase; frugality.

THRIFTLESS, *a.* Neglecting frugality or good management; extravagant.

THRIFTLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being thriftless.

THRIFTY, *a.* Using economy; thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous; growing vigorously; well husbanded.—*SYN.* Frugal; careful; sparing; economical.

THRILL, *v. t.* Literally, to perforate by turning a gimlet or some like instrument; to bore or pierce; hence, to penetrate, as something sharp.

l. s. &c., long.—l. s. &c., short.—CLAR, FIL, LIST,

THRILL, *v. t.* To penetrate, as something sharp; to cause, or to feel a tingling sensation running through the body with a slight shivering.

THRILL, *n.* A warbling; a breathing-hole; a tingling sensation running through the body.

THRILLINGLY, *ad.* With thrilling sensations.

THRIVE, *v. t.* [*pret.* THRIVED; *pp.* THRIVED, THRIVEN.] To prosper by industry; to grow vigorously.

THRIVER, *n.* One who prospers and increases in the acquisition of property.

THRIVENT, *a.* Being prosperous or successful; flourishing.

THROAT (*throat*), *n.* The fore part of the neck; the windpipe; the fauces; any thing long and deep, as the throat of a chimney.

THROB, *v. t.* To beat forcibly or rapidly, as the heart or pulse.

THROB, *n.* A strong pulsation or beating; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; palpitation.

THROGE (*thro*), *n.*; *pl.* THROGAS. Extreme pain; anguish; agony; particularly applied to the pains of parturition.

THROG, *v. t.* To suffer extreme pain; to struggle in anguish.

THRONE, *n.* A royal seat; a chair of state; sovereign power.

THRONE, *v. t.* To place on a throne; to exalt to honour.

THROGG, *n.* A press of people together; a compact body. *—Syn.* Multitude; crowd. —Any great number of persons form a multitude (from *multus*, many); a *throng* (from *thron*, to press) is a large number of persons who press together into a collective body; a *crowd* is a mass of persons who press so closely together as to bring their bodies into immediate or inconvenient contact. A dispersed multitude—the thronged streets—a crowded coach.

THROGG, *v. t. or v. i.* To crowd together; to press together; to come in multitudes.

THROGGING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

THROSTLE (*throsh*), *n.* A bird; the song-thrush; a machine for spinning.

THROTTLE, *n.* The windpipe; the throat.

THROTTLE, *v. t. or v. i.* To choke or suffocate by pressure; to breathe hard; to utter with breaks and interruptions.

THROTTLE (*thru*), *prep.* From end to end or side to side; by means of; noting passage.

THROUGH (*thru*), *ad.* To the ultimate purpose; from beginning to end; to the end.

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other; *ad.* in every part.

THROW (*thro*), *v. t.* [*pret.* THREW; *pp.* THROWN.] Properly, to hurl or cast in a winding direction; hence, to cast or drive from the hand; to propel; to put on loosely; to overturn or prostrate.

THROW, *v. t.* To perform the act of casting, &c.

THROW, *n.* Act of hurling or flinging; a cast of dice; the distance which a missile may be thrown; a stroke; effort; violent rally.

THROWER (*thror*), *n.* One who casts or flings.

THROWSTER (*throst*), *n.* One who twists silk.

THRM, *n.* The ends of a weaver's threads; any coarse yarn.

THRM, *v. t. or v. i.* To insert threads; to knot; to play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers.

THRSIL, *n.* A singing-bird; *Scottie*, mavis; ulcers in the mouth; an inflammatory disease in the feet of horses, &c.

THRUST, *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* THROST.] To push or drive with force; to shove; to impel; to enter by pushing; to intrude; to squeeze.

THRUST, *n.* A violent push or driving impulse.

THRUSTER, *n.* One that drives or stabs.

THRUSTING, *n. pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand.

FALL, WHAT; THIRN, TERN; MARINE, MIND; NOW,

THCG, *n.* One of a Hindoo sect who commit murder as a religious act.

THCGISM, *n.* The practice and superstition of the Thugs.

THCLE, *n.* The name given in early history to the northernmost part of the habitable world, as Norway, or more probably, Iceland; hence the Latin phrase *ultima thule*.

THCMB (*thum*), *n.* The short thick finger of the hand.

THUMB (*thum*), *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to soil with the fingers.

THUMB-STALL (*thumv-stawl*), *n.* A kind of thimble of iron or leather for protecting the thumb.

THUMMIM, *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting pectorals. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were part of the high-priest's breastplate.

THUMP, *v. t.* To beat with something thick; *v. i.* to fall on with a heavy blow.

THOMP, *n.* A heavy blow with something thick.

THCNDEB, *n.* The sound which follows lightning; any loud noise; denunciation published.

THCNDEL, *v. t.* To sound, roar, or rattle after an electrical discharge.

THCN DER, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciatory threat.

THCN DER-BOLT, *n.* A shaft of lightning; falmination.

THCN DER-CLAP, *n.* A burst of thunder; a sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

THCN DER-ER, *n.* One that thunders.

THCN DER-ING, *n.* A loud, heavy in sound.

THCN DER-SHOW-ER, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

THCN DER-STORM, *n.* A storm with thunder.

THCN DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* To strike or injure by lightning; to astonish; to strike dumb.

THCT-BLE, *n.* A censor of metal, generally in the form of a vase.

THU-RIFER-ON, *n.* Bearing frankincense.

THU-BI-FICATION, *n.* The act of fuming with incense; act of burning incense.

THURS DAY, *n.* Thor's day; the fifth day of the week.

THUS, *ad.* So; in this manner.

THWACK, *v. t.* To strike with something flat or heavy. *—Syn.* To beat; thump; thrash; bang.

THWA-K, *n.* A blow; a heavy stroke.

THWAITE, *n.* A piece of ground cleared and enclosed for tillage.

THWART, *a.* Being across something else.

THWART, *v. t.* To lie across the direction of something; to cross or oppose a purpose; to frustrate.

THWART-SHIPS, *ad.* Across the ship.

THY, *pron* *a.* Belonging to thee; thine.

THYINE-WOOD, *n.* Probably the African arbutus, which is highly balsamic and odoriferous; it grows in Mauritania, and produces gum-sandarac.

THYME (*time*), *n.* A fragrant plant.

THYMY (*timy*), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYROID, *a.* Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the throat.

THYRSUS (*thurs*), *n.* A staff entwined with ivy, carried by bacchanals; a sort of panicle with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones.

THY-SELF, *pron.* Emphatically, thou or thee only.

TI-A-RA, *n.* A diadem, crown, or head-dress; figuratively, the papal dignity.

TIBIAL, *a.* Connected with the tibia or large bone of the leg; pe taining to a flute or pipe.

TIC DOU-LOU-REUX (*doo-loo-roo*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A painful affection of a nerve; facial neuralgia.

TICK, *n.* Credit obtained, as to buy on tick; an insect that infests animals; the cover or case of a bed containing wool, feathers, &c.; ticks, in the plural, means cloth woven in stripes of different colours for bed-ticks, &c.

TICK, *v. t.* To run upon credit; to make a small noise, as a watch ticks.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RULN, BULL; VICIOUS.—EASE; EASE; SEAS; CHASSER; THIS.

TICK'EN, { n. A case for a bed, or closely woven
TICKING, } cloth for such a case.

TICK'ET, n. A piece of paper for admission to a place, or one bearing a number in a lottery; ticket-of-leave, a licence to a convict to go at large and labour for himself.

TICK'ET, v. t. To mark by a ticket.

TICKLE (tik'k'l), v. t. To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch; v. i. to feel titillation.

TICKLER, n. One that tickles or pleases.

TICKLING, n. The act of affecting with titillation.

TICKLISH, a. Sensible to slight touches; tottering; easily affected; nice; critical.

TICKLISH-NESS, n. A ticklish state or quality.

TIDAL, a. Pertaining to tides; periodical rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

TID-BIT, n. A delicate piece of any thing eatable; a dainty.

TIDE, n. The flowing of the sea; flux and reflux; stream; course; confluence.

TIDE, v. t. or v. i. To drive with the stream.

TIDE-GATE, n. A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows.

TIDELESS, a. Having no tide.

TIDES-MAN, { n. A man who watches the
TIDE-WAIT-ER, } landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

TIDY-LY, ad. With neat simplicity.

TIDY-NESS, n. Neatness and simplicity.

TIDINGS, n. pl. Intelligence expected from some quarter.—SYN. News.—The term news denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; the term tidings denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there betided. We read the news daily in the public prints; we wait for tidings from an absent friend. We may be curious to hear the news; we are always anxious for tidings.

TIDY, a. Neat and simple; cleanly; being in good order; dressed with neat simplicity.

TIE, { v. t. To bind or fasten with a band or
TIE, { (ti), } cord and knot; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to restrain; to confine; to hold; to unite musical notes.TIE, { n. A knot; a fastening; an obliga-
TIE, { (ti), } tion, moral or legal; a bond; a restraint; an equality of votes or points.

TIER (teer), n. A row of guns in a ship; a set or row.

TIERCE (teerce or tēse), n. A cask containing one third of a pipe or forty gallons; a thrust in fencing.

TIERCET, n. In poetry, a triplet.

TIERS-ET-AT' (teer-zá-ta'), n. [Fr.] The third branch of a government, corresponding to the British Commons.

TIFE, n. A draught of liquor; a pet; a fit of peevishness.

TIFFA-NY, n. A thin kind of silk.

TIGER, n. A rapacious animal of the feline genus; a servant in livery.

TIGHT (tite), a. Close; not loose or open; snug; hard; closely dressed; stringent.

TIGHTEN (tít'n), c. t. To make more tight; to straighten.

TIGHTLY (tite'ly), ad. In a close, compact manner; neatly.

TIGHTNESS, n. Closeness of joints or of dealing; compactness; neatness; stringency.

TIGRESS, n. A female tiger.

TIGRISH, a. Resembling a tiger.

TIKE, n. A countryman or clown; a ploughman; a doer.

TILBU-RY, n. A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

TILE, n. A plate of earthenware used for covering the roof of buildings or paving; a tube of earthenware used for making drains.

TILE, v. t. To cover with tiles, as to tile a house.

TILER, n. One who lays tiles.

TILE-STONE, n. Any thinly laminated sand-stone fit for roofing.

TILING, n. A roof covered with tiles; tiles in general.

TILL, n. A money-box; a shelf.

TILL, prep. or ad. To the time; until.

TILL, v. t. To plough, and prepare for seeds, and to dress crops; to labour in cultivation.

TILLA-BLE, a. Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, n. The cultivation of land.

TILLER, n. One who cultivates; a husbandman; the horizontal bar used to turn a rudder.

TILLER, v. t. To put forth shoots or scions.

TILT, n. A tent or covering; a thrust; a military exercise on horseback; a large hammer.

TILT, v. t. To incline or raise one end, as of a cask; to point or thrust; to hammer or forge; to rush; to lean on one side.

TILT, v. i. To run or ride, and thrust with the lance; to incline or fall on one side.

TILTER, n. One that tilts; one that hammers.

TILTH, n. The state of being tilled or prepared for seed.

TILT-HAM-MER, n. A heavy hammer in iron-works.

TIM'RAL, n. A kettle-drum. See TYNBAL.

TIM'BER, n. The body or stem of a tree; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building; timbers, frame-work of a ship.

TIM'BER, c. t. To furnish with timber.

TIM'BRE, n. A crest; a stamp; the quality of a voice or instrument.

TIM'BREL, n. An instrument of music; tambourine.

TIM'BRE-MAN-IE, n. [Fr.] Stamp mania; a rage for collecting postage stamps of all kinds and of all nations.

TIME, n. A part of duration; season; age; the present life; measure of sounds; repetition of number.

TIME, v. t. To adapt to the occasion; to regulate sounds or time.

TIME-KEEP-ER, n. A clock or watch; one who keeps a register of the time of workmen.

TIMELESS, a. Unseasonable in time.

TIMELI-NESS, n. Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIMELY, a. Seasonable; in good time; ad. early; in good time.

TIMEOUS, a. Timely; timorous.

TIME-PIECE (peece), n. A clock or watch; a chronometer.

TIME-SERV-ER, n. One who complies unduly with prevailing opinions.

TIME-SERV-ING, a. Obsequiously complying with fashionable opinions.—SYN. Temporizing.—Both these words are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons. A time-server is rather active, and a temporizer passive. One whose policy is time-serving acts upon principles or opinions which may promote his advancement; one who temporizes yields to the current of public sentiment or prejudice, and shrinks from a course which might injure him with others. The former is dishonest; the latter is weak; and both are contemptible.

TIMID, a. Wanting courage to meet danger; not bold.—SYN. Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly.

TIMIDITY, { n. Want of courage; cowardice
TIMID-NESS, }

TIMID-LY, ad. In a weak, cowardly manner.

TIMO-CRA-CT, n. Government by men of property who have a certain income.

TIMON-EEK, n. A helmsman; steerer.

TIMO-ROUS, a. Destitute of courage; full of scruples.

TIMO-ROUS-LY, ad. With fear; scrupulously.

TIMO-ROUS-NESS, n. The state or quality of fearfulness; timidity.

TIN, n. A white metal, soft, malleable, and much

- I, 2. &c., long.**—**I, 2. &c., short.**—**CARE, FIRE, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TURN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**
used in the arts; thin plates of iron covered with tin.
- TIN, v. t.** To overlay with tin; to cover with tin.
- TIN'CAL, n.** A name of crude borax.
- TINCO-TORIAL, a.** Colouring; adapted for a dye.
- TINCTURE (tink'tyur), n.** An extract of a substance; infusion; a tinge of colour.
- TINCTURE (tink'tyur), v. t.** To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to tinge.
- TIN'DER, n.** Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark.
- TIN'DER-BOX, n.** A box in which tinder is kept.
- TINE, n.** A tooth or prong, as of a fork or a harrow.
- TIN'D (tind), a.** Furnished with tines.
- TIN'FOIL, n.** Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
- TING, n.** A sharp or ringing sound, as of a bell.
- TINGE, v. t.** To imbue with something foreign.—**Syn.** To colour; dye; stain.
- TINGE, n.** A slight degree of colour, taste, &c., infused into another substance.
- TING'GLE (ting'gl), v. t.** To be sensible of a thrilling sound or pain.
- TING'GLING, n.** A thrilling sensation.
- TINK, v. t.** To make a sharp, shrill sound.
- TINK'ER, n.** One who mends vessels of metal.
- TINKLE (tink'kl), v. t.** To make small, sharp sounds.
- TIN'MAN, n.** One who deals in tin; one who manufactures tin vessels.
- TIN-MINE, n.** A mine where tin is obtained.
- TIN'NEE, n.** One who works in tin mines; one who manufactures tin vessels.
- TIN'NY, a.** Abounding with tin.
- TIN'SEL, n.** Something shining and gaudy; something superficially showy and of little value; a kind of lace.
- TIN'SEL, a.** Gaudy; showy to excess.
- TIN'SEL, v. t.** To adorn with something showy, but of little value.
- TINT, n.** A slight colouring, distinct from the ground or principal colour.
- TINT, v. t.** To tinge or give a slight colouring to.
- TIN-TIN-NABO-LA-RY, a.** Having or making the sound of a bell.
- TINY, a.** Very small; puny; little.
- TIP, n.** The point or extremity; a slight stroke.
- TIP, v. t.** To form a point; to cover the tip or end; to lower one end, as a cart; to touch or strike slightly.
- TIP'PET, n.** A covering worn on the neck.
- TIPPLE (tip'pl), v. t.** To drink strong liquors in excess; v. i. to drink strong liquors habitually.
- TIP'PLER, n.** One who drinks strong liquors habitually.
- TIPPLING, n.** The habitual practice of drinking spirituous liquors.
- TIPPLING-HOUSE, n.** A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities.
- TIP'SI-LY, ad.** In a tipsy manner.
- TIP'STAFF, n.** A staff tipped with metal; an officer of justice; a constable.
- TIPSY, a.** Overpowered with liquor; intoxicated.
- TIP'TOE, n.** The end of the toes. [*græ.*]
- TIP'TOP (tip'top), n.** The highest or utmost declivity.
- TIRADE, n.** A strain of violent declamation or invective.
- TIRE, n.** A tier or row; a head-dress; furniture; a band of iron for a wheel.
- TIRE, v. t.** To adorn; to attire. [*Obs.*]
- TIRE, v. t.** To exhaust the strength by labour; to weary.—**Syn.** To fatigue; weary; harass; jade, which see.
- TIRE, v. i.** To become weary; to be worn out.
- TIR'D (tird), a.** Being wearied; fatigued.
- TIRE'DNESS (tird'-), n.** The state of weariness; fatigue.
- TIRE'SOME (tire'sum), a.** Exhausting the strength or patience; tedious; wearisome.
- TIRE'SOME-NESS (tire'sum-ness), n.** The act or quality of wearying; tediousness.
- TIRE-WOM-AN (-woo-man), n.** A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses.
- TIR'ING-ROOM, } n.** The room or place where
TIR'ING-HOUSE, } players dress for the stage.
- TI-RO'NI-AN, a.** *Tirocinus*-notes, the short hand of Roman antiquity.
- TIS'SUE (tis'hah'), n.** Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; a texture of parts; a connected series.
- Tissue-paper, very thin, gauze-like paper.**
- TIS'SUE (tis'hah'), v. t.** To make tissue; to interweave; to variegate.
- TIT, n.** A small horse; a little bird.
- TIT-TANTIC, a.** Pertaining to the Titans or early giants; hence, huge or enormous, as if belonging to the Titans.
- TIT-BIT. See TID-BIT.**
- TITH'ABLE, n.** Subject to the payment of tithes.
- TITHE, n.** The tenth of any thing, especially of profits.
- TITHE, v. t.** To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.
- TITHE'-FREE, a.** Exempt from paying tithes.
- TITH'ER, n.** One who collects tithes.
- TITH'ING, n.** A decennary; a company of ten householders, who, under the old English law, were sureties for each others' good behaviour.
- TITH'ING-MAN, n.** A peace officer; a parish officer; an under-constable.
- TIT-HONIC, a.** Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects.
- TITIL-LATE, v. t.** To tickle.
- TITIL-LATION, n.** The act of tickling or state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.
- TITLE, n.** An inscription put over or on any thing, by which it is known; an appellation of dignity or distinction; the right of possession or the legal instrument which is evidence of such right; *epithet*, which see; also name.
- TITLE, v. t.** To give a name; to call; to entitle.
- TITLE-DEED, n.** Written evidence of ownership of lands.
- TITLE-PAGE, n.** The page containing the title.
- TIT-MOUSE, n.; pl. TITMICE.** A small bird; tom-tit.
- TITTER, v. i.** To laugh with the tongue striking against the upper teeth; to giggle; to laugh with restraint.
- TITTER, n.**
- TITTER-ING, } n.** Restrained laughter.
- TITTER-ER, n.** One that giggles. [*title*]
- TIT'LE (tit'l), n.** A point; a dot; a small part.
- TIT'LE-TAT-TLE, n.** Idle talk or prattle.
- TIT'U-LAR (tit'yu-lar), a.** Existing in name only; nominal; having the title of an office without discharging its duties.
- TIT'U-LAR, } n.** One invested with a title, in
TIT'U-LAR-RY, } virtue of which he holds an office, whether he performs the duties of it or not.
- TIT'U-LAR-I-Y, ad.** In title only; nominally.
- TIT'U-LAR-I-Y, a.** Pertaining to a title.
- TIVER, n.** Red ochre for marking sheep.
- TME'SIS (mē'sis), n. [Gr.]** A figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words.
- TU (too), prep.** Toward or moving toward.
- TOAD (tōde), n.** A small, clumsy, inoffensive batrachian reptile, with a thick, warty body, that moves by hopping.
- TOAD-EAT-FLEA, n.** A vulgar name given to a mean sycophant.
- TOAD-STOOL, n.** A mushroom or fungous plant.
- TOAD'Y, n.** A toad-eater or parasite.
- TOAST, v. t.** To dry and scorch by heat; to honour in drinking.
- TOAST, n.** Bread dried and scorched; one whose health is drunk with respect.
- TOAST'ER, n.** He or that which toasts.
- TO-BAC'CO, n.** A narcotic and poisonous plant, the leaves of which are used for chewing, smoking, and in snuff.
- TO-BAC'CO-NIST, n.** A dealer in or a manufacturer of tobacco.

DÔVE, WOLF, DOOK; MÔLE, BULL; V'CIQUS—GAS K; & AS J; SAS S; CH AS SH; THIS.

TOCSIN, *n.* [Fr.] A bell for giving alarm.

TOD, *n.* A quantity of wool of the weight of twenty-eight pounds; a bush; a fox.

TOD'DAY, *ad.* On this day.

TOD'DLE, *v. t.* To walk feebly as a child.

TOD'DY, *n.* The juice of certain kinds of palm-trees, also a spirituous liquor prepared from it; a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TOE (tô), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot.

TOGA-TED, *a.* Dressed in a gown; wearing a TOGED gown.

TOGA VI-RILIS, [*L.*] Manly gown; a gown worn by men; first put on by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year.

TO-G'ETH'ER, *ad.* In company; in concert.

TOIL, *v. i.* To work hard; to labour with pain and fatigue.

TOIL, *n.* Hard labour; fatigue; a net or snare for taking prey.—*Syn.* Labour; drudgery.—Labour implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtaxes the faculties; toil (literally, straining, striving) denotes a severity of labour which is painful and exhausting; *drudgery* (literally, tugging or slaving) implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wearies or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

TOLL'ER, *n.* One who toils or labours with pain.

TOLL'ET, *n.* A cloth over a table in a dressing room; a dressing-table; mode of dressing, as to make one's toilet.

TOLL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.

TOLL'SOME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome.

TOLL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; labour; wearisomeness.

TOISE (toiz), *n.* [Fr.] A measure of six French feet, or nearly six and a half English.

TO-KAY, *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary, from white grapes, and of peculiarly aromatic flavour.

TOKEN (tôkn), *n.* Something intended to indicate or represent another thing; a mark or memorial.—*Syn.* Sign; note; symbol; badge.

TOLE, *v. t.* To draw or allure by some bait.

TO-LEDO, *n.* A sword of the finest temper.

TOLLER-ABLE, *a.* That may be endured; supportable; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable.

TOLLER-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being supportable.

TOLLER-ABLE-Y, *ad.* Moderately well; passably.

TOLLER-ANCE, *n.* Act of enduring.

TOLLER-ANT, *a.* Enduring; being indulgent.

TOLLER-ATE, *v. t.* To allow without prohibition or hindrance; to suffer; to permit; not to restrain.

TOLLER-ATION, *n.* The act of allowing what is not wholly approved; permission.

TOLL, *n.* A tax or fee for passing; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell.

TOLL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To ring a bell slowly and with uniformly repeated strokes.

TOLL-BAR, *n.* A moveable beam across a road where toll is received.

TOLL-BOOTH, *n.* A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison.

TOLL-DISH, *n.* A dish for measuring tolls in mills.

TOLL-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is paid.

TOLLGATH-ER-ER, *n.* A man who takes toll.

TOLL-HOUSE, *n.* A house where toll is taken.

TOM-A-HAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM-A-HAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet.

TO-MÁTO or TO-MÁTO, *n.* A plant having an agreeable acid taste, used in cookery; the love-apple.

TOMB (toom), *n.* The grave; a vault for the dead; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMB (toom), *v. t.* To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

TOMBLESS (toom'less), *a.* Destitute of a tomb.

TOMB'BOY, *n.* A rude boy or romping girl.

TOMBSTONE (toom'-), *n.* A stone over or near a grave, erected to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOME, *n.* [Fr.] A book; a volume.

TO-MOR'ROW, *n.* The day after the present.

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TON (tân), *n.* The weight of 20 cwts. avoirdupois. In the measurement of a ship, a ton is reckoned at forty cubic feet.—*Syn.* Tun.—The spelling ton has long been appropriated to the dry measure, and tun to the wet measure, denoting a large cask, and also a certain measure for liquids, which varies in different countries.

STONE, *n.* Sound, or a modification of sound; an infection of the voice; a whining sound; the healthy state of the system; harmonious relation of colours.

STONE, *v. t.* To utter with a whine; to tune.

TONE'D (tônd), *a.* Having a tone.

TONE'LESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

TONGS, *n. pl.* An instrument with two limbs to handle fire, &c.

TONGUE (tâng), *n.* The instrument of taste and of speech; speech; discourse; a language; a point or projection, as a tongue of land; a point or catch, as the tongue of a buckle, &c. See LAGUAGE.

TONGUE (tâng), *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

TONGUED (tângd), *a.* Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS (tâng'less), *a.* Having no tongue.

TONTIC, *a.* Literally, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; relating to tones or sounds.

TONTIC, *n.* A medicine that gives strength; in music, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest.

TON'KA, *n.* An odoriferous bean from Tonquin.

TON'NAGE (tôn'nâje), *n.* The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

TON SIL, *n.* A gland in the throat.

TON'SILE, *a.* That may be clipped.

TON-SO'BRIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a barber.

TON'SURE (tôn'shûr), *n.* Act of clipping or shaving off the hair.

TON-TINE' (ton-teen'), *n.* Annuity or survivorship. Thus an annuity is shared among a number on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors; a building owned and held by proprietors on this principle. [see.]

TOU, *ad.* Over; noting excess; also; likewise, whence

TOOL, *n.* An instrument of manual power; a person used as an instrument by another.

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool.

TOOT, *v. t.* To make a particular sound with the tongue or with a horn.

TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. A bony substance in the jaw for chewing; a tine; a prong.

TOOTH, *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth.

TOOTH'ACHE (-âke), *n.* A pain in the teeth or jaw; odontalgia.

TOOTH-DRAW'ER, *n.* One who extracts teeth.

TOOTH-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing teeth.

TOOTH-EDGE, *n.* Sensation in the teeth excited by grating sounds and by certain substances, as acids, &c.

TOOTHLESS, *a.* Deprived of or wanting teeth.

TOOTH-PICK, } *n.* An instrument to clear

TOOTH-PICK-ER, } teeth.

TOOTH-SOME (-sûm), *a.* Grateful to the taste.

TOP, *n.* The highest part; the surface; the highest place or person; a child's plaything; a platform round the head of a ship's mast.

TOP, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To be eminent; to cover on the top; to take off the top.

TOPARCH, *n.* The principal man in a place.

TOPARCH-Y, *n.* A little state or government.

TOPEZ, *n.* A gem of a yellowish colour.

TOPE, *v. t.* To drink to excess; to tipple.

TOFER, *n.* A drunkard; one who drinks to excess.

TOP-GALLANT, *a.* The top-gallant sail is one

TOUR (toor), *n.* Literally, a going round; hence,

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VINCIOUS—SAS K; ÔAS J; SAS Z; CHAS SH; THIS.

a journey in a circuit; a turn of duty.—*Syn.* Circuit; excursion; jaunt; journey, which see.
TOURIST (toor'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.
TOURMALIN, } *n.* A stone sometimes used as a
TURMALIN, } gem, and remarkable for ex-
 hibiting electricity by heat.
TOURNAMENT (tûrn'a-ment), *n.* A martial sport
 or exercise on horseback; a tilt.
TOURNIQUET (tûrn'e-ke't), *n.* [*Fr.*] A surgical
 instrument or bandage, which is straitened or
 relaxed by a screw, and used to check hemor-
 rhages.
TOURNURE (toor-nûre), *n.* [*Fr.*] The rounding
 off of a thing; a projection of a lady's dress be-
 hind.
TOUSE (touz), *v. t.* To pull and haul; to tear.
TOUSLE, } (*tou'z'l*), } *v. t.* To put in disorder; to
TUSSEL, } (*tou'z'l*), } tumble; to tangle.
TOUTER, *n.* One who seeks for customers for an
 inn.
TOW (tô), *n.* The coarse part of flax and hemp.
TOW, *v. t.* To draw or drag on water by a rope.
TOWAGE (tô'aj), *n.* Act of towing; price of tow-
 ing.
TOWARD (tô'ard), } *prep.* In the direction of;
TOWARDS (tô'ardz), } with respect to; *ad.* near-
 ly.—This is a compound of to and ward (*Latin*,
versus). The original form was towards (being
 the genitive of *ward*), as appears from the Anglo-
 Saxon *towards*, and a comparison of the cognate
 dialects. The *s* was dropped in our version of the
 Scriptures, making it *toward*; but the original
 form, *towards*, has always remained in general use.
TOWARD (tô'ard), *a.* Ready to do or learn; op-
 posed to froward.
TOWARDLI-NESS, } *n.* Aptness to do or learn;
TOWARD-NESS, } tractableness.
TOWARD-LY (tô'ard-ly), *a.* Ready to do or learn;
 tractable.
TOW-BOAT, *n.* A boat that is towed.
TOWEL, *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands and
 other things.
TOWEL-LING, *n.* Cloth for towels.
TOWER, *n.* A high edifice; a citadel; a fortress.
TOWER, *v. t.* To soar aloft; to mount high.
TOWER-ING, *a.* Very high; elevated.
TOWER-Y, *a.* Adorned or fenced with towers.
TOW-LINE, } *n.* A rope for towing.
TOW-ROPE, }
TOWN, *n.* A collection of houses larger than a
 village; the inhabitants; a township; the whole
 territory under certain limits.
TOWN-CLERK, *n.* A registrar of town proceedings.
TOWN-CRIER, *n.* A public crier.
TOWN-HOUSE, *n.* A house for town business.
TOWN-LET, *n.* A little town.
TOWNSHIP, *n.* The territory of a town.
TOWNSMAN, *n.* A man of the same town.
TOWN-TALK (tawk), *n.* Common discourse of
 a town, or the subject of common conversation.
TOW-PATH (tô'path), *n.* A path used by horses
 that tow boats.
TOXICAL, *a.* Poisonous.
TOXICOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicol-
 ogy.
TOXICOLOGY, *n.* The branch of medicine
 which treats of poisons.
TOY, *n.* A plaything for children; a thing for
 amusement; an article of trifling value.
TOY, *v. t.* To dally amorously; to trifle or play.
TOYER, *n.* One who trifles or toys.
TOYFUL, *a.* Full of trifling play.
TOYISH, *a.* Given to dallying; trifling; wanton.
TOYISH-NESS, *n.* Trifling behaviour.
TOYSHOP, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
TRACE, *v. t.* To draw or delineate by marks; to
 follow by some mark left, as footsteps.
TRACE, *n.* A mark drawn or left by any thing
 passing; a footprint; remains; impressions; vest-
 ige, which see.
TRACE, *n.*; *Tricks*, *pl.* The straps of the harness
 by which a carriage, &c., is drawn.

TRACEABLE, *a.* That may be traced.
TRACER, *n.* One who marks out.
TRACERY, *n.* Ornamental work.
TRACHEA (trâ'ke-a), *n.* The windpipe.
TRACHEAL (trâ'ke-al), *a.* Pertaining to the
 trachea.
TRACHEOTOMY, *n.* The operation of making
 a hole in the windpipe.
TRACHITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the windpipe.
TRACK, *n.* A mark left by something passing;
 footstep; beaten path; course.
TRACK, *v. t.* To follow by traces or footsteps; to
 tow a boat in a canal. [*boat*.]
TRACKAGE, *n.* A drawing and towing, as of a
TRACKLESS, *a.* Having no footsteps or path.
TRACT, *n.* Literally, something drawn out or ex-
 tended; hence, a space of indefinite extent; a
 treatise or written discourse.
TRACTABILITY, } *n.* The quality or state of
TRACTABLE-NESS, } being tractable or man-
 ageable; docility.
TRACTABLE, *a.* That may be easily led, taught,
 or managed; governable; manageable.
TRACTARIAN, *n.* One of the writers of the Ox-
 ford Tracts, in favour of Puseyism; a Puseyite.
TRACTATE, *n.* A tract or treatise.
TRACTATION, *n.* Treatment or handling of a
 subject; discussion.
TRACTILE, *a.* That may be drawn out; ductile.
TRACTILITY, *n.* Capacity of being drawn in
 length.
TRACTION, *n.* The act of drawing.
TRACTIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Treating of.
TRACTIVE, *a.* That draws, as *tractive* power.
TRACTOR, *n.* That which draws.
TRACTORY, } *n.* A curve whose tangent is always
TRACTRIX, } equal to a given line.
TRADE, *n.* The act or business of exchanging
 commodities by barter, or the business of buying
 and selling for money; the business which a per-
 son has learned; art; occupation; men engaged
 in the same profession.—*Syn.* Occupation; busi-
 ness; traffic; commerce.
TRADE, *v. t.* To exchange, purchase, or sell goods;
 to traffic.
TRADEER, *n.* One who trades; a trading vessel.
TRADE-SALE, *n.* An auction for booksellers.
TRADESMAN, *n.* A man who pursues the busi-
 ness of buying and selling; a shop-keeper.
TRADE-WIND, *n.* A wind in or near the torrid
 zone that blows from the same point the whole
 year, or a periodical wind.
TRA-DITION (-dish'un), *n.* Transmission from
 father to son; that which is handed down from
 age to age by oral communication.
TRA-DITION-AL, } (*-dish'un*), } *a.* Delivered
TRA-DITION-ARY, } orally from
 father to son.
TRA-DITION-AL-LY (dish'un-), *ad.* By tradi-
 tion; by transmission from father to son.
TRA-DITION-ER, } (*-dish'un*), } *n.* One that
TRA-DITION-IST, } adheres to
 tradition.
TRADITIVE, *a.* Handed down or transmissible
 from age to age by oral communication.
TRA-DUCE, *v. t.* To represent as blamable; to
 misrepresent.—*Syn.* To defame; calumniate;
 slander.
TRA-DUCER, *n.* One who defames or vilifies; a
 slanderer; a calumniator.
TRA-DUCTION, *n.* Derivation from one of the
 same kind; transmission from one to another.
TRA-DUCTIVE, *a.* That may be deduced.
TRAFFIC, *n.* Trade either by barter or by buy-
 ing and selling; merchandise.—*Syn.* Commerce;
 dealing; barter.
TRAFFIC, *v. t.* To buy and sell wares; to trade.
TRAFFIC, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.
TRAFFICKER, *n.* One who trades; a dealer.
TRAGA-CANTH, *n.* A plant producing an adhe-
 sive gum; the gum itself.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, THEN, MARINE, MIND; MOVE.

- TRAGEDIAN**, *n.* An actor of tragedies.
- TRAGEDY**, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue; a fatal event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.
- TRAGIC**, *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; fatal; **TRAGIC-AL**, *a.* mournful.
- TRAGIC-AL-LY**, *ad.* With a fatal event.
- TRAGIC-AL-NESS**, *n.* The quality of mournfulness; sadness.
- TRAG-I-COM'E-DY**, *n.* A piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended.
- TRAG-I-COM'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; **TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL**, *a.* comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.
- TRAIL** (tráile), *v. t.* To draw along the ground; to lower; to hunt by a track; *v. i.* to be drawn along.
- TRAIL** (tráile), *n.* Any thing drawn behind; track; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; the entrails of a fowl.
- TRAIN** (tráne), *v. t. or v. i.* To draw along; to entice; to exercise for discipline; to break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen.
- TRAIN** (tráne), *n.* Literally, anything drawn out in a line, as the train of a gown, a train of followers, a train of gunpowder; a series or succession of connected things, as a train of travellers, a train of artillery; a continuous line of carriages on a railroad.—**SYN.** The cars.—Train is the word universally used in Britain with reference to railway travelling, as, "I came by the morning train," &c. In America, the phrase "the cars" has been extensively introduced in the room of train, as, "The cars are late." The former expression is obviously more appropriate, and is gradually prevailing to the exclusion of "the cars."
- TRAIN-BAND**, *n.* A company of militia.
- TRAINER**, *n.* One who prepares men for athletic exercises or horses for racing.
- TRAINING**, *n.* The act or process of drawing or educating; the disciplining of troops.
- TRAIN-OIL**, *n.* Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.
- TRAIP-E** (trápee), *v. t.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly.
- TRAIT** (trí or tráit), *n.* A feature of character; a line or stroke; characteristic line.
- TRAITOR**, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust, and betrays his country or cause.
- TRAITOR-IOUS**, *a.* Guilty of treachery; deceitful; consisting in treason; implying breach of allegiance.
- TRAITOR-IOUS-NESS**, *n.* Breach of trust; treachery.
- TRAITRESS**, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust.
- TRAJECT**, *v. t.* To throw or cast through.
- TRAJECT**, *n.* A ferry; a place for passing water with boats.
- TRAJECTION** (-jék'shun), *n.* Act of darting through; transportation; omission.
- TRAJECTORY**, *n.* The curve which a moving body describes in space.
- TRA-LATION**, *n.* A change in the use of a word.
- TRAL-A-T'IOUS** (-tsh'ús), *a.* Metaphorical; not literal.
- TRAL-CENT**, *a.* Being transparent; clear.
- TRAMMEL**, *n.* A long net for catching fishes or birds; shackles for confining the feet of a horse; a kind of hook for hanging vessels over a fire.
- TRAMMEL**, *v. t.* To catch with a net; to hamper motion; to confine.
- TRAMONTANE**, *a.* Being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.
- TRAMP**, *v. t. or v. i.* To read or travel; to stroll.
- TRAMPER**, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant.
- TRAMPLE** (trám'pl), *v. t. or v. i.* To tread under foot, especially to tread upon with pride or scorn; to prostrate by treading.
- TRAMPLER**, *n.* One who treads down.
- TRAM-POUSE**, *v. t.* To go heavily. [Vulgar.]
- TRAN-WAY**, *n.* A rude, temporary railroad for **TRAM-ROAD**, *n.* waggon.
- TRAN-CE**, *n.* A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body; an ecstasy.
- TRANQUIL** (trám'kwil or tránk'wil), *a.* Being quiet; calm; undisturbed.
- TRANQUIL-LIZE** (tránk-wil), *v. t.* To allay when agitated; to quiet; to calm.
- TRANQUIL-LITY** (tránk-wil'-ty), *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind or external disturbance.—**SYN.** Quiet; peace; repose.
- TRANQUIL-LIZ-ATION**, *n.* The act of tranquilizing, or state of being tranquillized.
- TRANQUIL-LY**, *ad.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; peacefully.
- TRANQUIL-NESS**, *n.* A state of peacefulness; quietness.
- TRANS**, a Latin preposition, signifying over, beyond, across, through.
- TRANS-ACT**, *v. t.* To perform any act or business; to manage; *v. i.* to conduct matters; to manage.
- TRANS-ACTION**, *n.* Literally, that which is done; performance of any act or business; occurrence; management.—**SYN.** Proceeding.—A transaction (from trans and ago) is something already done and completed; a proceeding (from proceed), is either something which is now going on, or, if ended, is still contemplated with reference to its progress or successive stages.
- TRANS-ACTOR**, *n.* One who performs.
- TRANS-ALPINE**, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome; opposed to alpine.
- TRANS-AN-I-MATE**, *v. t.* To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.
- TRANS-AT-LANTIC**, *a.* Lying or being beyond or on the other side of the Atlantic.
- TRANS-CEND**, *v. t.* To rise above; to surmount; to surpass.
- TRANS-CENDENCE**, *n.* Superior excellence; **TRANS-CEND-ENT**, *a.* elevation above truth; exaggeration.
- TRANS-CEND-ENT**, *a.* Surpassing; very excol-lent.
- TRANS-CEND-ENTAL**, *a.* Literally, passing beyond; transcending; that cannot be expressed by a finite number of terms with determinate indices; that transcends, or goes beyond the limits of actual experience, but not of human knowledge; hence, going back to the foundations of knowledge, as the transcendental philosophy.—**SYN.** Empirical.—These terms, with the corresponding nouns, transcendentalism and empiricism, are of comparatively recent origin. Empirical, in this connection, refers to knowledge which is gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws to which they are to be referred or by which they are to be explained. Transcendental has reference to those principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful. Such, in the better sense of the term is the transcendental philosophy, or transcendentalism. Each of these words has also been used in a bad sense. Empiricism, in this case, is applied to that limited view of knowledge which neglects the truths or principles above referred to and trusts to experience alone. Transcendentalism has been applied to the opposite extreme, which in its depreciation of experience, loses sight of the relation which phenomena sustain to principles. Hence, the term has been applied to a kind of investigation, or a use of language which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant.
- TRANS-CEND-ENTAL-ISM**, *n.* The principles of the transcendental philosophy.
- TRANS-CEND-ENTAL-IST**, *n.* One who believes in the transcendental philosophy. See **TRANS-CEND-ENTAL**.
- TRANS-CEND-ENT-LY**, *ad.* In a surpassing manner.
- TRANS-CEND-ENT-NESS**, *n.* Superior or unusual excellence.

ПОДЪ, ВОЛЪ, ДУХЪ; БѢЛЪ, БѢЛЪ; ВѢЩАЮЩЪ — СЛѢДЪ; СЛѢДЪ; СЛѢДЪ; СЛѢДЪ; СЛѢДЪ.

TRANS-CRIBE, v. t. To write over again in the same words; to copy.

TRANS-CRIBER, n. One who copies; a copier.

TRANS-CRIPIT, n. A copy from an original; a copy of any kind.

TRANS-CRIPTION, n. Act of copying.

TRANS-CRIPTIVE, a. Relating to a copy.

TRANS-CRIPTIVELY, ad. In manner of a copy.

TRANS-CURSION (-kūr'shun), n. A passing beyond limits.

TRANS-SEPT, n. In a cruciform church, the arm projecting each way on the side of the stem of the cross; the aisles extending across the nave and main aisle.

TRANS-FER' (13), v. t. To convey from one place or person to another; to sell or alienate title.

TRANSFER, n. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.

TRANS-FER'A-BLE, } (trans-fer' or trans-), a.

TRANS-FERTI-BLE, } That may be conveyed;

TRANS-FEREA-BLE, } negotiable, as a note; assignable.

TRANS-FER-REE, n. One to whom a transfer is made.

TRANS-FERRENCE, n. Act of transferring.

TRANS-FERER, n. He who transfers.

TRANS-FERRING, n. The act of conveying or removing from one place or state to another.

TRANS-FIG-U-RATION, n. Change of form.

TRANS-FIGURE (-fig'ur), v. t. To transform or change the external appearance of.

TRANS-FIX, v. t. To pierce through; to kill.

TRANS-FORM, v. t. To change the form or shape of; to change one substance to another.

TRANS-FORMATION, n. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosis; transmutation.

TRANS-FORMA-TIVE, a. Tending to transform.

TRANS-FORMING, a. Adapted to effect a change of form or state.

TRANS-FUSE (-fūz'), v. t. To pour into another; to transfer, as blood, from one animal to another.

TRANS-FUSI-BLE (-fūz'e-bl), a. That may be transfused.

TRANS-FUSION (-fū'zhun), n. Act of pouring from one into another.

TRANS-GRESS, v. t. or v. i. To pass over or beyond any limit; to violate; to sin.

TRANS-GRESSION (-grēsh'un), n. Violation of law or duty.

TRANS-GRESSION-AL, a. That violates a known law or rule of duty.

TRANS-GRESSIVE, a. Apt to transgress; faulty; culpable.

TRANS-GRESSOR, n. A law-breaker; an offender; one who violates a command.

TRANS-SHIP, v. t. To carry from one ship to another.

TRANS-SHIPMENT, n. A transferring to another ship.

TRANS-IENT (trān'shent), a. Passing away or through; not stationary; hasty; fleeting, which see.

TRANS-IENT-LY (trān'shent-lī), ad. For a short time; hastily.

TRANS-IENT-NESS, n. Speedy passage.

TRANS-IL-TENCE, } n. A leap from thing to

TRANS-IL-TEN-CY, } thing.

TRANS-IT, n. A passing, as of goods, through a country, or of a planet over the disc of the sun, or a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

TRANS-ITION (trān-sīzh'un), n. Passing from one place or state to another; change; in rhetoric, passing from one subject to another.

TRANS-ITION-AL (-sīzh'un), a. Containing or denoting transition.

TRANS-ITIVE, a. Passing over; indicating a passing; in grammar, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object; active.

TRANS-ITIVE-LY, ad. In a transitive manner.

TRANS-TO-RI-AL, ad. With short continuance.

TRANS-TO-RI-ES, n. A passing with short continuance; speedy evanescence.

TRANS-TO-RI, a. Passing without stay; fleeting, which see.

TRANS-LAT'A-BLE, a. Capable of being translated into another language.

TRANS-LATE, v. t. To remove from one place to another; to render into another language.

TRANS-LATION, n. A removal from one place to another; the act of turning into another language.

TRANS-LATIVE, a. Taken from others.

TRANS-LATOR, n. One who translates.

TRANS-LO-CA-TION, n. Exchange of place; substitution.

TRANS-LUCEN-CY (28), n. The property of transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be seen; semi-transparent.

TRANS-LUCENT, a. Transmitting light imperfectly.—SYN. Transparent.—A thing is translucent when it merely admits the passage of light without enabling us to distinguish objects through it; it is transparent when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it. Glass, water, &c., are transparent; ground glass, horn, &c., are translucent.

TRANS-LUCID, a. Transparent; diaphanous.

TRANS-MA-INE' (-ma-reen'), a. Being beyond the sea.

TRANS-MI-GRANT, a. Passing to another place; migrating.

TRANS-MI-GRATE, v. t. To pass from one country or body to another.

TRANS-MI-GRATION, n. Passing from one country to another; the passage of the soul into another body.

TRANS-MI-GRATOR, n. One who transmigrates.

TRANS-MIS-SI-BLE, a. That may be transmitted through a transparent body, or passed from one to another.

TRANS-MISSION (-mīsh'un), n. Act of sending from one place to another; a sending through.

TRANS-MISSIVE, a. Transmitted from one to another; sent.

TRANS-MIT, v. t. To send from one to another; to suffer to pass through.

TRANS-MITTAL, n. Transmission from one to another.

TRANS-MITTER, n. One who transmits.

TRANS-MITTI-BLE, a. That may be transmitted.

TRANS-MUTA-BLE, a. Capable of change into another substance.

TRANS-MUTA-BIL-I-TY, n. Susceptibility of change.

TRANS-MUTA-BLY, ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MU-TATION, n. Change into another substance or form.

TRANS-MOTE, v. t. To change into another substance or nature.

TRANS-MOTER, n. One that transmutes.

TRANS-OM (-trān'sum), n. A beam across the stern of a ship; a lintel over a door.

TRANS-PAR-EN-CY (4), n. The quality of suffering light so to pass that objects can be distinctly seen through; perviousness to light; a picture painted with semi-transparent colours to be exhibited with the light behind.

TRANS-PAR-ENT, a. Transmitting rays of light; clear; pellucid; pervious to light; translucent, which see.

TRANS-PAR-ENT-LY, ad. Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRANS-PAR-ENT-NESS, n. The quality of being transparent.

TRANS-PIC-UOUS, a. Pervious to the sight.

TRANS-PIERCE, v. t. To pierce through.

TRANS-PI-RATION, n. A passing through pores.

TRANS-PIRE, v. t. or v. i. To pass or send through pores; to become known.

TRANS-PLANT, v. t. To plant in another place.

TRANS-PLAN-TATION, n. Act of removing and planting in another place; removal.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—*CLIN, FIA, LIST, FALL, WHIT; TRIN, TRIN; MARINE, MAR; MÖVE,*

TRANS-PLANTER, n. One who transplants.
TRANS-SPLENDENT, a. Very resplendent.
TRANSPORT, n. A carrying or conveyance; a ship for transportation; a convict banished; a state of rapture.
TRANSPORT, v. t. To convey or carry; to ravish with pleasure; to banish.
TRANS-PORTABLE, a. That may be transported.
TRANS-PORTATION, n. Act of conveying; banishment.
TRANS-PORTED-LY, ad. In a state of rapture.
TRANSPORTER, n. One who transports.
TRANS-POWAL (p'wəl), n. A changing of place.
TRANS-POWE, v. t. To change place, and put one thing in the place of the other.
TRANS-POSITION (trish'un), n. Change of places; the state of being reciprocally changed in place.
TRANS-POSITION-AL (trish'un-), a. Pertaining to transposition.
TRANS-SUBSTANTIATE, v. t. To change to another substance.
TRANS-SUBSTANTIATION (shah'shun), n. Change of substance; the Roman Catholic assumption of a change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the body and blood, soul and divinity of Christ.
TRANS-SUDATION, n. A passing out in sweat.
TRANS-SUDATORY, a. Passing out by transudation.
TRANS-SUDE, v. i. To pass out, as perspiration, through the pores.
TRANS-VERSAL, a. Running across or over.
TRANS-VERSE, a. Lying in a cross direction; v. t. to overturn.
TRANSVERSE, n. The longer axis of an ellipse.
TRANSVERSELY, ad. In a cross direction.
TRAP, n. An engine that shuts suddenly to catch beasts; an ambush; tabular greenstone.
TRAP, v. t. or v. i. To catch in a trap; to ensnare.
TRAP-PAN, v. t. To ensnare; to take by stratagem.
TRAP-PAN, n. A snare or stratagem.
TRAP-PANNER, n. One that ensnares.
TRAP-DOOR (dōre), n. A door in a floor or roof.
TRAPES, n. A slattern; a slutish woman.
TRAPEZ-UM, n.; pl. TRAPÉZIA or TRA-PÉZI-UMS. A figure under four unequal right lines, of which both the opposite pairs are not parallel.
TRAPPER, n. One who sets traps to catch beasts and other wild animals.
TRAPPINGS, n. pl. Ornaments; horse furniture.
TRAPS, n. pl. Goods; furniture.
TRASH, n. Waste matter; bad or unripe fruit.
TRASH, v. t. or v. i. To lop or crop; to strip of leaves; to follow with violence and trampling.
TRASHY, a. Of no value; waste; worthless.
TRAU-MATIC, n. A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.
TRAU-MATIC, a. Pertaining to wounds.
TRAVAIL, v. t. To labour with pain; to toil; to be in child-birth.
TRAVAIL, n. Labour with pain; child-birth.
TRAVE, n. A wooden frame to confine an unruly horse when being shod; a beam.
TRAVEL, v. t. To make a journey or voyage; v. t. to pass; to journey over.
TRAVEL, n. A passing on foot; journey; a voyage. *Travels, in the plural, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.*
TRAVEL-ER, n. One who travels or is passing; one who visits foreign countries; iron ring incircling the back-stays.
TRAVEL-ER'S JOY, n. A species of clematis; a climbing plant with white flowers.
TRAVEL-LING, a. Pertaining to or connected with travel, as a travelling companion, expenses, &c.
TRAVER-SABLE, a. That may be traversed or denied.
TRAVERSE, n. Any thing lying across; a de-

TRAVERSE, a. Lying across; ad. crosswise.
TRAVERSE, v. t. To lay in a cross direction; to cross, thwart, or obstruct; to wander over; to survey.
TRAVERSE, v. i. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction; to turn round, as on a pivot.
TRAVERSER, n. One who opposes a plan.
TRAVERTIN, n. A concretionary stone, deposited from calcareous water.
TRAVESTY, n. A parody or burlesque translation; a. disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous; burlesqued.
TRAVESTY, v. t. To translate so as to turn to ridicule.
TRAWL, v. t. To fish by trailing a net behind a TRAY (trā), n. A small trough of wood.
TREACHER-IOUS (trich'er-us), a. Violating alliance or faith pledged.
TREACHER-IOUS-LY, ad. Perfidiously; by violating alliance or faith pledged.
TREACHER-IOUS-NESS, n. Breach of faith.
TREACHERY (trich'er-y), n. Violation of alliance or faith; perfidy.
TREA-CLE (trē'kl), n. A viscid, uncrystallizable syrup of sugar; molasses.
TREAD (trēd), v. t. [*pr. Trāo; pp. Trāon, Trāon-dn.*] To set the foot; to walk or go.
TREAD, n. A stepping, or manner of stepping.
TREADER, n. One who treads.
TREADLE, n. The part of a loom.
TRED'DLE, } (trēd'dl), } or other machine which is moved by the foot.
TREAD-MILL (trēd'-), n. A mill moved by persons treading on a wheel; a punishment.
TREA-SON (trē'sn), n. The highest crime against a state; violation of allegiance.
TREA-SON-A-BLE, a. Partaking of treason.
TREA-SON-A-BLE-NESS (trē'sn-), n. The quality of being treasonable.
TREASURE (trēsh'ur), n. Wealth accumulated; a great quantity; abundance.
TREASURE (trēsh'ur), v. t. To lay up; to provide a supply; to collect up for future use.
TREASURE-ER (trēsh'ur-er), n. An officer who has charge of a treasury.
TREASURE-TROVE, n. Any money, &c., found in the earth, the owner of which is not known.
TREASURY (trēsh'ur-y), n. A place where public money is kept; a repository of abundance.
TREAT, v. t. To handle, manage, or use; to negotiate; to discourse on, as to treat a subject; to give food or drink, as to treat the company; to subject to the action of, as to treat diseases with certain medicines.
TREAT, v. i. To discourse of or on; to handle in writing; to negotiate, as with an ambassador; to give food or drink.
TREAT, n. An entertainment given; a feast.
TREATISE (trē'tis), n. A written discourse; a book; a tract.
TREATMENT, n. Manner of using; good or bad behaviour toward; usage; management.
TREATY, n. An agreement, league, or compact between nations or sovereigns.—*Syn.* Negotiation; compact; contract.
TREATY-MAKING, a. Authorized to make or form treaties. The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government.
TREBLE, n. Three-fold; triple; acute.
TREBLE (trēbl or trībl), n. A part in music whose sounds are highest or most acute.
TREBLE, v. t. or v. i. To make or become three-fold, or thrice as much.
TREBLE-NESS, n. State of being threefold.
TREBLY, ad. In a threefold number or quantity.
TREE, n. The largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a stem, roots, and branches.
TREE, v. t. To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree.
TREENAIL, n. A long wooden pin used in ship-building. [*Usually pronounced trū'nail.*]

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÖLE, BULL; VTCIOUS—CASK; CASK; SASK; ORASK; THIS.

TREFOIL, *n.* A species of grass with three leaves, used for pasture.

TREIL/LAGE (tré'laje), *n.* Rail-work to support plants.

TREL/LIS, *n.* A frame or screen of cross-bars for supporting plants, and for other uses.

TREMBLE, *v. t.* To shake involuntarily, as with fear or cold; to shiver; to shudder; to totter.

TREMBLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREMBLING-LY, *ad.* With shaking or shivering.

TRE-MENDOUS, *a.* Such as may excite fear or terror, or astonish by force and violence, as a tremendous storm.—*SYN.* Terrible; frightful; dreadful; awful.

TRE-MENDOUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to awaken terror or astonishment.

TRE-MENDOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TREMOR, *n.* An involuntary trembling or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TREM/CLOUS, *a.* Trembling, as affected with fear or timidity; shivering; shaking.

TREM/CLOUS-LY, *ad.* With shivering.

TREM/CLOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of shaking or quivering.

TRENCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or long furrow in the earth; to furrow; to cut; *v. i.* to encroach, with on or upon.

TRENCH, *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.

TRENCH/ANT, *a.* Cutting; sharp; dividing.

TRENCH/ER, *n.* One that digs a trench; a wooden plate.

TRENCH/ER-MAN, *n.* A great eater; a glutton.

TRENCH-PLOW, } *n.* A plough to cut a deep

TRENCH-LOUGH, } furrow; *v. t.* to plough with deep furrows.

TREND, *n.* Inclination or bend in a particular direction, as the trend of the coast.

TREND, *v. t.* To run; to have a particular direction; *v. i.* to tree wool from flth. [*Local.*]

TREN'DLE, *n.* Any thing round that is used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TRENTAL, *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a service of thirty masses for the dead, rehearsed on thirty successive days.

TRE-PAN, *n.* A circular saw, used in surgery to perforate the skull.

TRE-PAN, *v. t.* To cut or perforate with a trepan.

TRE-PAN, *n.* A snare; a trap.

TRE-PHINE or TRE-PHINE, *n.* An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan.

TRE-PHINE or TRE-PHINE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TREP-I-DATION, *n.* An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering from fear or terror; confused haste.—*SYN.* Tremor; agitation; fear; emotion.

TRESPASS, *v. t.* Literally, to pass beyond; hence, to cross the boundary of another's land unlawfully; to commit any offence against another; to intrude; to inconvenience.

TRESPASS, *n.* An unlawful act against the rights of another; any violation of a known rule or duty; sin.

TRESPA-SER, *n.* One who trespasses; a transgressor of the moral law; a sinner.

TRESS, *n.* A lock, curl, or ringlet of hair.

TRESSED (trést), *a.* Having tresses; curled.

TRESTLE (trés'al), *n.* A frame to support any thing.

TRET, *n.* An allowance in weight for waste.

TREVET, } *n.* A stool or other thing supported

TRIVET, } by three legs.

TREWS, *n. pl.* Highland trousers, worn by equestrians and aged men.

TREY (trá), *n.* The three at cards or dice.

TRI, in compounds, signifies THREE.

TRIABLE, *a.* That may be tried or legally examined.

TRIAD, *n.* The union of three; three united; in

music, the common chord, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth.

TRIAL, *n.* Any effort or exertion of strength to ascertain its effect; an examination or experiment; a temptation; legal examination; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test.—*SYN.* Attempt; endeavour; proof; essay. See TEST.

TRI'A-LOGUE, (-lóg), *n.* A discourse by three speakers.

TRIANG-LE (tri'áng-gl), *n.* A figure of three lines and three angles.

TRIANG-LED (-láng-gid), *a.* Having three angles.

TRI-ANG-GU-LAR, *a.* That has three angles.

TRI-ANG-GU-LATION, *n.* The use of a series of triangles in surveying.

TRI/ARCH-Y, *n.* Government by three persons.

TRIAS, *n.* The upper new red sandstone.

TRI/BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

TRI-BAS'IC, *a.* Having three bases.

TRIBE, *n.* A family, race, or series of generations; a division of people, animals, or vegetables.

TRIBLET, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings.

TRI-BOME-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of friction.

TRIBRACH (-brák), *n.* A poetic foot of three short syllables.

TRIS-U-LATION, *n.* Great affliction; the distresses of life.

TRI-HU'NAL, *n.* Properly, the seat of a judge; court of justice.

TRIBU-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIBUNE (trib'yúne), *n.* In ancient Rome, an officer chosen by the people to protect them from the oppressions of the nobles; a pulpit for a speaker.

TRIBUNE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a tribune.

TRIB-U-NI'AL (-y-niáb'al), *a.* Pertaining to or suiting a tribune.

TRIBU-TA-RY, *a.* Subject to pay tribute; contributing; paid in tribute.

TRIBU-TA-RY, *n.* One who pays tribute.

TRIB'UTE (trib'yúte), *n.* A tax imposed on a conquered country; something contributed.

TRICE, *n.* A short time; an instant; a moment; *v. t.* to haul up by a small rope.

TRI-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* Denoting thirty years.

TRI-COTO-MOUS, *a.* Divided into threes.

TRICK, *n.* An artifice for the purpose of deception; a habit, as a bad trick; a term in card-playing.—*SYN.* Stratagem; wile; cheat; imposture; deception; imposition.

TRICK, *v. t.* To impose upon; to cheat; to decoy or adorn; *v. i.* to live by fraud.

TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* The use of artifice; the art of dressing up. [*ing.*]

TRICK'ISH, *a.* Knavishly artful; given to cheat.

TRICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Deception; practice of cheating; the state of being deceitful.

TRICK'LE (trik'li), *v. t.* To flow or drop gently.

TRICK'STER, *n.* A deceiver; a cheat.

TRICK'SY, *a.* Full of tricks; prettily neat.

TRI-GLINT-UM, *n.* A couch to recline on at meals; a chamber furnished with such couches.

TRI-COL-OUR (-kúl-ur), *n.* The national French banner of blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution.

TRI-COR'PU-RAL, *a.* Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, *n.* A spear with three prongs; the sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

TRIDENTATE, *a.* Having three teeth.

TRI-EN'NI-AL, *a.* Lasting or continuing three years; happening every three years.

TRI-EN'NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in three years.

TRIER, *n.* One who tries or makes experiments.

TRIPAL-LOW (-fal-ló), *v. t.* To plough a third time before sowing.

l, s, &c., long.—l, s, &c., short.—CARE, FIE, LIST,

WELL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, MIND; MOVE,

- TRIFID**, *a.* Divided into three parts; three-cleft.
TRIFLE (trif'el), *n.* A thing of little value or consequence; a dish of sweetmeats and cake with syllabub.
TRIFLE, *v. t.* To act or talk with levity or folly; *v. i.* to make of no importance.
TRIFLER, *n.* One who trifles.
TRIFLING, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial.
TRIFLING-LY, *ad.* Without importance.
TRIFLOUROUS, *a.* Bearing three flowers.
TRIFOLIATE, *a.* Having three leaves.
TRIFORM, *a.* Having a triple form.
TRIP, *v. t.* To stop or fasten a wheel.
TRIGAMY, *n.* The having of three consorts at once, or being married three times.
TRIGGERS, *n.* The catch of a wheel; the part of fire-arms which, when pulled, causes the flint to strike the hammer, or the nipple in percussion guns, to strike fire and discharge the piece.
TRIGLYPH (trig'lyf), *n.* An ornament in the frieze of the Ionic column.
TRI-GLYPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to triglyphs.
TRI-GON, *n.* A triangle; a term used in astronomy; a kind of lyre.
TRIANGULAR, *a.* Triangular; having three sides.
TRIANGULAR CORNERS, *n.*
TRIGONOMETRIC-AL, *a.* According to trigonometry.
TRIANGONOMETRY, *n.* The science of determining the sides and angles of triangles.
TRI-GRAM, *n.* Three letters sounded as one.
TRI-HEXAL, *a.* Having three equal sides.
TRI-HEXAGON, *n.* A figure of three equal sides.
TRI-LOBED, *a.* Having three pairs of leaflets.
TRI-LATERAL, *a.* Having three sides.
TRI-LITERAL, *a.* Consisting of three letters; *n.* a word consisting of three letters.
TRILL, *n.* A quaver; a shaking of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.
TRILL, *v. t.* To utter with tremulousness or quavering of voice; to make a quavering sound on an instrument.
TRILLION, *n.* A million of millions of millions, or a number represented by a unit and 48 ciphers in Britain, and 12 in France; 1,000,000.
TRILOBATE, *a.* Having three lobes.
TRILOBITE, *n.* A three-lobed crustacean, characteristic of the Silurian system.
TRI-LOCULAR, *a.* Having three cells for seeds.
TRIM, *a.* Being firm or in good order; compact; tight; neat; snug.
TRIM, *v. t.* In a general sense, to make right; hence, to dress the body aright; to cut the hair; to lop off, as superfluous branches; to prepare for use, as to trim a lamp; to balance a boat or ship; to rebuke.
TRIM, *v. t.* To fluctuate between parties.
TRIM, *n.* The state of dress, &c.; the condition of a vessel as to balance, &c.
TRIMESTER, *n.* A period of three months.
TRIME-TER, *n.* A division of verse consisting of three measures.
TRIMETRIC-AL, *a.* Consisting of three poetic measures.
TRIMLY, *ad.* Nicely; sprucely; in good order.
TRIMMER, *n.* One who trims; a piece of timber in building; a time-server.
TRIMMING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a dress; trimmings; appendages in general.
TRIMNESS, *n.* The state of being close and in good order; snugness; neatness.
TRINAL, *a.* Threefold.
TRINE, *a.* Belonging to the number three; threefold; *n.* an aspect of planets one hundred and twenty degrees distant.
TRINGLE (tring'el), *n.* A little square ornament in building, as a lintel, register, &c.
TRIN-ITARI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Trinity; *n.* one who believes in the Trinity.
TRINITY, *n.* The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost), in one Godhead.
TRINKET, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel, or ring; a thing of little value.
TRI-NOMIAL, *n.* A root consisting of three parts.
TRIO or **TRIO**, *n.*; pl. **TRIOS**. Three united; a concert of three parts.
TRIOCK, *n.* In law, a person appointed by the **TRIER**, court to examine whether the challenge to a panel is just or not.
TRIP, *v. i.* To step lightly; to strike the foot against something, so as to stumble or fall; to err; to mistake.
TRIP, *v. t.* To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet, with up; to loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable.
TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch by which an antagonist is thrown; a false step; an error or mistake; a short journey.—**STR.** Stumble; failure; excursion.
TRIPARTITE, *a.* Divided into three parts.
TRI-PARTITION (tri'p'ar-tish'un), *n.* A division by three.
TRIPE, *n.* The entrails or stomach of an animal prepared for food.
TRIPE-DAL, *a.* Having three feet.
TRI-PERSON-AL, *a.* Consisting of three persons.
TRI-PER-SON-AL-ITY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.
TRI-PETALOUS, *a.* Having three petals.
TRI-PHAMMER, *n.* A large hammer used in forging.
TRIPHONG (trip' or trif'-), *n.* A coalition of three vowels in a syllable or in one compound sound.
TRIPH-THON-GAL (trip- or trif-thon'gal), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a triphong.
TRIPLE (trip'pl), *a.* Consisting of three united; threefold.
TRIPLE (trip'pl), *v. t.* To make threefold.
TRIPLET, *n.* Three verses in poetry that rhyme.
TRIPLI-CATE, *a.* Thrice as much; threefold.
TRIP-LI-CATION, *n.* Act of trebling or making threefold.
TRI-PLICITY, *n.* State of being threefold.
TRIPOD, *n.* A stool with three feet, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.
TRIPO-LI, *n.* An infusorial rock used in polishing, originally from Tripoli.
TRIPOD-PAPER, *n.* A list of the successful candidates for mathematical honours at Cambridge.
TRIPPER, *n.* One who walks nimbly or trips.
TRIPPING, *n.* The act of making a false step; the losing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope; *a.* quick; nimble.
TRIPPING-LY, *ad.* With light and hasty steps.
TRIPTOTE, *n.* A noun having only three cases.
TRIREME, *n.* A galley or vessel with three banks of oars on each side.
TRIS-AGION (g hard), *n.* A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times.
TRI-SECT, *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.
TRI-SECTION (sek'shun), *n.* A division into three parts.
TRISYLLABIC, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
TRISYLLABIC-AL, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
TRISYLLABLE, *n.* A word of three syllables.
TRITE, *a.* Worn or rubbed out; used until all its novelty and interest are lost; stale.
TRITE-LY, *ad.* In a trite manner.
TRITENESS, *n.* Commouness; a state of being worn out.
TRITHEISM, *n.* The doctrine of three Gods.
TRITHEIST, *n.* One who believes that there are three different Beings in the Godhead.
TRI-THE-ISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
TRITON, *n.* A fabled marine demi-god; a genus of naked molluscs.
TRITONE, *n.* An interval of three tones in music.
TRITURABLE, *a.* That may be triturated.
TRITURATE, *v. t.* To rub or grind to a fine powder.
TRITURATION, *n.* Act of grinding to powder.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÜLN, BULL; VT'CIOW:—CAS A; CAS J; CAS E; ON AS SM; THIS.

TRIUMPH, *n.* A pompous ceremony for success; victory; conquest; joy for success.

TRIUMPH, *v. t.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPH'AL, *a.* Used in celebrating victory; *n.* a token of victory.

TRIUMPHANT, *a.* Celebrating victory; victorious.

TRIUMPHANTLY, *ad.* With triumph.

TRIUMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIR, *n.*; *pl.* **TRI-UM-VI-RI** or **TRI-UM-VIRI**. One of three men united in the same office.

TRI-UM-VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a triumvirate.

TRI-UM-VI-RATE, *n.* Government by three men.

TRIO (*tri'ône*), *a.* Three in one; an epithet applied to God to express the unity of the Godhead in the trinity of persons.

TRI-CEN-ITY (*-yô-ne-ty*), *n.* The union of three in one.

TRIVET. See **TRIVET**.

TRIVIAL, *a.* Of little importance; trifling; small; inconsiderable; vulgar.

TRIVIAL-LY, *ad.* In a light and trifling manner.

TRIVIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of lightness; smallness.

TRIVIUM, *n.* [*L.*] A place where three ways meet; the three arts of grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

TROAT, *v. t.* To cry, as a buck.

TROCAR, *n.* A surgical instrument used in tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TROCHÆIC, *a.* In poetry, consisting of **TROCHÆIC-AL**; trochees.

TROCHE, *n.* A medicine formed of a cake, made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage.

TROCHEE (*trô'kê*), *n.*; *pl.* **TROCHÆES**. A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TROCHILICS (*-kî'iks*), *n.* The science of rotary motion.

TROCHINGS (*trô'kingz*), *n. pl.* Small curved branches of a deer's horns.

TROCHLEA (*trô'k'le*), *n.* A pulley-like cartilage.

TROCHLEA-RY (*trô'k'le*), *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea.

TROGLO-DYTE, *n.* One who inhabits a cave.

TROJAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Troy; a veteran.

TROLL, *v. t.* To roll; to run about; to fish by drawing the hook through the water.

TROLL, *v. t.* To move in a circular direction; to drive about; to sing a catch.

TROLLOP, *n.* A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a stroller.

TROMBONE, *n.* [*It.*] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, composed of sliding tubes.

TROMP, *n.* A blowing machine, used in furnaces.

TROOP, *n.* A body of soldiers; a multitude.

TROOP, *v. t.* To collect in numbers; to march in a line or body.

TROOPER, *n.* A horse-soldier; one of the cavalry.

TROPE, *n.* A figure of speech, as when a word is used in a signification different from its proper one, as a *fox*, for a cunning man.

TROPHIED (*trô'fîd*), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, *n.* Among the ancients, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; any memorial of victory.

TROPIC, *n.* The line that bounds the sun's declination north or south from the equator.

TROPICAL, *a.* Being within or relating to the tropics; incident to the tropics; figurative.

TROPICAL-LY, *ad.* In a figurative manner.

TROPIC-LOGICAL, *a.* Varied by tropes.

TROPOLOGY, *n.* A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.

TROT, *v. t.* To move in a trot; to walk fast.

TROT, *n.* The quick pace of a horse.

TROT, *n.* Truth; faith; fidelity. [*Obs.*]

TROT-ER, *n.* A trotting horse; a sheep's foot.

TROUBA-DOUR (*trô'ba-door*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Formerly, a poet of Provence, in France.

TROUBLE (*trû'b'l*), *v. t.* Literally, to put in confused motion, as by whirling about; hence, to give disturbance or distress; to agitate; to occasion labour or inconvenience.—*STR.* To disturb; distress; grieve; afflict; molest; vex.

TROUBLE (*trû'b'l*), *n.* A state of disturbance; affliction.

TROUBLER (*trû'b'ler*), *n.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests.

TROUBLE-SOME (*trû'b'l-sum*), *a.* Producing vexation; teasing; molesting; giving inconvenience.—*STR.* Uneasy; harassing; perplexing; annoying; wearisome; importunate.

TROUBLE-SOME-LY (*trû'b'l-sum-ly*), *ad.* So as to give trouble.

TROUBLE-SOME-NESS (*trû'b'l-sum-ness*), *n.* The quality of troubling or molesting; vexatiousness; unreasonable intrusion.

TROUBLOUS (*trû'b'lus*), *a.* Full of disorder; afflictive; tumultuous.

TROUGH (*trô'f*), *n.* A long hollow vessel.

TROUNCE, *v. t.* To beat severely; to punish; to harass.

TROUSE, *n.* A garment worn by children.

TROUSERS. See **TROUSERS**.

TROUS-SEAU (*trôo-sô'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The lighter equipments of a lady about to be married.

TROUT, *n.* A delicate fish having coloured spots on its body.

TROVER, *n.* An action for goods found; the gaining possession of goods.

TROW, *v. t.* To suppose or think.

TROWEL, *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.

TROWERS (*trou'sers*), *n. pl.* The outer garment worn by men, extending from the waist to the feet, and covering each limb separately.

TROY-WEIGHT (*-wâ'te*), *n.* Twelve ounces to the pound, used by jewellers.

TRUANT (*tri*), *a.* Idle; wandering from business.

TRUANT, *n.* An idle boy; an idiot.

TRUCE, *n.* Suspension of arms; temporary peace.

TRUCE-BREAKER (*-brâ'ker*), *n.* One who violates a covenant.

TRUCIDATION, *n.* The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To put off or exchange commodities; to barter.

TRUCK, *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a wheel; a low carriage for carrying heavy goods.

TRUCK-SYSTEM, *n.* The practice of paying wages in goods, instead of money.

TRUCKAGE, *n.* Conveyance in a truck; price thereof; barter.

TRUCKER, *n.* One that exchanges goods.

TRUCKLE (*trû'kl*), *n.* A small wheel or caster.

TRUCKLE (*trû'kl*), *v. t.* To yield or bend obsequiously; to submit with servility.

TRUCKLE-BED, *n.* A bed that runs under another bed; other.

TRUCKLING, *n.* Mean submission or complaisance.

TRUCULENCE (*tri*), *n.* Savage ferocity; ferocity of countenance.

TRUCULENT, *a.* Of fierce aspect or manners; savage; ferocious.

TRUDGE, *v. t.* To travel on foot; to travel or march with labour.

TRUE (*tri*), *a.* Conformable to fact; faithful; free from falsehood; honest; exact; conformable to a rule or pattern.

TRUE-BLUE (*trû'blâ*), *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity.

TRUEBORN, *a.* Of genuine or right breed.

TRUE-HEART-ED (*trû'hart-ed*), *a.* Being of a true or faithful heart; honest; sincere.

TRUE-LOVE-KNOT (*-lôv'not*), *n.* A knot composed of lines united in many involutions, an emblem of interwoven affections.

TRUENESS, *n.* The certainty or exactness of any thing.

- 1. 2. &c., long.—1. 2. &c., short.—**CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, THERE; MARINE, MERE; MOVE.
- TRUCE-PEN-NY, n.** A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
- TRUFFLE (trûf), n.** A kind of mushroom growing underground, much esteemed in cookery.
- TRUTH, n.** An undoubted but unimportant truth.
- TROLL, n.** A low, vagrant, lewd woman.
- TRUL-LI-ZATION, n.** The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.
- TRU'Y (31), ad.** In fact or reality; certainly; exactly.
- TRUMP, n.** A wind instrument of music; a winning card; hence, something excellent.
- TRUMP, v. t. or v. i.** To take with a trump; to blow.
- TRUMPER-Y, n.** Trifling, empty talk; useless matter.
- TRUMPET, n.** A wind instrument of music; an instrument for conveying or receiving sounds with increased force, as a speaking-trumpet, an ear-trumpet.
- TRUMPET, v. t.** To sound a trumpet; to proclaim abroad.
- TRUMPETER, n.** One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.
- TRUNC'AL, a.** Pertaining to the trunk.
- TRUNC'ATE, } a. Cut short off; maimed.**
TRUNC'ATED, }
- TRUNC'ATION, n.** The act of cutting off.
- TRUNCHEON (trûn'chun), n.** A staff of command; a club; a lopped stem.
- TRUNCHEON, v. t.** To beat with a truncheon.
- TRUN'DLE, v. i.** To roll on little wheels; v. t. to roll, as a thing on little wheels.
- TRUNDLE, n.** A round body or little wheel.
- TRUNDLE-BED, n.** A bed on trundles.
- TRUNK, n.** The stem of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the proboscis of an elephant; a long tube; a box covered with skin or leather, used to contain clothing, &c.
- TRUNK-HOSE, n.** Large breeches formerly worn.
- TRUNK'NEL, n.** A tree-nail; a long wooden pin.
- TRUNNION (trûn'yun), n.** A knob on each side of a cannon which supports it on its carriage.
- TRU'SION (31) (trû'shun), n.** Act of thrusting or pushing.
- TROSS, n.** In general, a bundle, as a tross of hay; in surgery, an instrument used in cases of rupture; in navigation, a rope to pull a lower yard close to its mast, and retain it firmly in that position.
- TRUSS, v. t.** To pack or bind close; to skewer.
- TRUST, n.** Reliance on the integrity, justice, &c., of another.—Syn. Confidence; faith; credit; charge; care.
- TRUST, v. t.** To confide in; to believe; to commit to the care of; to give credit to; to rely on.
- TRUST, v. i.** To be confident of something, present or future; to be credulous.
- TRUST-EE, n.** A person to whom any business is committed; a person to whom is confided the management of an institution.
- TRUSTFUL, a.** That can be trusted; faithful.
- TRUSTI-LY, ad.** With fidelity; honestly.
- TRUSTI-NESS, n.** The quality of fidelity; honesty; integrity.
- TRUSTLESS, a.** Not worthy of trust.
- TRUSTY, a.** Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; that will not fail.
- TRUTH (31), n.** Conformity to fact; veracity; certainty. Plural truths, not truths; see § 76.
- TRUTHFUL, a.** Full of truth.
- TRUTHFUL-LY, ad.** In a truthful manner.
- TRUTHFUL-NESS, n.** The state of being true.
- TRUTHLESS, a.** Destitute of truth; faithless.
- TRY, v. t.** To make experiment; to have knowledge by proof; to examine judicially; to refine, as silver; to use; to strain, as the eyes; v. i. to exert strength.—Syn. To attempt.—To try is the generic, to attempt is the specific term. We may be indifferent as to the result of a trial, but we never attempt any thing without a desire to succeed.
- TRY'SAIL, n.** A fore-and-aft sail on a small mast abaft the lower mast.
- TRYST, n.** An appointed meeting; a place for such meeting; rendezvous; market; v. i. to agree to meet.
- TUB, n.** A wooden vessel for washing, &c.
- TUBE (28), n.** A pipe; a long, hollow vessel.
- TUBE'N, n.** A thickened part of a subterranean stem, having buds, as the potato.
- TUBER-CLE (tû'ber-kl), n.** A small swelling or tumour.
- TUBER'CU-LAR, a.** Full of knobs or pimples.
- TUBEROSE or TUBER-OSE, n.** A plant with a tuberous root and a lilaceous flower.
- TUBEROUS, a.** Full of knobs or pimples.
- TUBI-PORE, n.** A genus of coral zoophytes; organ-pipe coral.
- TUBULAR, a.** Consisting of a pipe; fistular.
- TUBULAR-BRIDGE, n.** A bridge formed of a great tube, composed of iron plates, through which the roadway passes.
- TUBULAR-TED, } a. Made in the form of a small**
TUBULOUS, } tube.
- TUBULE, n.** A small tube.
- TUBULIFORM, a.** Having the form of a tube.
- TUCK, n.** A long, narrow sword; a fold in dress.
- TUCK, v. t.** To thrust under, or press in or together; to fold under; to enclose by pushing close around.
- TUCKER, n.** An article of female clothing, worn on the breast.
- TUCKET, n.** A flourish in music; a prelude.
- TUESDAY (tûs'da), n.** The third day of the week.
- TUFF, n.** A porous stony substance composed of cemented scoria; any vesicular compound.
- TUFF-POON, See TYRHOON.**
- TUFT, n.** A cluster of trees, grass, hair, &c.
- TUFT, v. t.** To plant and adorn with tufts.
- TUFT-HUNTER, n.** A hanger-on to persons of quality; a parasite.
- TUFTY, a.** Growing in tufts or clusters.
- TUG, v. t.** To pull or draw with labour; to pull or draw with great effort.
- TUG, n.** A pulling with force; a sort of carriage; a part of a harness; a steam-vessel to tow ships.
- TUGGER, n.** One who tugs or pulls with great effort.
- TUITION (tu-ish'un), n.** Guardianship of a young person; instruction; price of teaching.
- TUITION-ARY (ish'un-a-ry), a.** Relating to tuition.
- TULIP, n.** A plant and beautiful flower.
- TULLE, n.** A thin silk lace; blonde.
- TUMBLE, v. i.** To roll about by turning one way and the other; to fall suddenly and violently; to play mountebank tricks by movements of the body.
- TUMBLE, v. t.** To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination; to disturb.
- TUMBLE, n.** A fall; a fall with rolling.
- TUMBLER, n.** One who tumbles; a drinking-glass, a variety of the domestic pigeon; a dog.
- TUMBREL, n.** A ducking-stool; a cart; a military waggon.
- TUMBRIL, n.** A kind of basket or cage of osiers.
- TUMEFAC-TION, n.** The act or process of swelling.
- TUMEFY, v. t. or v. i.** To swell; to puff up.
- TUMES-CENCE, n.** A swelling.
- TUMID, a.** Being swelled or untended; pomposus.—Syn. Puffy; turgid; bombastic.
- TUMID-NESS, n.** A state of being swelled.
- TUMOUR, n.** A swelling or morbid enlargement of any part of the body; affected pomp.
- TUMOROUS, a.** Swelling; protuberant.
- TUMP, n.** A little hillock.
- TUMP, v. t.** To form a mass of earth round a plant.
- TUMULAR, a.** Consisting of a heap.
- TUMULOUS, a.** Full of hillocks; consisting of a heap; formed in a heap or hillock.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; V'ICIOUS.—C AS K; S AS J; S AS Z; ON AS SH; THIS.

TUMULT, *n.* The commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied by much noise of voices; high excitement.—*Syn.* Uproar; disturbance; disorder; confusion; hubbub.

TUMULTU-AR-ILY, *ad.* With tumult.

TUMULTU-ARY, *a.* Confused; disorderly; noisy.

TUMULTU-OUS (*tu-mult'yn-us*), *a.* Conducted with tumult; greatly agitated.—*Syn.* Disorderly; irregular; turbulent; noisy; lawless.

TUMULTU-OUS-LY, *ad.* With tumult; in a disorderly manner.

TUMULTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of disorder; commotion.

TUMU-LUS, *n.*; *pl.* TUMU-LI. [*L.*] An artificial hillock or mound of earth; a barrow.

TUN, *n.* A large cask; a measure of liquids. For other senses, *see* Ton.

TUN, *v. t.* To put in a cask.

TUN-ABLE, *a.* That may be put in tune; musical.

TUN-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of harmony; melodiousness.

TUN-ABLY, *ad.* In a harmonious manner; melodiously.

TUNE (2*s*), *n.* A series of musical notes; harmony; the state of giving the proper sounds, as when we say an instrument is in tune; proper state for use or application.

TUNE, *v. t.* To put in a state for music; to sing; *v. i.* to form one sound to another.

TUNE-FUL, *a.* Being harmonious; melodious.

TUNELESS, *a.* Destitute of harmony.

TUNER, *n.* One who tunes instruments.

TUNIC, *n.* A long garment; a waistcoat; a membrane; a covering.

TUNICLE, *n.* A natural cover; a case; thin skin.

TUNING, *n.* The act of tuning.

TUN-AGE. *See* TON-AGE.

TUNNEL, *n.* A vessel with a broad mouth for conveying liquors into other vessels; a passage or subterranean arch through a hill.

TUNNEL, *v. t.* To form like a tunnel.

TUP, *n.* A ram.

TURBAN, *n.* A head-dress worn in the East; a lady's head-dress.

TURB-ARY, *n.* A right of digging turf on another's land; a place where turf is dug.

TURBID, *a.* Properly, having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; muddy; thick.

TURBID-NESS, *n.* The state of being muddy or thick.

TURBID-ITY, *n.* } *a.* Spiral; wreathed conically } from the base to an apex.

TURBIDITY, *n.* } *a.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TURBOT, *n.* A flat fish, eaten as delicate food.

TURBULEN-CE, *n.* A disturbed state of things.—*Syn.* Disorder; tumult; agitation; unruliness.

TURBU-LENT, *a.* Being in a violent commotion; producing commotion.—*Syn.* Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; riotous.

TURBU-LENT-LY, *ad.* In a disorderly manner; tumultuously.

TUR-REEN, *n.* A vessel for holding soup.

TURF, *n.* The upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; peat.

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or green sod.

TURFINESS, *n.* A state of abounding with turf.

TURFY, *a.* Full of turf; like turf.

TURGENT, *a.* Rising into a puff state; swelled.

TUR-GES-CENCE, *n.* } *a.* State of being swelled; } inflation; bombast.

TUR-GES-CEN-CY, *n.* } *a.* State of being swelled; } inflation; bombast.

TURGID, *a.* Distended beyond its natural state; swelling in style or language.—*Syn.* Eloquent; tumid; pompous; bombastic.

TURGID-ITY, *n.* } *a.* Swelled state of a thing; } pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

TURKEY, *n.*; *pl.* TURKYS. A large fowl, a native of America, which furnishes delicious food.

TURKEY, *a.* Of or from Turkey; *n.* the dominions of the Grand Seigneur.

TURKISH, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey.

TUR-KOIS (tur-kois or tur-kees), *n.* A beautiful mineral of a bluish-green colour, used in jewelry.

TUR-MER-IC, *n.* Indian saffron, used as a medicine and for dyeing.

TUR-MOIL, *n.* Great stir; trouble; disturbance.

TUR-MOIL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To harass with commotion; to be disquieted.

TURN, *v. t.* To change or shift sides; to change the state of a balance; to form; to transform; to agitate in the mind; to cause to turn round; to alter.

TURN, *v. t.* To move round; to have a circular motion; to change sides; to become acid; to repent.

TURN, *n.* Act of moving round; change; purpose.

TURN-COAT, *n.* One who changes sides.

TURN-EE, *n.* One who turns or uses a lathe.

TURN-ER-Y, *n.* The act or art of forming by a lathe.

TURNING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; deviation from the proper course; curdling.

TURNIP, *n.* A bulbous root much used for food.

TURN-KEY (kee), *n.* One who has the care of the keys of a prison.

TURN-OUT, *n.* The place in a railway where carriages turn off from one track to another; an equipping.

TURN-PIKE, *n.* Strictly, a revolving frame on the top of a post admitting the passage of persons, but preventing that of beasts; hence, a toll-gate or gate set across a road; a road on which are turnpikes.

TURN-PIKE, *v. t.* To form or erect a turnpike.

TURNP-KE-ROAD (-rôde), *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law.

TURNP-IT, *n.* One who turns a spit.

TURNP-STYLE, *n.* A turnpike in a foot-path.

TURPEN-TINE, *n.* A transparent resinous substance flowing from pine, fir, and other trees.

TURPI-TUDE, *n.* Inherent baseness or villainess of principle in the human heart; depravity.

TURREL, *n.* A cooper's tool.

TURRET, *n.* A small tower on a building.

TURRET-TED, *a.* Furnished with a turret.

TURTLE, *n.* A dove or pigeon; the edible marine tortoise.

TURTLE-DOVE, *n.* A dove or pigeon.

TURCAN, *n.* Noting an order of architecture; *n.* an order of columns.

TOSH. An exclamation indicating rebuke or contempt.

TUSK, *n.* A long, pointed tooth of a beast.

TUSKED (tuskt), *a.* Having tusks; furnished with tusks.

TUSSE-LAGE, *n.* The herb coltsfoot, beneficial in coughs.

TUSSE-LAGE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. *See* Tussle.

TUT. An exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

TUTE-LAGE, *n.* Guardianship of a person or thing; care; protection.

TUTE-LAR, *a.* Guarding; having the charge of protecting a person or thing.

TUTOR, *n.* One who instructs; a preceptor.

TUTOR, *v. t.* To have the charge of a child; to instruct; to discipline.

TUTOR-AGE, *n.* In the civil law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate.

TUTOR-ESS, *n.* A female instructor; a governess.

TU-TOR-IAL, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

TUTTI (toot'te), *n.* [*It.*] In music, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TWADDLE (twadd'l), *n.* Weak and silly talk; *v. i.* to use weak, foolish talk.

TWAIN, *a.* or *n.* Two.

TWANG, *v. i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, FIVE; HARBOR, MARK; MARRY.

TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.
TWANG, *n.* A quick, sharp sound.
TWATTLE (twat'tl), *v. t.* To talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter.
TWAY-BLADE, *n.* A plant.
TWEAK, *v. t.* To twitch; to pinch and pull with
TWEAK, *n.* A sudden jerk; *n.* pinch; perplexity; a pinching condition.
TWEEDLE, *v. t.* To handle lightly.
TWEEDS, *n. pl.* Cotton or woollen goods of a light fabric.
TWEEL. See **TWILL**.
TWEETZERS, *n. pl.* Nippers to pull out hairs.
TWELFTH, *a.* The ordinal of twelve.
TWELFTH-DAY, *n.* Epiphany, or twelfth day after Christmas.
TWELVE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and ten.
TWELVE-MONTH (—month), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
TWELVE-PENCE, *n.* A shilling. [ling.]
TWELVE-PENNY, *a.* Sold or valued at a shilling.
TWELVE-SOME, *a.* Twelve times twenty.
TWENTIEH, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.
TWENTY, *a.* Noting the sum of twice ten; verbally, an indefinite number.
TWENTY-FOLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.
TWIBBL, *n.* A kind of mottock and a halberd.
TWICE, *ad.* Two times; doubly.
TWIFAL-LOW (—fal-lo), *v. t.* To plough a second time.
TWIG, *n.* A small shoot of a tree or plant.
TWIGGEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.
TWIGGY, *a.* Abounding with twigs.
TWILIGHT (—lite), *n.* The faint light after sunset and before sunrise; uncertain view.
TWILIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded; seen or done by twilight.
TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in such a manner as to make diagonal ridges in the cloth; formerly written *quill*.
TWILLS, *n. pl.* Twilled cloth.
TWIN, *n.* One of two born together; a sign of the zodiac.
TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; very much resembling.
TWIN-BORN, *a.* Born at the same birth.
TWINE, *v. t.* To twist together; to unite closely; to embrace.
TWINE, *v. t.* To unite closely; to wind or bend.
TWINE, *n.* Strong thread; a twist; close embrace.
TWINGE, *v. t.* To affect with sharp, sudden pain; to pinch.
TWINGE, *v. t.* To feel keen, darting pains.
TWINGE, *n.* A sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.
TWINKLE (twinkl), *v. t.* To flash at intervals; to open and shut the eyes rapidly.
TWINKLE (twinkl), *n.* A shining with intermitted light; a motion of the eye; an instant; a moment; the time of a wink.
TWINLING, *n.* A twin lamb.
TWINNED, *a.* Produced at one birth.
TWIRL, *v. t.* To move or whirl round.
TWIRL, *v. t.* To revolve with velocity.
TWIRL, *n.* A quick turn or circular motion.
TWIST, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to contort; to wreath; to form.
TWIST, *v. t.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other.
TWIST, *n.* A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, made by winding strands round each other; a contortion; manner of twisting.
TWISTER, *n.* One who twists; the instrument of twisting.
TWIT, *v. t.* Literally, to throw in one's face; to reproach or upbraid.
TWITCH, *v. t.* To pull suddenly; to snatch.
TWITCH, *n.* A sudden pull; a twinge.
TWITTER, *v. t.* To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted notes, as a swallow; to

have a short, spasmodic contraction of the muscles.
TWITTER, *n.* A small, intermitted noise; a spasmodic contraction of the muscles.
TWIXT, *prep.* Betwixt or between.
TWO (too), *a.* One and one.
TWO-EDGED (too'-id), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.
TWOFOLD, *a.* Two of the kind; double; *ad.* in a double degree.
TWO-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; hence, strong; stout.
TWOPENCE (too'pence or tay'pence), *n.* A small coin, two pennies in value. [Not now in use.]
TY'COON, *n.* A Japanese ruler.
TTE (ti), *n.* } See **TIE**.
TTE (ti), *v. t.* }
TYKE, *n.* A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.
TYMBAL, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.
TYMPAN, *n.* A printer's frame for the sheets to be printed.
TYMPANUM, *n.* The drum of the ear.
TYMPANY, *n.* A flatulent distension of the belly.
TYPE, *n.* The mark or representation of something; a characteristic; a printing letter.
TYPE-METAL (—mēt-tl), *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used in making types.
TYPHOID, *a.* Resembling typhus fever; *n.* a fever resembling typhus.
TY-PHOON, *n.* The name given to a violent hurricane in the Chinese seas.
TYPHUS, *n.* A fever characterized by great debility.
TYPIC, } *a.* Representing something by a
TYPIC-AL, } symbol, form, &c.; emblematical;
figurative.
TYPIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a figurative manner.
TYPIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.
TYPI-FT, *v. t.* To represent by an image or emblem.
TY-POG-RAPHER, *n.* A printer.
TY-PO-GRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to types or
TY-PO-GRAPHIC-AL, } to printing.
TY-PO-GRAPHIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of types; after the manner of printers; emblematically; *figuratively*.
TY-POG-RAPHY, *n.* The art of printing.
TYRAN-NESS, *a.* A female tyrant.
TY-RANNIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or noting a
TY-RANNIC-AL, } tyrant; unjustly severe in government; arbitrary; cruel; despotic.
TY-RANNIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tyrannical manner.
TY-RANNIC-IDE, *n.* The killing or killing of a tyrant.
TYRAN-NIZE, *v. t.* To exercise despotic or cruel power; to rule with oppression.
TYRAN-NOUS, *a.* Unjustly severe; cruel; arbitrary; despotic.
TYRAN-NY, *n.* Arbitrary or cruel exercise of power; unresisted and despotic power.
TYRANT, *n.* A ruler who uses power to oppress his subjects; a cruel master; an oppressor.
TYRE, *v. t.* To prey upon.
TYR-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Tyre; being of a purple colour.
TYRO, *n.* Literally, one who tugs or pulls hard; hence, one who tugs in the rudiments of any study; a beginner; a novice; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.
TYTHE. See **TITHU**.
TZAR (zar), *n.* The Emperor of Russia; Czar.
TZAR-I'NA (zā' rē'na), *n.* Empress of Russia.

U.

U is the twenty-first letter, and the fifth vowel of the English alphabet, and it began to be distinguished from **V** at the beginning of the 18th century. It has one sound called the diphthong *ui*, or long, as in *uite*; another, called the short

DOVE, WOLF, BOCK; KÖLN, BULL; VŮČIOU—CAS X; & AS J; SAS X; ON AS SH; THIS.

sound, as in run; and it has a third sound, equivalent to the Italian u, or French ou, shortened, as in bull.

0-BI-ET-Y, n. The state of being in a place.

0-BI-ULTA-RY, a. Existing every where.

0-BI-QUILTY (yu-bik'we-ty), n. Existence every where at once; omnipresence.

0-BI-QUITOUS, a. Existing or being every where, or in all places at the same time; omnipresent.

0-DDER, n. The glandular organ of female mammals, in which milk is secreted.

0-DOM-ETER, n. An instrument to measure the quantity of water falling in rain.

0-GLI-LY, ad. With deformity; vilely.

0-GLI-NESS, n. Deformity; want of beauty; turpitude of mind.

0-GLY, a. Offensive to the sight; not handsome; deformed.

0-KASE, n. In Russia, a royal order having the force of law.

0L-CER, n. A continuous sore that discharges pus, &c. [ulcerous.]

0L-CER-ATE, v. i. or t. To become or make

0L-CER-ATION, n. The forming of an ulcer.

0L-CER-OUS, a. Afflicted with ulcers.

0L-CER-OUS-NESS, n. State of being ulcerous.

0-LEMA, n. In Turkey, a body composed of the imams, or ministers of religion, the muftis, or doctors of law, and the cadis, or administrators of justice; a member of this body.

0-LIG-TNOUS, a. Being alimy; soft; muddy.

0LLAGE, n. That which a cask wants of being full.

0L'NAR, a. Pertaining to the ulna or cubit.

0L-TERR-OR, a. Further; lying beyond.

0L-TI-MATE, a. Most remote; last in a train of consequences; concluding; final, which see.

0L-TI-MATE-LY, ad. Finally; at last.

0L-TI-MA THULE, [L.] See TRULE.

0L-TI-MATUM, n.; pl. 0L-TI-MATA. In diplomacy, the final proposition.

0L-TI-MO, n. [L.] The month preceding the present, as on the first ultimo or ult.

0L-TRA, [L.] Beyond; hence, extreme, as ultra principles or measures.

0L-TRA-ISM, n. The principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

0L-TRA-IST, n. One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

0L-TRA-MA-BINE' (ma-reen'), n. A beautiful blue colour; a. beyond the sea.

0L-TRA-MONTANE, a. Beyond the mountains.

Ultramontane doctrines are extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy.

0L-TRA-MUNDANE, a. Beyond the world.

0L-U-LATE, v. i. To howl as a dog or wolf.

0L-U-LATION, n. A howling like a wolf.

0M-BEL, n. A mode of flowering, consisting of stalks growing from a common centre about the same height, as in the carrot-top.

0M-BEL-LAR, a. Having the form of an umbel.

0M-BEL-LATE, a. Consisting of an umbel.

0M-BEL-LIF-ER-OUS, a. Bearing umbels.

0M-BEE, n. An ochreous ore of iron, used as a paint, of a dark brown colour.

0M-BILIC, n. A conical depression at the base of a univalve shell; the vavel; the centre.

0M-BILIC-AL, a. Belonging to the navel

0M-BLES (am'blz), n. pl. The entrails of a deer.

0M-BO, n. [L.] The boss of a shield.

0M-BRAGE, n. Literally, a shade; hence, shadow; suspicion of injury; resentment or offence, as to take umbrage.

0M-BRAGEOUS (um-brä'jue), a. Forming or noting shade; shady.

0M-BRAGEOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of shadiness.

0M-BRELLA, n.; pl. 0M-BRELLAS. A screen or shade, extended on slender rods radiating from the end of a stalk, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from rain or heat.

0M-BRIFER-IOUS, a. Casting or making a shade.

0M-PI-RAGE, n. The decision of an umpire or an authority to decide.

0M-PIRE, n. One to whose sole decision a question is referred; a judge, which see.

0N, a prefix, gives to words a negative sense, and is prefixed to participles and adjectives almost at pleasure. As most of these compounds, however, explain themselves, it is not necessary to insert them extensively.

0N-A-BASHED' (-bäsh't'), a. Not abashed or ashamed.

0N-A-BATED, a. Not abated or reduced; not diminished in strength or violence.

0N-A-BLE, a. Not having power or means; not having adequate knowledge or skill.

0N-A-BRIDGED' (-bridjd'), a. Not abridged or shortened.

0N-A-CENTED, a. Not accented.

0N-A-CCEPT-A-BLE, a. Not acceptable; not welcome.

0N-A-CCEPTED, a. Not accepted or received.

0N-A-COMMO-DÄ-TED, a. Not suited; not furnished with external conveniences.

0N-A-COM-PAN-IED (-ak-küm'pa-nid), a. Having no attendants or companions.

0N-A-COM-PLISH' (-küm'plish't'), a. Not finished or executed; not reduced in manners.

0N-A-COUNTA-BLE, a. Not to be explained; not subject to control; not responsible.

0N-A-COUNTA-BLY, ad. So as not to be explained.

0N-A-CUSTOMED (-küs'tumd), a. Not accustomed; new; not made familiar.

0N-A-CNOWLEDGED (-nöl'lej'd), a. Not confessed.

0N-A-QUAINTED, a. Not acquainted; not having familiar knowledge.

0N-A-CTED, a. Not performed or executed.

0N-A-DAPTED, a. Not adapted or suited.

0N-A-DORNED' (-dörnd'), a. Not ornamented.

0N-A-DUL-TER-A-TEB, a. Not adulterated; pure.

0N-AD-VIS-A-BLE, a. Not expedient; not prudent.

0N-AD-VISED' (-viz'd'), a. Not advised; indiscreet; done without due consideration.

0N-AD-VISED-LY, ad. Without consideration.

0N-AD-VISED-NESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

0N-A-F-FECTED, a. Not affected; natural; real; unmoved; not having the passions or affections touched.

0N-A-F-FECTED-LY, ad. In sincerity; without disguise.

0N-AIDED, a. Not assisted; not aided.

0N-AL-LIED' (-al-lide'), a. Having no alliance; having no powerful relation.

0N-AL-LOW-A-BLE, a. Not to be allowed.

0N-AL-LOYED' (-al-loyd'), a. Not alloyed or mixed; not reduced by foreign mixture.

0N-ALTER-A-BLE, a. That can not be altered; unchangeable; immutable.

0N-ALTER-A-BLY, ad. Not to be altered; unchangeably.

0N-AM-BIG-U-OUS, a. Not ambiguous; clear.

0N-AM-I-A-BLE, a. Not conciliating love.

0N-ANI-MÄ-TED, a. Not animated; spiritless.

0-NA-NIM-I-TY, n. Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.

0-NANI-MOUS (yu-nän'), a. Being of one mind; formed by unanimity.

0-NANI-MOUS-LY, ad. With entire agreement.

0N-AN-NOUNCED (un-an-nounst'), a. Not announced or proclaimed.

0N-ANSWER-A-BLE, a. Not to be answered satisfactorily; not capable of refutation.

0N-ANSWER-A-BLY, ad. Beyond refutation.

0N-ANSWERED' (-än'serd'), a. Not answered; not replied to; not suitably returned.

0N-AP-PÄ-LED' (-ap-paw'd'), a. Not daunted or dismayed.

0N-AP-PRE-CIA-TED, a. Not duly estimated.

0N-AP-PROACH-A-BLE, a. Not to be approached.

0N-AP-PROPRI-A-TED, a. Not appropriated; not

1, 2 to, long.—1, 2, &c. short.—ONE, FIVE, LAST, applied or directed to be applied to any specific object.

UN-APT, a. Not ready; not qualified; not disposed; unsuitable.

UN-APTLY, ad. In an unsuitable manner; untidily; improperly.

UN-APTNESS, n. Want of quick apprehension; disqualification.

UN-ARMED ('armd'), a. Not being armed; defenceless.

UN-ASKED ('askt'), a. Not asked or requested; unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or cure.

UN-AS-PIRING, a. Not ambitious.

UN-AS-SAIL/A-BLE, a. That can not be assailed; impregnable.

UN-AS-SIGN/A-BLE ('as-sin'a-bl), a. That can not be transferred by assignment or indorsement.

UN-AS-SIST'ED, a. Not aided or assisted; helpless.

UN-AS-SORTED, a. Not distributed into sorts.

UN-AS-SCUM'ING, a. Not assuming; modest; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant.

UN-A-TONED ('tnd'), a. Not expiated.

UN-AT-TACHED ('at-tacht'), a. Not attached; not adhering; having no fixed interest; not united by affection.

UN-AT-TAIN/A-BLE, a. Not to be obtained.

UN-AT-TEMP'TED, a. Not attempted; not tried.

UN-AT-TENDED, a. Having no company or retinue; not having the care of a physician.

UN-AT-TENDED, a. Not attended; not affirmed.

UN-AT-TRACTIVE, a. Not attractive.

UN-AUTHORIZED ('izd), a. Not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

UN-A-VAIL/A-BLE, a. Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect.

UN-A-VAIL'ING, a. Not having the desired effect.—Syn. Ineffectual; useless; vain.

UN-A-VOID/A-BLE, a. That can not be shunned; inevitable.

UN-A-VOID/A-BLY, ad. In a manner that prevents failure or escape; inevitably.

UN-A-WARE, a. Without thought; inattentive.

UN-A-WARES', ad. Without being anticipated or designed; suddenly.

UN-A-WAY'D, a. Undaunted; having no fear.

UN-BALANCED ('bal'ans), a. Not balanced or poised; not settled; not restrained by equal power.

UN-BAL/AST, v. t. To free from ballast.

UN-BAR', v. t. To loose from a bar; to unfasten.

UN-BATTED, a. Unrepressed; not blunted.

UN-BEAR/A-BLE, a. Not to be borne or endured.

UN-BE-COMING ('kūm'ing), a. Improper for the person or character; indecorous; unsuitable.

UN-BE-COMING-LY, ad. In an improper manner.

UN-BE-FITTING, a. Unsuitable; unbecoming.

UN-BE-LIEF', n. Incredulity; the withholding of belief. See DISBELIEF.

UN-BE-LIEVER ('lee'ver), n. One incredulous; an infidel, which see.

UN-BE-LIEVING, a. Not believing; infidel.

UN-BEND', v. t. To relax or slacken; to remit from a strain of exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax effeminately; in seamanship, to take the sails from their yards and stays.

UN-BENIGN', a. Not suffering flexure; unyielding; inflexible; n. the act of relaxation.

UN-BIASED ('bi'ast), a. Free from undue partiality; unprejudiced; free from bias.

UN-BID', } a. Not bid; not invited; not re-

UN-BIDDEN, } quested to attend.

UN-BIT', v. t. To take bits from the mouth of; to unbridle.

UN-BLAM/A-BLE, a. Not blamable or culpable.

UN-BLEMISHED ('blēm'isht), a. Free from blemish or stain.

UN-BLES'T, a. Not blessed; unhappy; wretched; excluded from benediction.

UN-BLUSH'ING, a. Destitute of shame.

UN-BLUSHING-LY, ad. With impudence.

FALL, WHIT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MÖVE,

UN-BOASTFUL, a. Not boastful; unassuming.

UN-BOLT', v. t. To loose from fastening by a bolt.

UN-BOLTED, a. Not fastened; not sifted.

UN-BORN', } a. Not born; future; not brought

UN-BORN', } into life.

UN-BO'SOM ('boo'som), v. t. To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings; to lay open in confidence.

UN-BOUGHT ('un-baw't), a. Not purchased.

UN-BOUND, a. Not bound; loose; wanting a cover.

UN-BOUNDED, a. Having no bounds or limits; having no check or control; unlimited.

UN-BOW ('un-bō'), v. t. To unbend.

UN-BRED', a. Not well bred; rude; not polished in manners; ill educated; not taught.

UN-BRIDLE, v. t. To free from the bridle.

UN-BRIDLED, a. Loose; unrestrained.

UN-BROKEN ('brōkn), a. Not broken; whole; entire; not subdued; not tamed; not taught.

UN-BU'DEN, v. t. To rid or free from a load; to throw off; to relieve.

UN-BURIED ('un-bērid), a. Not interred.

UN-BURNT, a. Not burned; not scorched; not baked.

UN-BURTHEN. See UNBURDEN.

UN-BUTTON ('bat'tn), v. t. To loose the buttons of; to loose from being fastened by buttons.

UN-CAGE, v. t. To release from a cage.

UN-CAL-CULATING, a. Not making or prone to make calculations; rash; hasty; precipitate.

UN-CALLED ('hawld'), a. Not called; not invited.

UN-CANDID, a. Not candid; not fair; partial.

UN-CANONIC-AL, a. Not according to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.

UN-CAPE, v. t. To free from a cover; to open.

UN-CAPTIV'ITY ('haw't), a. Not caught or taken.

UN-CEAS'ING, a. Not ceasing; continual.

UN-CEAS'ING-LY, ad. Without intermission.

UN-CER-E-MON'IOUS, a. Not formal.

UN-CERTAIN, a. Not certain; not having certain knowledge; not exact; unsettled; irregular.

UN-CERTAIN-TY, n. Want of certainty or precision; something unknown.

UN-CHAIN', v. t. To free from chains; to unbind.

UN-CHANGE/A-BLE, a. Not changeable; immutable; not subject to variation.

UN-CHANGE/A-BLE-NESS, n. The quality or state of not being changed.

UN-CHANGE/A-BLY, ad. Without change; immutably.

UN-CHANG'ING, a. Suffering no alteration.

UN-CHARIT/A-BLY, a. Having no charity; contrary to charity or the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UN-CHARIT/A-BLE-NESS, n. Want of charity.

UN-CHARIT/A-BLY, ad. With want of charity.

UN-CHASTE', a. Wanting chastity; not continent; lewd.

UN-CHECKED ('chekt'), a. Not checked; not restrained.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN ('krīst'yan), a. Contrary to Christianity; not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

UN-CHRONI-CLED, a. Not recorded in a chronicle.

UN-CHURCH', v. t. To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

UN-CIAL ('nū'shal), a. Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

UN-CIAL ('nū'shal), n. An uncial letter.

UN-CI-FORM, a. Shaped like a hook.

UN-CIR-CUM-CISED', a. Without the rite of circumcision.

UN-CIR-CUM-CI'SION ('stsh'un), n. Want of circumcision; in Scripture, the Gentiles, who did not practise circumcision.

UN-CIV'IL, a. Uncourteous in manners; not complaisant; rude.

UN-CIV'ILIZED ('civ'il-izd), a. Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÔLE, BULL; VICIOUS—CASE; SASS; CASE; CHAMBER; THIS.

UN-CIVIL-LY, *ad.* In a rude manner; rudely; impolitely.
 UN-CLASP, *v. t.* To loosen a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp.
 UN-CLASSIC, *a.* Not classical; not according to the best models of writing; not pertaining to the classic writers.
 UN-CLE (unk'kl), *n.* A father's or mother's brother.
 UN-CLEAN, *a.* Not clean; foul; filthy; lewd.
 UN-CLEAN-LI-NE-S (klean'le-ness), *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness.
 UN-CLEAN-LY (klean'ly), *a.* Being foul or filthy.
 —*Syn.* Unchaste; obscene; indecent; dirty.
 UN-CLEAN-NESS, *n.* A state of filthiness; lewdness; want of ritual or ceremonial purity; sinfulness.
 UN-CLEANSED, *a.* Not cleansed or purified.
 UN-CLINCH, *v. t.* To open what has been clenched.
 UN-CLOG, *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties or obstructions; to set free.
 UN-CLOSE, *v. t.* To open; to disclose; to break the seal of, as to unlock a letter.
 UN-CLOTHE, *v. t.* To deprive of clothing.
 UN-CLOUD, *v. t.* To clear from clouds.
 UN-CLOUDED, *a.* Cleared or free from clouds; not darkened; not obscured.
 UN-COIL, *v. t.* To unwind and open, as the turns of a rope or other line.
 UN-COLLECTED, *a.* Not collected; outstanding; as uncollected taxes; not recovered from confusion.
 UN-COLOURED, *a.* Not coloured; not heightened by description. (*ful*)
 UN-COMELY (kum'ly), *a.* Not comely; ungraceful.
 UN-COMFORT-ABLE, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
 UN-COMFORT-ABLY (kum'furl), *ad.* Without cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.
 UN-COM-MITTED, *a.* Not referred to a committee; not pledged by any thing said or done.
 UN-COM-MON, *a.* Not common or usual; not often seen or known.—*Syn.* Rare; scarce; unfrequent; unwonted; singular.
 UN-COM-MON-LY, *ad.* Rarely; unusually; to an uncommon degree.
 UN-COM-MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.
 UN-COM-MUNI-CATIVE, *a.* Not free to communicate; reserved.
 UN-COM-PENSATED, *a.* Unrewarded.
 UN-COM-PLAINING, *a.* Not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.
 UN-COM-PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; not admitting of compromise.
 UN-CON-CERN, *n.* Want of concern; indifference; freedom from solicitude.
 UN-CON-CERNED (kon-sérnd'), *a.* Not concerned; indifferent; not anxious; feeling no solicitude.
 UN-CON-CERNED-LY, *ad.* Without concern; without anxiety.
 UN-CON-CILI-A-TING, *a.* Not adapted to gain favour, or disposed to conciliation.
 UN-CON-DITION-AL, (dis'han-al), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute; unreserved.
 UN-CON-DITION-AL-LY, (dis'han-al-ly), *ad.* Without conditions; without reservation.
 UN-CON-FIRMED (kon-firmd'), *a.* Not confirmed or ratified.
 UN-CON-GENIAL, *a.* Not congenial.
 UN-CON-JU-GAL, *a.* Not becoming the married state; not befitting wife or husband.
 UN-CON-NECTED, *a.* Not connected; incoherent; loose; desultory.
 UN-CON-QUER-ABLE (kunk'er-), *a.* That cannot be subdued or brought under control, as unconquerable passion or temper.—*Syn.* Invincible; insuperable; insurmountable.
 UN-CON-QUER-ABLY, *ad.* Invincibly.
 UN-CON-S-CIENTIOUS (kon-she-én'shu), *a.* Not conscientious.

UN-CON-SCION-ABLE, *a.* Unreasonable; unjust; not guided or influenced by conscience.
 UN-CON-SCION-ABLY, *ad.* In an unreasonable manner.
 UN-CON-SCIOUS (kón'shu), *a.* Not perceiving or knowing.
 UN-CON-SCIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge.
 UN-CON-SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception.
 UN-CON-SE-CRATED, *a.* Not set aside for sacred purposes, by religious rites; not dedicated.
 UN-CON-SOL-ABLE, *a.* Not to be comforted.
 UN-CON-STI-TUTION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to or authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution.
 UN-CON-STRAIN-ED (stránd'), *a.* Free from constraint; not proceeding from constraint.
 UN-CON-STRAINT, *n.* Freedom from constraint.
 UN-CON-TESTED, *a.* Not disputed; evident.
 UN-CON-TRITE, *a.* Wanting penitence.
 UN-CON-TROL-LABLE, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable; that can not be restrained; that can not be resisted or diverted; indisputable.
 UN-CON-TROL-LABLY, *ad.* Without control.
 UN-CON-TRO-VER-SI-ED, *a.* Not liable to be called in question; undisputed.
 UN-CON-VERS-ABLE, *a.* Not free in conversation; not suited to conversation.
 UN-CON-VERTED, *a.* Not regenerated; not changed in opinion; not renewed.
 UN-CON-RECTED, *a.* Not corrected or amended; not revised; not rendered exact; not reformed.
 UN-COR-RUPT, *a.* Not corrupt; pure; genuine; not depraved; not perverted.
 UN-COR-RUPTED, *a.* Not corrupted; not debased.
 UN-COUNTED, *a.* Not numbered.
 UN-COUP-LE (un-kup'pl), *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to disjoin.
 UN-COURTEOUS (kurt'e-us), *a.* Destitute of civility; not kind and complaisant.
 UN-COURT-LY, *a.* Not becoming a court; not refined; not polite.
 UN-COUTH (kooth'), *a.* Having awkward manners; not pleasing in appearance; unusual.—*Syn.* Odd; strange; awkward; ungraceful.
 UN-COUTH-LY (kooth'ly), *ad.* In an awkward manner.
 UN-COUTH-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; oddness.
 UN-COVE-NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.
 UN-COVER (un-kuv'er), *v. t.* To remove a covering from; to deprive of clothes; to take off the hat or cap; to disclose to view.
 UN-CRE-ATE, *a.* Not created; self-existent.
 UN-CRED-IT-ED, *a.* Not believed.
 UN-CROPPED, *a.* Not cropped or gathered; unsown.
 UN-CROWN, *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.
 UN-CTION (unk'shun), *n.* Literally, the act of anointing, or an unguent; hence, any thing softening; that warmth and tenderness of address which excites devotional feelings; divine grace.
 UNCTU-OS-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being oily.
 UNCTU-OS-NESS, *n.* or greasy.
 UNCTU-OUS (unktyg-us), *a.* Oily in nature; fat; greasy; having a resemblance to oil.
 UN-CULTI-VATED, *a.* Not cultivated; rude; not instructed; not civilized; rough.
 UN-CURL, *v. t.* To destroy curls; to untwist; *v. i.* to fall from a curled state, as ringlets.
 UN-CURRENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment, as uncurent notes or coin.
 UN-CUT, *a.* Not clipped; entire.
 UN-DAMAGED (dám'ajd), *a.* Not having received damage; unhurt; not made worse.
 UN-DATED, *a.* Waved; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf.
 UN-DATED, *a.* Having no date. [*less*]
 UN-DAUNTED (dánt'ed), *a.* Not daunted; fear-
 UN-DAUNTED-LY, *ad.* Without fear; boldly.
 UN-DAUNTED-NESS, *n.* The quality of fearlessness; intrepidity.

DOVE, WOLF, BYW; RÔLE, BULL; VÍCIOUS.—GAS K; 6 AS J; 2 SS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

wanting judgment or the power of discrimination; not making just distinctions.
UN-DISCIPLINED (-plind), *a.* Not disciplined or instructed; not subdued to regularity and order; raw.
UN-DISCOVER-A-BLE (-kuv'ra-bl), *a.* Not to be discovered.
UN-DISCOVERED (-kuv'ard), *a.* Not discovered.
UN-DISGUISED (-guisd'), *a.* Not disguised; open; artless.
UN-DISMAIED (-máde'), *a.* Not intimidated; bold.
UN-DISPENSED (-dis-pénst'), *a.* Not dispensed; not freed from obligation.
UN-DISPLAYED, *a.* Not exhibited or shown.
UN-DISPUTED, *a.* Not called in question.
UN-DISEMBLED (-sém'bl'd), *a.* Not disguised; sincere.
UN-DISEMBLIN', *a.* Not dissembling; frank; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.
UN-DISTINGUISH-A-BLE (-ting'wish-a-bl), *a.* Not to be distinguished by the eye or by any peculiar quality.
UN-DISTINGUISHED (-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* Not distinguished; not plainly discerned; not marked by any peculiar quality; not treated with any particular respect.
UN-DISTRACTED, *a.* Not perplexed by confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns.
UN-DISTURBED (-tárb'd), *a.* Not molested; free from interruption; calm; tranquil; placid.
UN-DIVIDED, *a.* Not divided; not disunited; unbroken; whole.
UN-DO (un-doo), *v. t.* [*pret.* UNWID; *pp.* UNWID.] To reverse what has been done; to loose; to open; to unravel; to untie; to ruin; to impoverish.
UN-DOER, *n.* One who brings to destruction; one who reverses what has been done.
UN-DOING, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; destruction; ruin.
UN-DONE (un-dun'), *a.* Not done; not performed or executed; ruined.
UN-DOUBTED, *a.* Not doubted; indisputable.
UN-DOUBTED-LY, *ad.* Without a question.
UN-DRAINED, *a.* Not provided with drains.
UN-DRAWN, *a.* Not drawn; not allured by persuasion.
UN-DRESS, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To divest of clothes; to strip.
UN-DRESS, *n.* A loose or negligent dress; dress worn by soldiers when not on duty.
UN-DUE, *a.* Not due; not right; improper; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive.
UN-DU-LA-RY, *a.* Playing like waves; waving.
UN-DU-LATE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To cause to vibrate; to wave; to move backward and forward, or up and down.
UN-DU-LATION, *n.* A waving motion or vibration; the motion of matter in an ulcer when pressed.
UN-DU-LA-TORY, *a.* Moving like waves.
UN-DUTY, *ad.* Not according to duty or propriety; improperly.
UN-DUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not lasting.
UN-DUTE-OUS, *a.* Not dutiful; irreverent; not performing duty to parents or superiors.
UN-DUTI-FUL, *a.* Not dutiful; disobedient.
UN-DUTI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disobedience, as to parents; violation of duty; unfaithfulness.
UN-DYING, *a.* Not perishing; immortal.
UN-EARNED (un-érnd'), *a.* Not merited by labour or services.
UN-EARTH-LY (-érth'ly), *a.* Not of the earth.
UN-EASI-LY (-éze-ly), *ad.* With uneasiness or pain; with difficulty; not readily.
UN-EASI-NESS (-éze-ness), *a.* A moderate degree of pain; want of ease; inquiet.
UN-EASY (-ézy), *a.* Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; quiet; giving some pain; disturbed in mind; difficult.
UN-EATA-BLE, *a.* Inedible; not fit for food.
UN-EDUCATED, *a.* Having no education.

UN-E-LASTIC, *a.* Having no spring.
UN-EM-BARRASSED (-bárrast), *a.* Free from embarrassment.
UN-EM-PLOYED (-ploid'), *a.* Not employed or occupied.
UN-ENDING, *a.* Not ending; everlasting.
UN-EN-DOWED (-dow'd), *a.* Not endowed; not furnished with funds.
UN-EN-DUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.
UN-ENGAGED (-gájd'), *a.* Not engaged or promised; free from attachment that binds us; unemployed.
UN-ENJOYED (-joyd'), *a.* Not possessed or enjoyed.
UN-EN-LIGHTENED (-en-lynd), *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
UN-ENTER-PRISING, *a.* Wanting enterprise.
UN-ENTER-TAINING, *a.* Giving no delight.
UN-ENVIA-BLE, *a.* Not enviable.
UN-ENVIOUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
UN-EQUA-BLE (-é'kw-a-bl), *a.* Not equable; not uniform; different at different times.
UN-EQUAL, *a.* Not equal or even; inadequate; partial; ill matched.
UN-EQUAL-LY, *ad.* In different degrees.
UN-EQUAL-NESS (-é'kw-al-ness), *n.* Inequality; the state of being unequal.
UN-EQUIV-O-CAL (-kwí'v-o-kal), *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous.
UN-EQUIV-O-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without doubt; without room to doubt.
UN-ERRING, *a.* Not mistaking; not liable to err; incapable of failure or of error.
UN-ERRING-LY, *ad.* Without error or mistake.
UN-ES-SENTIAL (-ésen'shal), *a.* Not essential; void of real being.
UN-EVAN-GELI-CAL, *a.* Not orthodox.
UN-EVEN (un-évn), *a.* Not even; not level; irregular; not equal; not uniform.
UN-EVEN-NESS, *n.* Want of an even surface; want of smoothness or uniformity.
UN-EX-AMINED, *a.* Not investigated.
UN-EX-AMPLED (-éga-ám'pl'd), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unparalleled.
UN-EX-CEPTION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection or exception.
UN-EX-CEPTION-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be liable to no objection.
UN-EX-CIT-ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused.
UN-EX-E-CUT-ED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not signed or sealed.
UN-EX-HAUSTED, *a.* Not exhausted or drained; not spent.
UN-EX-PECTED, *a.* Not expected; sudden; not looked for.
UN-EX-PECTED-LY, *ad.* In a way not expected.
UN-EX-PERIENCED (-re-enst'), *a.* Not experienced; not versed.
UN-EX-PIRED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.
UN-EX-PLORED (-plórd'), *a.* Not explored; not examined by the eye; not examined intellectually.
UN-EX-POSED (-eks-pód'), *a.* Not laid open or exposed; not laid open to censure.
UN-EX-PRÉSSED (-eks-prést'), *a.* Not mentioned or named; not exhibited.
UN-EX-PRÉS-SIVE, *a.* Not expressing; unuttered.
UN-EX-TENDED, *a.* Having no dimensions.
UN-EX-TINCT, *a.* Not extinct or extinguished; not having perished; not being destroyed.
UN-EX-TINGUISH-A-BLE (-eks-ting'wish-a-bl), *a.* Not to be extinguished; that can not be annihilated or repressed.
UN-FADED, *a.* Not faded or withered; not having lost its strength of colour.
UN-FADING, *a.* Not fading or liable to fade; not liable to wither.
UN-FAILING, *a.* Not falling; abiding; certain.
UN-FAIR, *a.* Not fair; dishonest; disingenuous.
UN-FAIR-LY, *ad.* Not in a fair manner.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; BCLW, BULL; V'CI'OUS.—G AS K; S AS J; S AS S; CH AS SH; WHIS.

UN-GRATEFUL-LY, *ad.* Without gratitude; unpleasingly.
 UN-GRATEFUL-NESS, *n.* Want of thankfulness for favours received; ingratitude; disagreeableness.
 UN-GROUNDED, *a.* Having no foundation.
 UN-GRUDGING, *a.* Not grudging; giving freely.
 UNGU'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a claw, nail, or hoof.
 UN-GUARDED (-gard'ed), *a.* Not guarded; careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.
 UNGUENT (ung'went), *n.* An ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy.
 UNGUENTOUS (ung-went'us), *a.* Like or partaking of ointment.
 UNGUIEAL (ung'gwik-), *a.* Like a claw.
 UNGUIEULAR, *a.* As long as the finger-nail; half an inch.
 UNGUIEULATE, *a.* Having claws.
 UNGUIDED (ung-guid'ed), *a.* Not guided or led; not regulated.
 UNGUINOUS (ung'gwin-), *a.* Oily; consisting of fat or oil; unctuous.
 UNGULATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
 UN-HABITABLE, *a.* That is not habitable.
 UN-HACKNEYED (hæk'nid), *a.* Not experienced; not much used.
 UN-HALLOW (-hæl'lo), *v. t.* To profane or make common.
 UN-HALLOWED (-hæl'lode), *a.* Being deprived of sacredness; profane; unholy; impure; wicked.
 UN-HAND, *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.
 UN-HANDI-LY, *ad.* With awkwardness; clumsily.
 UN-HANDSOME (-hæn'sum), *n.* Not graceful; illiberal; unfair.
 UN-HANDSOME-LY, *ad.* In an ungraceful or unfair manner; illiberally; unbecomingly.
 UN-HANDY, *a.* Not handy; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; not convenient.
 UN-HAPPY-LY, *ad.* In an unfortunate manner; miserably.
 UN-HAPPINESS, *n.* Calamity; state of being unhappy.
 UN-HAPPY, *a.* Not happy; unfortunate.—*Syn.* Distressed; afflicted; calamitous; miserable; wretched.
 UN-HARMED, *a.* Not hurt; uninjured.
 UN-HARMONIOUS, *a.* Lacking harmony or congruity; unmusical; discordant; jarring.
 UN-HARNNESS, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to disarm.
 UN-HEALTHFUL (-hælt'h'ful), *a.* Not healthful; insalubrious; abounding with sickness, as an unhealthful season.
 UN-HEALTHFUL-NESS, } *n.* A state of insalu-
 UN-HEALTHI-NESS, } bility; unwholesomeness.
 UN-HEALTHILY (-hælt'h'e-ly), *ad.* In an unsound or unwholesome manner.
 UN-HEALTHY (-hælt'h'y), *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
 UN-HEARD (-uc'hærd), *a.* Not heard; unknown; not admitted to an audience.
 UN-HEAVENLY, *a.* Not celestial; wicked.
 UN-HEEDED, *a.* Not regarded; neglected.
 UN-HEEDFUL, *a.* Heedless; inattentive.
 UN-HEEDING, *a.* Not cautious; careless; negligent.
 UN-HELPFUL, *a.* Giving no assistance.
 UN-HEROIC, *a.* Not heroic; not brave.
 UN-HESITATING, *a.* Not hesitating; prompt; ready.
 UN-HINGE, *v. t.* To take from hinges; to unfix by violence; to displace; to loosen.
 UN-HITCH, *v. t.* To loose from a hook, &c.
 UN-HOLINESS, *n.* Want of holiness; ungodliness.
 UN-HOLY, *a.* Destitute of goodness; not renewed in heart.—*Syn.* Wicked; profane; un sanctified.
 UN-HOOK, *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
 UN-HOPE, *v. t.* To divest of hopes.
 UN-HOPED (-høpt'), *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.

UN-HORSE, *v. t.* To throw from the saddle; to cause to dismount.
 UN-HOSTILE, *a.* Not belonging to an enemy.
 UN-HOUSED, *v. t.* To deprive of shelter; to drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge.
 UN-HUMBL'D (-hūm'ld), *a.* Not humbled; proud; not affected with shame or confusion.
 UN-HURT, *a.* Not harmed or injured.
 UN-HURTFUL, *a.* Not injurious; harmless.
 U-NI-BASIS, *a.* Having but one base.
 U-NI-CORN (yū'ne-korn), *n.* A supposed animal like a horse, having one long horn in the forehead; a fish with a horn growing from its jaw.
 U-NI-DEAL, *a.* Not ideal; real.
 U-NI-FLO'ROUS, *a.* Bearing one flower only.
 U-NI-FORM (yū'ne-form), *n.* A like dress for a band of soldiers, &c.
 U-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the same form; consistent with itself.
 U-NI-FORMI-ITY, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; sameness; conformity to a pattern or a rule; similitude between the parts and the whole.
 U-NI-FORM-LY, *ad.* In a uniform manner.
 U-NI-GENI-TURE, *n.* State of being the only begotten.
 U-NI-LATERAL, *a.* Having one side.
 U-NI-LITERAL, *a.* Consisting of one letter only.
 U-NI-AGINABLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived.
 U-NI-AGINED, *a.* Not conceived.
 U-NI-MITATED, *a.* Not imitated.
 U-NI-MORTAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable.
 U-NI-PAIRED (-pærd'), *a.* Not married or injured; not enfeebled by time or injury.
 U-NI-PASSIONED (-pæsh'und), *a.* Free from passion; calm; temperate.
 U-NI-PEACHABLE, *a.* Not to be impeached; that can not be accused; free from stain or guilt.
 U-NI-PEACHED (-pæcht'), *a.* Not accused; not charged or accused; not called in question.
 U-NI-PEDED, *a.* Not impeded or hindered.
 U-NI-PORTANT, *a.* Not important; trivial; not assuming airs of dignity.
 U-NI-PRESSIVE, *a.* Not impressive; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.
 U-NI-PROVED (proov'd), *a.* Not improved or occupied; not used.
 U-NI-FECTED, *a.* Not infected or corrupted; not corrupted.
 U-NI-FECTIOUS (-fæk'shus), *a.* Not infectious or catching.
 U-NI-FLAMMABLE, *a.* Not to be set on fire.
 U-NI-FLU-ENCED (-fū-enat), *a.* Not persuaded or moved by others; not biased; not proceeding from influence.
 U-NI-FORMED (-fōrm'd) *a.* Not informed; untaught; not instructed.
 U-NI-GENIOUS (-jén'yus), *a.* Not ingenious; dull.
 U-NI-GENUOUS, *a.* Not frank or candid.
 U-NI-HABITABLE, *a.* Not habitable; that in which man can not live.
 U-NI-HABITED, *a.* Not having inhabitants.
 U-NI-INJURED, *a.* Not injured; sound.
 U-NI-SPIRED (-spird'), *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.
 U-NI-STRUCTIVE, *a.* Not edifying; not conferring improvement.
 U-NI-UNED (-in-shûrd), *a.* Not insured; not assured against loss.
 U-NI-TEL-LIGIBILITY, } *a.* The quality of
 U-NI-TEL-LIGIBLE-NESS, } being un-
 U-NI-TEL-LIGIBLE, } telligible.
 U-NI-TEL-LIGIBLE, *a.* Not to be understood.
 U-NI-TEL-LIG-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be understood.
 U-NI-INTENDED, *a.* Not intended or purposed.
 U-NI-INTENTIONAL, *a.* Not designed or purposed; happening without design.
 U-NI-INTERESTED, *a.* Not interested or concerned; not having the mind or the passions engaged.

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHIST; THERE, THEN; MARINE, STED; MOVE.
- UN-INTER-ESTING, *a.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest.
- UN-INTER-MITTED, *a.* Not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued.
- UN-IN-TER-CEPTED, *a.* Not interrupted; not disturbed by intrusion; not broken.
- UN-IN-TOXICATED, *a.* Not intoxicated; sober.
- UN-IN-VESTED, *a.* Not invested or clothed.
- UN-IN-VESTIGABLE, *a.* Not to be investigated.
- UN-IN-VITED, *a.* No. invited; not desired.
- UNION (*yūnyūn*), *n.* The bringing of things together so that parts make up a whole; a body thus formed; conjunction; alliance; confederacy; the part of a flag in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick are united as symbolical of the union of Great Britain and Ireland; several parishes united under the Poor-law amendment act; concord; harmony.—*SYM.* Unity.—Union is the act of bringing two or more things together so as to make but one; unity is a state of simple oneness, either of essence, as the unity of God, or of action, feeling, &c., as unity of design, of affection, &c. Marriage is a union; and it becomes brethren to live in unity.
- UNIPAROUS, *a.* Producing one at a birth.
- UNIQUE (*yū-neek*), *a.* [Fr.] Unequalled; sole; single in its kind or excellence.
- UNISON, *n.* Accordance of sounds; agreement; a single unvaried note; *a.* sounding alone.
- UNISONANITY, *a.* Accordance of sounds.
- UNISONANCE, *a.* Being in unison; accordant.
- UNISONOUS, *a.* in sound.
- UNIT (*yū-ni*), *n.* A word denoting a single thing, or person; the least whole number; one.
- UNITARIAN, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only; *a.* pertaining to Unitarianism.
- UNITARIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who deny the Trinity.
- UNITE (*yū-nite*), *v. t.* To join two or more things together; to make agree or to be uniform.
- UNITE, *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to coalesce; to grow together; to be mixed.
- UNITED-LY, *ad.* With union or concert.
- UNITER, *n.* He who or that which unites.
- UNITY (*yū-ne-ty*), *n.* State of being one; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity; union.
- UNI-VALVE, *a.* Having one valve only, as CUNI-VALVULAR, *a.* a shell or a pericarp.
- UNI-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only.
- UNIVERSAL, *a.* Comprehending the whole; all; total; comprising all the particulars, as universal kinds; general, which see.
- UNIVERSALISM, *n.* The belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.
- UNIVERSALIST, *n.* An adherent to Universalism. [whole]
- UNIVERSALITY, *n.* State of extending to the whole.
- UNIVERSALLY, *ad.* With extension to the whole.
- UNIVERSE, *n.* The whole system of created things.
- UNIVERSITY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges. A university is properly a school in which are taught all branches of learning, with power to confer honorary dignities or titles, called *degrees*.
- UNIVOCAL (*yū-niv-o-kal*), *a.* Having one meaning only; having unison of sounds; certain; pursuing one tenor.
- UNIVOCALLY, *ad.* With one sense only.
- UNIVOCATION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.
- UNJOINT, *v. t.* To disjoint.
- UNJOYOUS, *a.* Not joyous, gay, or cheerful.
- UNJUST, *a.* Contrary to justice; inequitable; acting contrary to the standard of right established by divine law; contrary to right.
- UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* Not to be justified.
- UNJUSTIFIABLY, *ad.* So as not to be vindicated.
- UNJUSTLY, *ad.* With injustice; wrongfully.
- UN-KENNEL, *v. t.* To drive from its hole or shelter; to release from a kennel.
- UN-KEPT, *a.* Not kept or retained; not observed.
- UN-KIND, *a.* Not kind; not obliging; not benevolent; unnatural; not favourable.
- UN-KINDLI-NESS, *n.* Unfavourableness.
- UN-KINDLY, *ad.* With unkindness; in a manner contrary to nature; *a.* unnatural; unfavourable.
- UN-KINDNESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection; disobliging treatment.
- UN-KNIT' (*-nit*), *v. t.* To separate what is knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted.
- UN-KNOT' (*-not*), *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.
- UN-KNOWN' (*-none*), *a.* Not known; not discovered; greater than is imagined; not having communication.
- UN-LABOURED, *a.* Not produced by effort; spontaneous; easy; natural.
- UN-LACE', *v. t.* To loose from fastening by a cord passing through holes and loops; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
- UN-LADE', *v. t.* To discharge of a cargo; to remove, as a load or burden.
- UN-LAID' (*-lade*), *a.* Not placed or fixed; not alayed; not pacified; not suppressed.
- UN-LAMENTED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.
- UN-LATCH', *v. t.* To loose from a latch.
- UN-LAWFUL, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
- UN-LAWFUL-LY, *ad.* In violation of law; illegally; illicitly; not in wedlock.
- UN-LAWFUL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to law; illegitimacy.
- UN-LEARN' (*-lern*), *v. t.* To forget what has been learned.
- UN-LEARNED, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; not suitable to a learned man.
- UN-LEAVENED, *a.* Not raised by leaven.
- UN-LESS, *con.* If not; supposing that not.—*SYM.* Except.—Except and unless were formerly confounded, as "I will not let thee go except thou bless me." In present usage, except has always reference to some general fact to which the speaker takes an "exception," as "none can enter except by permission." Unless (Saxon *unlessan*, to unloose or set aside) has reference to some result as affected by our setting aside some specified condition, as "Unless we eat, we shall die."
- UN-LETTERED (*-lētterd*), *a.* Not lettered; unlearned.
- UN-LICENCED (*-līsenst*), *a.* Having no licence; not having permission by authority.
- UN-LICKED' (*-likt*), *a.* Not licked; shapeless; not formed to smoothness.
- UN-LIGHTED, *a.* Not lighted; not kindled.
- UN-LIKE, *a.* Not like; dissimilar; having no resemblance; unlikely. [contrast]
- UN-LIKELY, *a.* Not likely; not promising success.
- UN-LIKE-NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance.
- UN-LIMBER, *v. t.* In military language, to free from the limbs, as to unlimber the guns.
- UN-LIMITED, *a.* Having no bounds; undefined; indefinite; unrestrained.
- UN-LINKED, *a.* Untwisted; opened.
- UN-LIQUIDATED (*-lik-we-*), *a.* Not liquidated or settled; unpaid.
- UN-LOAD, *v. t.* To disburden of a load; to relieve from any thing burdensome.
- UN-LOCK', *v. t.* To unfasten what is locked; to explain.
- UN-LOOSE' *v. t.* To set free.
- UN-LOVELI-NESS (*-lāvli-*), *n.* Want of amiableness.
- UN-LOVELY (*-lāvly*), *a.* Not amiable; not lovely.
- UN-LUCK-ILY, *ad.* With ill luck; by ill fortune.
- UN-LUCKI-NESS, *n.* A state of misfortune; mischievousness.
- UN-LUCKY, *a.* Not successful; unhappy; mischievous; ill-omened.
- UN-MADE, *a.* Not made or formed; omitted to be made.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; ROLE, BYLL; VICTIOUS.—GAS K; GAS J; GAS S; ON AS SH; THIS.

UN-MAKE, v. t. To deprive of form; to deprive of qualities before possessed.
 UN-MALLE-A-BLE, a. Not capable of being extended by beating.
 UN-MAN, v. t. To deprive of rational powers or of strength and courage; to deprive of men; to dispeople; to deprive of virility.
 UN-MANAGE-A-BLE, a. Not manageable; not easily restrained; not easily wielded.
 UN-MAN-LIKE, } a. Unsuitable to a man; effemi-
 UN-MAN'LY, } nate; not worthy of a noble mind; base; ungenerous; cowardly.
 UN-MAN'LI-NESS, n. State of being unmanly; effeminacy.
 UN-MANNERED (mān'nerd), a. Without good manners; rude; uncivil.
 UN-MANNER-LI-NESS, n. Want of manners.
 UN-MANNER-LY, a. Ill bred; uncivil; not according to good manners; ad. uncivilly.
 UN-MAN'LED, a. Not furnished with a mantle.
 UN-MARRIED (mā'rīd), a. Not married; single.
 UN-MARRY, v. t. To free from the marriage relation.
 UN-MASK, v. t. To remove a disguise from; to lay open what is concealed from view.
 UN-MEANING, a. Having no meaning; not expressive; not indicating intelligence.
 UN-MEANT (un-mēnt'), a. Not intended.
 UN-MEASURED (mēzh'urd), a. Not measured; immense; plentiful.
 UN-MEDITATED, a. Not meditated.
 UN-MEET, a. Not fit or becoming.
 UN-MEETLY, ad. Not properly; not fitly.
 UN-MELODIOUS, a. Not melodious; harsh.
 UN-MER-CANTILE (13), a. Not according to the rule of trade.
 UN-MERCHANT-A-BLE, a. Not fit for the market.
 UN-MERCI-FUL, a. Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power.—Syn. Merciless; hard-hearted; unsparring.
 UN-MERCI-FUL-LY, ad. Without mercy or tenderness.
 UN-MERCI-FUL-NESS, n. Want of compassion and tenderness; cruelty in the exercise of power.
 UN-MERITED, a. Not deserved; unjust; cruel.
 UN-MINDFUL, a. Not considerate or heedful; regardless, as unmindful of laws.
 UN-MINDFUL-LY, ad. In a careless manner; heedlessly.
 UN-MINDFUL-NESS, n. Want of consideration; heedlessness; negligence.
 UN-MIX'GLED (mīngld), a. Not mixed; not alloyed.
 UN-MIN-ISTERIAL, a. Not ministerial; anti-ministerial.
 UN-MITIGA-BLE, a. Not capable of mitigation.
 UN-MITI-GATED, a. Not lessened; not alleviated; not softened in severity or harshness.
 UN-MIXED, }
 UN-MIXT' } (un-mīkst'), a. Not mixed; pure.
 UN-MOLESTED, a. Free from disturbance; not disturbed.
 UN-MONEYED (mūn'īd), a. Not having money.
 UN-MOOR, v. t. To loose from anchorage.
 UN-MOVED (moovd'), a. Remaining fixed; unaffected; not affected; not having the passions excited.
 UN-MOVING, a. Not moving; not affecting.
 UN-MUFFLE, v. t. To remove a covering from.
 UN-MURMUR-ING, a. Not complaining.
 UN-MUSIC-AL, a. Not harmonious; harsh; not pleasing to the ear; not melodious.
 UN-MUZZLE, v. t. To loose from a muzzle.
 UN-NATU-RAL (nāt'yū-ral), a. Contrary to nature; acting without the affections of our common nature; affected. See FACTITIOUS.
 UN-NATU-RAL-IZE, v. t. To divest of natural feelings.
 UN-NATU-RAL-LY, ad. In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.
 UN-NATU-RAL-NESS, n. Contrariety to nature.
 UN-NAVIGA-BLE, a. Not navigable.

UN-NECES-SA-RILY, ad. Without necessity.
 UN-NECES-SA-RY, a. Not required by the circumstances; needless.
 UN-NEIGHBOUR-LY (un-nā'bour-ly), a. Not becoming a neighbour; not kind and friendly.
 UN-NERVE, v. t. To deprive of nerve, strength, or vigour; to weaken; to enfeeble.
 UN-NOTED, a. Not noted; not observed; not honoured; not regarded.
 UN-NOTICED (nō'tis-), a. Not observed or regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.
 UN-NUMBERED (nūm'berd), a. Not enumerated.
 UN-OBJECTION-A-BLE, a. Not liable to objection; that can not be condemned as faulty.
 UN-OBLIGING, a. Not obliging; disobliging.
 UN-OBLITER-ATED, a. Not blotted out or erased.
 UN-OBS-QUI-TOUS, a. Not servilely submissive.
 UN-OBSERV-A-BLE, a. That is not observable; not discoverable.
 UN-OBSERVANT, a. Not attentive; regardless.
 UN-OBSERVING, a. Not taking notice; heedless.
 UN-OBS-TRUCTED, a. Not obstructed or hindered; not filled with impediments.
 UN-OBS-TRU-CTIVE, a. Not raising obstacles.
 UN-OBTAIN-A-BLE, a. Not to be reached or procured.
 UN-OB-TRUSIVE, a. Not forward; modest.
 UN-OC-CU-PIED (ōk'ku-pīd), a. Not possessed; not employed; being at leisure.
 UN-OF-FENDING, a. Not giving offence.
 UN-OF-FICIAL (ōf-fīsh'ul), a. Not official or authorized.
 UN-OF-FICIAL, (-fīsh'us), a. Not officious.
 UN-OPENED, a. Shut or sealed.
 UN-ORGAN-IZED (-īzd), a. Not having organic structure or vessels.
 UN-ORIGINAL, a. Not original; derived.
 UN-ORTHO-DOX, a. Not holding correct opinions or doctrines.
 UN-OS-TENTATIOUS (-shus), a. Not making a showy display; not boastful; modest.
 UN-OWNED (-ōnd'), a. Not avowed; having no owner; not claimed.
 UN-PACK, v. t. To open, as things packed.
 UN-PAID, a. Not paid; remaining due. Unpaid for, not paid for; taken on credit.
 UN-PALA-TABLE, a. That is not relished; disgusting to the taste; disagreeable.
 UN-PAR-ALLEL-LED (-lēd), a. Having no equal or parallel; unmatched; unequalled.
 UN-PAR-DOON-A-BLE, a. That can not be pardoned or remitted.
 UN-PARDON-A-BLY, ad. Beyond forgiveness.
 UN-PAR-LIA-MENTA-RY, a. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
 UN-PATRI-OTIC, a. Destitute of patriotism.
 UN-PEACE-FUL, a. Unquiet; not pacific. [tants.
 UN-PEOPLE (un-pē'pl), v. t. To deprive of inhabi-
 UN-PER-FORMED (-fōrm'), a. Not done or fulfilled; not accomplished.
 UN-PER-SUAD-A-BLE, a. That can not be persuaded or influenced by motives urged.
 UN-PER-VERTED, a. Not perverted or corrupted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
 UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } a. Not according to
 UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } the rules or principles of philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right rules.
 UN-PERFORATED (-pēerst'), a. Not perforated; not penetrated.
 UN-PILLOWED (-phīlōd), a. Wanting a pillow; having no support for the head.
 UN-PIN, v. t. To open what is pinned; to unfasten what is held together by pins.
 UN-PITIED (-pitīd), a. Not pitied; not lamented; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
 UN-PIT-FUL, a. Having no compassion; not exciting pity.
 UN-PITY-ING, a. Not having compassion.
 UN-PLANTED, a. Not planted or set; of spontaneous growth.

1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; ROSE.

UN-PLEASANT (-plé'zánt), a. Disagreeable; not affording pleasure.

UN-PLEASANTLY (-plé'zánt-ly), ad. Disagreeably; in a manner not pleasing.

UN-PLEASANTNESS, n. The state or quality of not giving pleasure.

UN-PLEASING, a. Not pleasing or gratifying.

UN-PLDGED (-plédjd'), a. Not pledged or mortgaged.

UN-PLIANT, a. Not easily bending; stiff; not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

UN-PLUME, v. t. To strip of plumes; to degrade.

UN-POETIC, } a. Not according to poetry or
UN-POETICAL, } its beauties.

UN-POETICALLY, ad. Not according to poetry; in a manner unbecoming a poet.

UN-POINTED, a. Having no point or sting; not having the vowel points and marks.

UN-POLISHED (-pólish't), a. Not polished or made bright by attrition; not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude.

UN-POLITE, a. Wanting politeness; uncivil; rude; plain.

UN-POLLED, a. Not clipped; not registered.

UN-POLCTED, a. Free from dellemment; pure; not corrupted; not defiled.

UN-POPULAR, a. Not enjoying public favour.

UN-POPULARITY, n. Disfavour with the people; not pleasing the people.

UN-POTA-BLE, a. Not fit to be drunk.

UN-PRATISED (-prá'tíst), a. Not expert by use; not skilled; not having experience.

UN-PRECE-DENTED, a. Having no precedent; not preceded by a like case.

UN-PREJUDICED (-préj-u-díst), a. Free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial.

UN-PRE-MEDITATED, a. Not previously studied; not previously purposed or intended.

UN-PREPARED (-párd'), a. Not prepared or furnished by previous measures; unready.

UN-PRO-PRESSING, a. Not having a winning appearance or manners.

UN-PRE-TENDING, a. Not making pretensions.

UN-PRISTLY, a. Unsuitable to a priest.

UN-PRINCIPLED (-prín'cé-pld'), a. Not having good or settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience.

UN-PRINTED, a. Not printed or stamped.

UN-PRIZED (-prízd'), a. Not prized or valued.

UN-PRODUCTIVE, a. Not productive or fruitful; not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit or interest; not efficient.

UN-PRO-FANED, a. Not violated.

UN-PRO-FESSIO-NAL (-pro-fesh'un-ál), a. Not belonging to a profession or calling.

UN-PRO-FIT-A-BLE, a. Producing no profit or gain; not useful to others; misimproving talents.

UN-PRO-FIT-A-BLE-NESS, n. The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness.

UN-PRO-FIT-A-BLY, ad. Without profit or use; without any good effect or advantage.

UN-PRO-HIBITED, a. Not forbid; lawful.

UN-PRO-LIFIC, a. Not prolific; unfruitful; barren; not producing in abundance.

UN-PROMIS-ING, a. Not affording prospect of success, excellence, or good; not promising.

UN-PROP, v. t. To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.

UN-PRO-PITIOUS (-plsh'us), a. Not favourable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious.

UN-PRO-PER-IOUS, a. Not successful; unfortunate; not attended with success.

UN-PRO-TECTED, a. Not protected or counteracted.

UN-PROVED (-un-proovd'), a. Not proved; not tried; not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

UN-PRO-VIDED, a. Not furnished; unsupplied.

UN-PRO-VOKED (-vókt'), a. Not provoked; not vexed; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.

UN-PUBLISHED (-pub'lish't), a. Not published; not made known; secret; private.

UN-PUNISHED (-pun'ish't), a. Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

UN-QUAL-I-FIED (-quál'e-fíde), a. Not qualified; not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite out; not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.

UN-QUENCH-A-BLE, a. Not to be extinguished; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable.

UN-QUESTION-A-BLE, a. That is not to be doubted; indubitable; certain.

UN-QUESTI-N-A-BLY, ad. Beyond all doubt.

UN-QUIET, a. Not easy; restless; disturbed by continual motion; unsatisfied.

UN-RANSOMED (-ráns'und), a. Not ransomed; not redeemed.

UN-RAVEL, v. t. To disentangle; to explain; v. i. to be unfolded; to be disentangled.

UN-REACHED (-reech't), a. Not reached; not attained to.

UN-READ (-réd'), a. Not read; not recited; untaught; not learned in books.

UN-READI-NESS (-réd'e-ness), n. Want of preparation; want of promptness or dexterity.

UN-READY (-un-rédy'), a. Not prepared; not prompt.

UN-REAL, a. Not real; unsubstantial; vain.

UN-REASON-A-BLE, a. Not reasonable; unjust; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; immoderate; exorbitant; irrational.

UN-REASON-A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of not being reasonable. Inconsistency with reason; exorbitance.

UN-REASON-A-BLY, ad. Without reason; immoderately; unjustly; more than enough.

UN-REAVE, v. t. To remove a rope from a block.

UN-RE-CLAIMED (-klám'd'), a. Not reclaimed; wild; vicious; not reformed; not tamed.

UN-RE-CON-CIL-A-BLE, a. Not reconcilable.

UN-RE-COVER-A-BLE (-kóv'er-), a. That can not be recovered; that can not be regained.

UN-RE-DEEM-A-BLE, a. That can not be redeemed.

UN-RE-DEEMED, a. Not redeemed or ransomed; not paid.

UN-RE-FINED (-fínd'), a. Not refined or purified; not polished in manners.

UN-RE-FRESHED (-frésh't'), a. Not refreshed; not invigorated; not relieved from fatigue.

UN-RE-GARDED, a. Not heeded; neglected.

UN-RE-GARDFUL, a. Not giving attention; heedless.

UN-RE-GEN-ER-A-CY, n. State of being unrenewed.

UN-RE-GEN-ER-ATE, a. Not regenerated; not renewed in heart.

UN-RE-GRET-TED, a. Not lamented.

UN-RE-GISTERED, a. Not recorded.

UN-RE-LATED, a. Not related by blood or affinity; having no connection with.

UN-RE-LENTING, a. Feeling no pity; cruel; not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.

UN-RE-MED-I-A-BLE, a. Admitting of no remedy.

UN-RE-MITTED, a. Not remitted; continued; not having a temporary relaxation; not relaxed.

UN-RE-MITTING, a. Not abated or relaxed for a time; incessant.

UN-RE-NEWED (-núde'), a. Not renewed or regenerated; not born of the Spirit.

UN-RE-PAID, a. Not compensated; not recompensed.

UN-RE-PIN-ING, a. Not making complaint; not peevishly murmuring.

UN-RE-PRIEV-A-BLE (-preev'a-bl), a. Not to be reprieved or respited from death.

UN-RE-PROACH-A-BLE, a. Not reproachable.

UN-RE-PROV-A-BLE (-proov'a-bl), a. Not worthy of reproof.

UN-RE-QUIT-A-BLE, a. Not to be requited.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—E AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

UN-RE-SERVED, *a.* Not regarded with anger.
 UN-RE-SERVE', *n.* Freedom of communication; frankness.
 UN-RE-SERVED (-zerved'), *a.* Not retained; not reserved; concealing or withholding nothing.
 UN-RE-SERVED-LY, *ad.* With openness and candour; without concealment.
 UN-RE-SERVED-NESS, *n.* Ingenuous frankness.
 UN-RE-SISTED (-re-zist'ed), *a.* Not opposed or withstood; resistless.
 UN-RE-SISTING, *a.* Not making resistance.
 UN-RESTING, *a.* Continually in motion.
 UN-RE-STRAIN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be restrained.
 UN-RE-STRAINED' (-stränd'), *a.* Not restrained; licentious; loose; not limited.
 UN-RE-STRRAINT, *n.* Freedom from restraint.
 UN-RE-STRIC-TED, *a.* Not limited or confined.
 UN-RE-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not withdrawn; unre-called.
 UN-RE-VEALED' (-veeled'), *a.* Not revealed; not disclosed.
 UN-RE-VENGED' (-vënd'), *a.* Not revenged; not vindicated by just punishment.
 UN-RE-VENG'FUL, *a.* Not given to revenge.
 UN-REVER-END, *a.* Not respectful; irreverent, as an unreserved tongue.
 UN-RE-Versed' (-vers'), *a.* Not reversed; not repealed; not annulled by a counter decision.
 UN-RE-VISED' (-vizd') *a.* Not reviewed, or corrected.
 UN-RE-WARDED, *a.* Not remunerated; not rewarded.
 UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain, as to unravel a mystery.
 UN-RIG', *v. t.* To divest of tackle; to undress.
 UN-RIGHTEOUS (-un-r'chus), *a.* Not confirmed in heart and life to the divine law; unjust; contrary to law and equity; evil; wicked.
 UN-RIGHTEOUS-LY, *ad.* In a wicked manner; sinfully.
 UN-RIGHTEOUS-NESS, *n.* Injustice; violation of the divine law.
 UN-RIPE, *a.* Not ripe; immature; not seasonable; not prepared; not yet proper.
 UN-RIPE-NESS, *n.* Want of maturity; want of ripeness, as the unripeness of fruit.
 UN-RISEN, *a.* Not risen.
 UN-RIVALED (-ri'vald'), *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless.
 UN-RIVET, *v. t.* To loose from a rivet; to unfasten.
 UN-ROBE, *v. t.* To strip of robes; to disrobe.
 UN-ROLL', *v. t.* To open what is rolled; to display.
 UN-RO-MANTIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful.
 UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To deprive of the roof; to uncover.
 UN-ROOT', *v. t.* or *v. i.* To tear or be torn up by the roots.—*Syn.* To extirpate; eradicate.
 UN-ROF'LE, *v. i.* To cease from commotion.
 UN-RUFFLED (-un-ruffd'), *a.* Not agitated; not disturbed; calm.
 UN-RÜL-NESS, *n.* Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence.
 UN-RÜLY, *a.* Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws.—*Syn.* Ungovernable; licentious; turbulent.
 UN-SADDLE, *v. t.* To take a saddle from.
 UN-SAFE, *a.* Not free from danger; hazardous.
 UN-SAFELY, *ad.* Not safely; dangerously; in a state exposed to harm and destruction.
 UN-SAID', *a.* Not uttered.
 UN-SALA-BLE, *a.* Not finding a quick sale.
 UN-SALA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dullness of sale.
 UN-SANCTIFIED (-sank'te-fide), *a.* Not sanctified; not consecrated.
 UN-SANCTIONED, *a.* Not approved; not authorized.
 UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-I-LY, *ad.* So as not to satisfy or to give satisfaction.
 UN-SAT-IS-FAC-TOR-I-Y, *a.* Not affording satisfaction; not convincing the mind; not giving content.

UN-SATIS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.
 UN-SÄTIS-FIED (-sä'tis-fide), *a.* Not satisfied; discontented; not pleased; not fully paid.
 UN-SÄTIS-FY-ING, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not giving content; not convincing.
 UN-SÄVOR-I-LY, *ad.* So as to disgust.
 UN-SÄVOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell.
 UN-SÄVOU-RY, *a.* Having no taste or a bad taste; insipid; disgusting.
 UN-SÄY' (un-sä'), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* UNSAID.] To recall what has been said; to retract.
 UN-SCÄTH'ED, *a.* Uninjured.
 UN-SCI-EN-TIFIC, *a.* Not according to the principles of science; not versed in science.
 UN-SCREENED' (-skreend'), *a.* Not sheltered; unprotected; not covered; not sifted.
 UN-SCREW' (un-skrä'), *v. t.* To loose from fastening by screws.
 UN-SCRIPTOR-AL (-skript'yör-al), *a.* Not agreeable to Scripture; not warranted by the authority of the word of God.
 UN-SCRU-PULOUS, *a.* Having no scruples.
 UN-SEAL', *v. t.* To open what is sealed; to remove or break the seal of.
 UN-SEAM', *v. t.* To rip open.
 UN-SEARCH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explored or searched; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
 UN-SEARCH-A-BLE-NESS (-särch'a-bl-ness), *n.* Quality of being unsearchable.
 UN-SEÄSON-A-BLE (-sä'sön-a-bl'), *a.* Not being in the proper season or time; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; late.
 UN-SEÄSON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Untimeliness; state of being ill timed or out of the usual time.
 UN-SEÄTON-A-RLY (-sä'tön'), *ad.* Not in due season.
 UN-SEÄTON'ED (-sä'sänd'), *a.* Not salted; not dried; not inured; not qualified by use or experience.
 UN-SEÄT', *v. t.* To throw from or deprive of a seat.
 UN-SEÄWÖR-THY (-sæwör-thy), *a.* Not fit for a voyage.
 UN-SECÖND-ED, *a.* Not seconded; not supported; not exemplified a second time.
 UN-SEC-TARIAN, *a.* Not sectarian; not adapted to promote a sect.
 UN-SEET'ING, *a.* Wanting the faculty of sight.
 UN-SEEM'L-I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of unbecomingness; indecorum.
 UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not becoming; improper.
 UN-SEEN', *a.* Not seen; invisible; not discovered; not discoverable.
 UN-SELFISH, *a.* Not selfish; disinterested.
 UN-SEN'I', *a.* Not sent; not despatched; not transmitted. *Unsent for*, not called or invited to attend. [*buried*]
 UN-SEPUL-CHRED, *a.* Having no sepulchre; un-
 UN-SERV-ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for use; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience.
 UN-SERV-ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness for use; quality or state of being useless.
 UN-SERV-ICE-A-BLY, *ad.* Without use.
 UN-SETTLE (-un-sett'l), *v. t.* To move or loosen from a fixed state; to make uncertain; to overthrow.—*Syn.* To disconcert; discompose; displace; remove; confuse; disorder.
 UN-SETTLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed.
 UN-SETTLED (-sett'ld), *a.* Not settled; having no inhabitants; not having a fixed place of abode; not regular; unequal; changeable; turbid; not established.
 UN-SEX', *v. t.* To change as to sex; to make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
 UN-SHÄCKLE (-shä'k'l), *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free from restraint.
 UN-SHÄD'ED, *a.* Not shaded; not clouded; not overspread with clouds or darkness.
 UN-SHÄK'EN (-shä'k'n), *a.* Not shaken; firm; unmoved; not subject to concussion.
 UN-SHÄP'EN (-shä'p'n), *a.* Not formed; misshapen; ugly.

I & 2c, long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CARE, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERN; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,

UN-SHARED (-shárd'), a. Not shared; not partaken of or enjoyed in common.

UN-SHEATHED, v. t. To draw from the sheath.

UN-SHIP', v. t. To take out of a ship or other water craft; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted, as to unship the tiller.

UN-SHO'D, a. Not having shoes on.

UN-SHRINKING, a. Not shrinking or recoiling; not withdrawing from danger or toil.

UN-SHUT', a. Not shut; unclosed; open.

UN-SIFTED, a. Not separated by a sieve; not critically examined.

UN-SIGHTLI-NESS, a. Disagreeableness to the sight; ugliness.

UN-SIGHTLY (un-síte'ly), a. Disagreeable to the sight; ugly.

UN-SIGNAL-IZED, a. Not distinguished.

UN-SIN'NING, a. Having no sin; perfect.

UN-SIZE-ABLE, a. Not being of the proper size.

UN-SIZED (-sized), a. Not sized; not stiffened, as unsized paper.

UN-SKILLED' (-skild'), a. Wanting skill or dexterity; wanting practical knowledge.

UN-SKIL'FUL, a. Wanting skill; awkward.

UN-SKIL'FUL-LY, ad. Without dexterity; awkwardly; clumsily. [ledg.]

UN-SKIL'FUL-NESS, n. Want of skill or knowledge.

UN-SLACKED' (-slakt'), a. Not saturated with water, as unslackened lime.

UN-SLAKED' (-slakt'), a. Not quenched, as unslaked thirst.

UN-SMOOTH, a. Not smooth or even.

UN-SOCIA-BLE, a. Not sociable; reserved; not apt to converse.

UN-SOCIA-BLY, ad. With reserve.

UN-SOCIAL (-sò'shal), a. Not agreeable in society; not adapted to society.

UN-SOILED, a. Not polluted; unstained; not tainted.

UN-SOLD, a. Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.

UN-SOLDIER-LIKE, } (-sòl'jer), { a. Unbecom-
UN-SOLDIER-LY, } ing a soldier.

UN-SOLICIT-ED, a. Not asked or requested.

UN-SOLID, a. Not solid; not firm or well supported; not substantial.

UN-SO-PHI-TI-CA-ED, a. Not adulterated; not counterfeit; pure.

UN-SOUGHT (un-sawt'), a. Not searched for; had without searching, as unsought honours.

UN-SOUND, a. Not sound; defective; not solid; not orthodox; not true; sophistical.

UN-SOUNDNESS, n. Defectiveness of any kind, as unsoundness of health, of opinions, &c.; infirmity; weakness.

UN-SOWN', a. Not scattered in land for seed; not propagated by the scattering of seed.

UN-SPARING, a. Not sparing; liberal; not merciful or forgiving.

UN-SPEAK-A-BLE, a. That can not be expressed, as an unspeakable grief.—SYR. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable.

UN-SPEAK-A-BLY, ad. In a manner or degree not to be expressed.

UN-SPENT, a. Not spent; not exhausted.

UN-SPIRIT-U-AL, a. Not spiritual; carnal.

UN-SPOTTED, a. Not spotted; not stained; pure.

UN-STABLE, a. Not firm; not stable; fickle; inconstant.

UN-STABLE-NESS, n. Want of stability; unfixedness.

UN-STAI'D, a. Not steady; mutable; fickle; not settled in judgment; volatile.

UN-STAINED, a. Not polluted, tarnished, or dyed.

UN-STAMPED, a. Not stamped; unmarked officially.

UN-STATE, v. t. To deprive of state or dignity.

UN-STEADY (-stéd'fast), a. Not fixed or firm; irresolute; not adhering to a purpose.

UN-STEADY (-stéd'fast), a. Inconstantly; with fickleness or variation; not in the same manner at different times.

UN-STEADY-NESS (-stéd'de-ness), a. Want of firmness; irresolution.

UN-STEADY (-stéd'dy), a. Not steady; not constant; mutable; changeable.

UN-STINTED, a. Not stinted; not limited.

UN-STOP, v. t. To take out a stopple; to free from any obstruction; to open.

UN-STRATE-FIED, a. Not occurring in layers.

UN-STRING, v. t. To relax tension; to loose or untie; to deprive of strings; to take from a string.

UN-STUDIED (-stú'did), a. Not studied or premeditated; not laboured; easy; natural.

UN-SUB-DUED (-sub-dúde'), a. Not conquered; not brought into subjection.

UN-SUB-MISSIVE, a. Not submissive; disobedient.

UN-SUB-STANTIAL, a. Not substantial; not real; not having substance.

UN-SUC-CESSFUL, a. Not meeting with success; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.

UN-SUC-CESSIVE, a. Not proceeding by a flux of parts, or by regular succession.

UN-SUITA-BLE, a. Wanting adaptation; unbecoming; improper.

UN-SUITA-BLE-NESS, n. State or quality of unsuitness; incongruity; impr priety.

UN-SULLIED (-sú'llid), a. Not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UN-SUNG, a. Not sung; not recited in song; not celebrated in verse.

UN-SUP-PLIED (-sup-plid'), a. Not supplied or furnished with things necessary.

UN-SUP-PORTA-BLE, a. Not to be supported.

UN-SUP-PORTED, a. Unsustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not assisted.

UN-SURE, a. Not sure or certain; not fixed.

UN-SUR-PASSED (-past'), a. Not exceeded.

UN-SUS-CEPTI-BLE, a. Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.

UN-SUS-PECTED, a. Not suspected.

UN-SUS-PECTING, a. Not suspecting; not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.

UN-SUS-PICIOUS (-pish'us), a. Not having suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; not to be suspected.

UN-SWAYED' (un-swáde'), a. Not swayed; not biased; not controlled or influenced.

UN-SWEPT, a. Not swept; not cleaned with a broom.

UN-SWORN, a. Not sworn; not bound by oath; not having taken an oath.

UN-SYM-METRI-CAL, a. Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts; not having the segment of the calyx and corolla, and sepals and petals, and also the stamens regular and similar.

UN-SYS-TEM-A-TIC, a. Wanting system; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts.

UN-TAINTED, a. Not tainted; sweet; pure; unblemished.

UN-TAM-A-BLE, a. That can not be tamed; that can not be reclaimed from a wild state.

UN-TAMELY' (tand') a. Not domesticated or tamed; not made familiar with man.

UN-TANGLE, v. t. To loose from intricacy.

UN-TARNISHED, a. Not soiled or stained; unblemished.

UN-TASTED, a. Not tasted; not enjoyed.

UN-TAUGHT' (un-tawt'), Not learned or instructed.

UN-TEACH' v. t. [pret. and pp. UN-TEAUGHT.] To cause to forget what has been taught.

UN-TEACH-A-BLE, a. That can not be instructed.

UN-TEN-A-BLE, a. Not capable of defence; that can not be maintained or supported.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; BÖLE, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

UN-TENANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit to be inhabited.
 UN-TENDER, *a.* Wanting tenderness or pity.
 UN-TENT, *v. t.* To drive from a tent.
 UN-THANKED (-thántk'), *a.* Not repaid by thanks; not received with thankfulness.
 UN-THANKFUL, *a.* Not grateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
 UN-THANKFULNESS, *n.* Neglect of acknowledgment for good received; ingratitude.
 UN-THINKING, *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; inconsiderate, as *unthinking youth*.
 UN-THOUGHTFUL (un-thaw'tful), *a.* Lacking consideration; thoughtless.
 UN-THREAD (-thréd'), *v. t.* To draw out a thread from; to loose.
 UN-THRIFT, *n.* Want of thrift; a prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance.
 UN-THRIFTI-LY, *ad.* Without frugality or thrift.
 UN-THRIFTI-NESS, *n.* Want of frugality or thrift; prodigality; profusion.
 UN-THRIFTY, *a.* Wanting thrift; prodigal; not thriving; not gaining property.
 UN-THRONE, *v. t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme power; to dethrone.
 UN-TIDINESS, *n.* Want of neatness.
 UN-TIDY, *a.* Not tidy; not neat and snug.
 UN-TIE' (-ti'), *v. t.* To loose, as a knot; to untie; to separate something attached.
 UN-TIL, *prep.* To the time that; to the point or place of; to the degree that; *ad.* to the time or degree that.
 UN-TILED, *a.* Stripped of tiles.
 UN-TILLED, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled.
 UN-TIMELY, *a.* Being out of time; unseasonable.
 UN-TIETING, *a.* Not becoming tired; indefatigable.
 UN-TITLED (-ti'tld), *a.* Having no title, as an untitled tyrant.
 UN-TO, *prep.* To, with *un* [on] which adds nothing to its signification.
 UN-TOLD, *a.* Not told; not related or revealed.
 UN-TOMB' (un-toom'), *v. t.* To disinter; to take from the grave.
 UN-TOUCHED (-túcht'), *a.* Not touched or hit; not moved; not affected.
 UN-TOWARD, *a.* Not easily guided or taught; froward; cross; awkward; unmanageable; perverse; ungraceful.
 UN-TOWARD-LY, *ad.* In a perverse, wayward manner.
 UN-TOWARD-NESS (-tò'ard-ness), *n.* The state or quality of perverseness; frowardness.
 UN-TRACE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be traced or followed.
 UN-TRACT-A-BLE, *a.* Not docile or governable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn.
 UN-TRACT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of docility or submission; refractoriness.
 UN-TRAINED (-tránd'), *a.* Not trained; not instructed; not disciplined; irregular.
 UN-TRANS-FER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transferred or passed from one to another.
 UN-TRANS-LAT-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be translated.
 UN-TRAMMELED, *a.* Not shackled; free.
 UN-TRAVELLED (-tráy eld), *a.* Not trodden; not having travelled; never having seen foreign countries.
 UN-TREAD' (-tréd'), *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.
 UN-TRENCHED, *a.* Not cut into long hollows or trenches.
 UN-TRIED' (-tride), *a.* Not tried or attempted; not yet experienced, as *untried sufferings*.
 UN-TROD, } *a.* Not having been trodden or
 UN-TRODDEN, } passed over.
 UN-TROUBLED (un-trúbld), *a.* Not disturbed; not confused; not agitated.
 UN-TRUE, *a.* Not true; false; unfaithful; inconstant.

UN-TRULY, *ad.* Not truly; falsely; deceitfully; not according to reality.
 UN-TRUTH', *n.* A falsehood; want of veracity; false assertion; contrariety to truth; a lie, which see.
 UN-TUN-A-BLE (28), *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical; not capable of making music.
 UN-TUNE, *v. t.* To put out of tune; to disorder.
 UN-TOTORED (-tò'tord), *a.* Uninstructed; undisciplined; untaught, as *untutored infancy*.
 UN-TWINE', *v. t.* To untwist; to open; to disentangle.
 UN-TWIST', *v. t.* To separate or turn back what is twisted.
 UN-USED' (-yúzd'). *a.* Not used; not accustomed; not employed; not put to use.
 UN-USEFUL, *a.* Serving no good purpose.
 UN-USU-AL, *a.* Not common; rare; infrequent.
 UN-USU-AL-LY, *ad.* Not commonly.
 UN-USU-AL-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.
 UN-UTTER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered; ineffable.
 UN-VAIL', *v. t.* To throw off a veil; to uncover.
 UN-VALUED (-váll'yúde), *a.* Not valued; not prized; inestimable; not estimated.
 UN-VANQUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be conquered.
 UN-VAR-I-A-BLE, *a.* Invariable; not alterable.
 UN-VARIED (vá'rid), *a.* Not diversified or varied.
 UN-VARNISHED (-vár'nisht), *a.* Not varnished; not adorned; not artfully embellished.
 UN-VARY-ING, *a.* Not varying; not changing.
 UN-VAIL' (-vále'). See UNVAIL.
 UN-VITI-ATED, *a.* Not corrupted.
 UN-VOTE', *v. t.* To annul a former vote.
 UN-WARILY, *ad.* Without due caution; heedlessly.
 UN-WARI-NESS, *n.* Want of due caution or vigilance; carelessness; heedlessness.
 UN-WARLIKE, *a.* Not martial; not fit for war.
 UN-WARNED' (-wá'rd'), *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned.
 UN-WARP', *v. t.* To reduce back what is warped.
 UN-WARRANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable.
 UN-WARRANT-ED (un-wó'rrent-ed), *a.* Not authorized; illegal.
 UN-WARY, *a.* Not vigilant; not cautious.
 UN-WEARIED (-wé'rid), *a.* Not sinking or tiring under fatigue; unfatigued; indefatigable.
 UN-WEARIED-LY, *ad.* Without fatigue.
 UN-WEARY (-wé'ry), *v. t.* To refresh after weariness.
 UN-WELOME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not well received.
 UN-WELL, *a.* Not in good health; disordered.
 UN-WEPT', *a.* Not lamented; not mourned.
 UN-WET, *a.* Not wet; dry.
 UN-WHOLE-SOME (-hóle'sum), *a.* Not wholesome or healthy; insalubrious; pernicious.
 UN-WIELDI-LY (-weeld'i-ly), *ad.* In a heavy, unwieldy manner; unmanageably.
 UN-WIELDI-NESS, *n.* Difficulty of being moved; heaviness.
 UN-WIELD'Y (-weeld'y), *a.* Heavy; moved with difficulty.
 UN-WILLING, *a.* Not willing; reluctant, as an unwilling servant; loth; disinclined.
 UN-WILLING-LY, *ad.* With reluctance.
 UN-WILLING-NESS, *n.* A state of reluctance; backwardness.
 UN-WIND', *v. t.* [pret. and pp. UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to separate what is wound; *v. i.* to admit evolution.
 UN-WISE, *a.* Lacking wisdom; indiscreet; imprudent; not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end.
 UN-WISE-LY, *ad.* With imprudence; injudiciously.
 UN-WITNESSED (-wit'nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.
 UN-WITTING-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge or consciousness.

l. s. &c., long.—l. s. &c., short.—CARE, FAR, LIST.

UN-WITTY, *a.* Destitute of wit.
UN-WOMAN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
UN-WONT (*-want*), *a.* Not accustomed; unused.
UN-WONTED (*-wunt'ed*), *a.* Not familiar; uncommon; infrequent; rare, as unaccustomed changes.
UN-WONTED-NESS (*-wunt'ed-ness*), *n.* Want of familiarity; rareness.
UN-WORN, *a.* Not worn; not impaired.
UN-WORTHILY (*-w'orth-the-ly*), *ad.* Not according to desert; without due regard to merit, as to treat a man unworthily.
UN-WORTHINESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
UN-WORTHY (*-w'orthy*), *a.* Not deserving, with *of*; wanting merit; worthless; not suitable; unbecoming.
UN-WOUND, *a.* Wound off; untwisted.
UN-WRAP (*-rig*), *v. t.* To open what is wrapped.
UN-WRATHFUL, *v. t.* To untwist or untwine.
UN-WRITTEN (*-rit'ten*), *a.* Not written; oral; verbal; blank; containing no writing.
UN-WROUGHT (*-un-r'w'rt*), *a.* Not wrought or manufactured.
UN-WRUNG, *a.* Not wrung or pinched.
UN-YIELDING, *a.* Not pliant; stubborn.
UN-YOKE, *v. t.* To loose from a yoke; to cast; to disjoin.
UN-ZONED (*-z'ond*), *a.* Not bound with a girdle, or zone.
UP, *ad.* Aloft; out of bed; above the horizon.
UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place.
UPAS, *n.* An East Indian tree whose secretions are poisonous.
UP-BEAR, *v. t.* [*prst.* **UPBORN**; *pp.* **UPBORN**.] To raise aloft; to lift; to sustain.
UP-BRAID, *v. t.* To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove with severity.—**SYN.** To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.
UP-BRAIDER, *n.* One who reproaches.
UP-BRAIDING, *n.* A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the reproaches or accusations of conscience.
UP-BRAIDING-LY, *ad.* With reproach.
UP-CAST, *a.* Thrown upward; cast up; *a.* a throw or cast at bowls.
UP-HEAVE, *a.* A lifting up from beneath.
UP-HEAVE (*-heev*), *v. t.* To heave up from beneath.
UPHILL, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; laborious, as *uphill* work.
UP-HOLD, *v. t.* [*prst.* and *pp.* **UPHELD**.] To lift on high; to keep from falling or slipping; to support in any state; to maintain.
UP-HOLDER, *n.* One who sustains; a supporter; an undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
UP-HOLSTER-EE, *n.* One who supplies beds, curtains, carpets, &c.
UP-HOLSTER-Y, *n.* Furniture, &c., furnished by upholsterers.
UPLAND, *n.* High land, as opposed to the margin of the sea and rivers, meadow and swamp.
UPLAND, *a.* Higher; pertaining to high lands.
UP-LIFT, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to elevate, as to uplift the arm.
UP-ON, *prep.* Resting on; near to; in. *On* is often used by modern writers, instead of *upon*, at a sacrifice of strength and perspicuity.
UPPER, *a., comp.* from *UP*. Higher in place; superior.
UPPER-HAND, *n.* Ascendancy or superiority.
UPPER-MOST, *a.* Highest in place or rank.
UPPER-WORKS, *n. pl.* The parts above water, when a ship is properly trimmed.
UP-RAISE (*-raze*), *v. t.* To raise or exalt; to lift up.
UP-REAR, *v. t.* To rear up; to raise.
UPRIGHT (*up'rite*), *a.* Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; erect; adhering to justice and truth; just; honest.
UPRIGHT (*-rite*), *n.* Something erect; an elevation.
UPRIGHT-LY, *ad.* With honesty and integrity.

FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEN; MARINE, MIND; MOVE.
UPRIGHT-NESS, *n.* Perpendicularity of erection; integrity in principle or practice; honesty; probity.
UP-RISE, *v. t.* [*prst.* **UPROSE**; *pp.* **UPROSE**.] To rise from a bed or seat; to ascend; to mount upward.
UPROAR, *n.* Great noise and tumult; clamour.
UPROARIOUS, *a.* Accompanied by great noise and confusion.
UP-ROOT, *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate.
UP-ROUSE (*-rouz*), *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.
UPSET, *n.* An overthrow; an overturn, as of a carriage.
UP-SET, *v. t.* To overturn, as a carriage.
UPSHOT, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; event, as the upshot of the matter.
UP-SIDE-DOWN, *ad.* The upper part undermost.
UP-SPRING, *v. t.* To spring up.
UP-STAND, *v. t.* To stand erect.
UP-TAKE, *v. t.* To spring up suddenly.
UP-TAKT, *n.* One who suddenly rises to wealth, power, or honour; a parvenu.
UP-TURN, *v. t.* To turn up; to furrow, as to upturn the ground in furrowing.
UPWARD, *a.* Directed higher; ascending.
UPWARD, *ad.* Toward a higher place.
UP-WIND, *v. t.* To wind up.
UP-AN-LUM, *a.* A metal of a reddish-brown colour, having a metallic lustre.
UP-AN-GRA-PHY, *n.* A description of the heavens.
UP-AN-OL-O-GY, *n.* A discourse or treatise on the heavens.
UP-A-NUS, *n.* The planet formerly called Herschel, and *Georgium Sidus*.
UP-BANE, *a.* Courtous in manners; polite.
UP-BAN-TY, *n.* Polished manners.—**SYN.** Politeness; suavity; courtesy; affability.
UP-HIN, *n.* A name given to the hedgehog; a name given to a child.
UP-HEUR, *n.* The urinary tube.
UP-RETHEA, *n.* The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.
UP-RETHEAL, *a.* Relating to the urethra.
URGE, *v. t.* To apply force in almost any manner; to press with eagerness; to provoke.—**SYN.** To incite; impel; solicit; importune; instigate; stimulate.
URGENT-CY, *n.* A pressure of necessity; importunity; earnest solicitation.
URGENT, *a.* Pressing with importunity; difficult; earnest.
URGENT-LY, *ad.* With earnestness; vehemently.
URIM. See **THUMMIM**.
URIN-AL, *n.* A vessel for urine.
URIN-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to urine.
URIN-ATE, *v. t.* To discharge urine.
URIN-ATIVE, *a.* Provoking urine.
URIN-A-TOR, *n.* A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls.
URINE (*ur'in*), *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.
URINE, *v. t.* To discharge urine.
URIN-IOUS, *a.* Partaking of or like urine.
URN, *n.* A vessel of a roundish form, largest in the middle; a kind of vase for water or ashes of the dead.
URUS-COPY, *n.* The judgment of diseases by the inspection of urine.
URSA, *n.* The bear, a constellation, near the north pole.
URSI-FORM, *a.* Like a bear in shape.
URSINE, *a.* Pertaining to bears.
URSU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Ursula.
URUS, *n.* The wild bull.
US, *pron.* Objective case of *We*.
US-ABLE, *a.* That may be used.
USAGE (*u's'aje*), *n.* Established use or practice.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; VITIOUS.—S AS K; & AS J; S AS Z; ON AS SM; THE.

as the usages of society; treatment of others. —*Srv.* Custom.—Custom is the frequent repetition of the same act either by one or many; usage implies practice which is so fully established as to have decisive authority. Hence we speak of usage (not custom) as the law of language.

U'SANCE (yû'sance), *n.* Use or proper employment; interest of money; time given for payment of bills of exchange.

USE (yûce), *n.* Act of handling or employing; employment; utility; practice; custom; interest.

USE (yûce), *v. t.* To apply to some valuable service; to consume; to render familiar.—*Srv.* To employ.—We use a thing when we derive from it some enjoyment or service; we employ it when we turn that service into a particular channel; we use words to express our general meaning; we employ certain technical terms in reference to a given subject.

USEFUL (yûce'), *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; profitable; serviceable.

USEFUL-LY, *ad.* With profit or advantage.

USEFUL-NESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to a valuable end; profitableness; utility, which see.

USELESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; answering no valuable purpose or not the end proposed.—*Srv.* Fruitless; ineffectual.—We speak of an attempt, &c., as useless when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success; as fruitless when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance or calamity arising to frustrate it. It is useless to attempt any thing without adequate means; and even when we do possess them, our efforts are often fruitless. Ineffectual nearly resembles fruitless, but implies a failure of a less hopeless character, as, "After several ineffectual efforts, I at last succeeded."

USELESS-LY, *ad.* Without profit or advantage.

USELESS-NESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose.

USER (yû'zer), *n.* One who uses or employs.

USHER, *n.* An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school; an introducer.

USHER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUE-BAUGH, *n.* Literally, water of life; a compound distilled spirit.

USTION (ûst'yun), *n.* Act of burning; state of being burned.

USUAL (yû'zhu-al), *a.* Such as occurs in ordinary practice; customary; frequent; common.

USUAL-LY (yû'zhu-al-lî), *ad.* According to custom; commonly.

USU-CAPTION (yû-su-kâp'shun), *n.* In the civil law, acquisition of a title or right to property by undisputed possession for a certain time.

USU-FRUCT, *n.* Temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.

USU-FRUCTU-ARY (yû-su-frûkt'yû-a-ry), *n.* One who has temporary use.

USURER (yû'zhu-er), *n.* Formerly, a person who lent money and took interest for it; in present usage, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

USURIOUS (yû-zû're-us), *a.* Partaking of usury; practising usury.

USURP (yû-zûrp'), *v. t.* To seize and hold possession by wrong, as to usurp a throne. [sion.]

USUR-PATION, *n.* Illegal seizure and possession.

USURPER (yû-zûrp'er), *n.* One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right.

USURPING-LY, *ad.* By usurpation; without just right or claim.

USURY (yû'zhu-ry), *n.* Illegal interest.

UTENSIL, *n.* An instrument or vessel used in the business of life.

UTERINE, *a.* Pertaining to the womb. *Uterine* brother or sister is one born of the same mother by a different father.

UTILITY, *n.* [L.] Something useful.

UTILITARIAN, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; *n.* one who considers utility the end or purpose of moral virtue.

UTILITARIANISM, *n.* The doctrine that utility is the end of life and morals.

UTILITY, *n.* Production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.—*Srv.* Usefulness.—Usefulness is Saxon, and utility is Latin; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. Thus we speak of the utility of an invention, and the usefulness of the thing invented; of the utility of an institution, and the usefulness of an individual. So "beauty and utility" (not usefulness) are brought into comparison. Still, the words are, in many cases, used interchangeably.

UTMOST, *a.* Being extreme; greatest; highest; *n.* the most that can be.

UTOPIA, *n.* A term invented by Sir Thomas More, from the Greek *utopos*, no place, and applied to an imaginary isle which he represents as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, &c.; hence, a state of ideal perfection.

UTOPIAN, *a.* Ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

UTRI-CLE (yû'tre-kl), *n.* A little bag or bladder; a cell.

UTTER, *a.* On the outside or remote from the centre; extreme; excessive; complete; entire.

UTTER, *v. t.* To express in language; to speak; to publish abroad; to put in circulation.

UTTER-ABLE, *a.* That may be expressed.

UTTER-ANCE, *n.* The act of uttering words; pronunciation; expression.

UTTER-ER, *n.* One who pronounces or sends forth.

UTTER-LY, *ad.* To the full extent; totally; completely.

UTTER-MOST, *a.* Most remote; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

UTTER-MOST, *n.* The greatest degree. To the uttermost, in the most extensive degree.

UVA, *n.* [L.] A grape.

UVE-OUS, *a.* Resembling a grape.

UVULA, *n.* [L.] A soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate over the glottis.

UX-ORIOUS, *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.

UX-ORIOUS-LY, *ad.* With silly fondness for a wife.

UX-ORIOUS-NESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V is the twenty-second letter of our Alphabet, and is a labial articulation. It is nearly allied to F, being formed by the same organs of speech; but V is vocal, or flat, and F is aspirate, or sharp. V was formerly confounded with U, and hence the vowel sound of u and the consonant sound of v were both represented by the same character; of which confusion we have still evidence in the form and name W, which, although double v in shape, is yet called double u. The following line illustrates this practice:—

"For every purpose using reasons fit."

About the beginning of the 16th century, however, they began to be distinguished in printing; but still they may be found indiscriminately distributed in dictionaries. It was not till the beginning of the present century that the practice ceased in schools of teaching the tyro to say vowel u and vow u, as the distinguishing names of u and v. As a numeral, V represents five, either from its resemblance to the out-spread hand, or to the line drawn diagonally through four units in keeping a tally; with a line over it, thus v, it represents 5000. It has but one sound, as in the words vain, vote, village.

VA'CAN-CY, *n.* An empty space; a chasm; destitution of an incumbent; leisure.

l. 2, &c., long.—l. 2, &c., short.—CLASS, PLR, LITER, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, STRID; MOVE.

VACANT, *a.* Not filled up; unoccupied, as vacant moments; devoid of thought, as a vacant mind, a vacant stare.—*STR.* Empty.—A thing is empty when there is nothing in it, as an empty room; and vacant when it had been either previously filled or intended to be filled, as a vacant seat, a vacant space between houses, vacant hours, &c. When we speak of a vacant look or a vacant mind, we imply that the thought naturally to be expected has vacated its proper place or office.

VACATE, *v. t.* To make vacant or empty; to quit possession of; to withdraw from.

VACATION, *n.* Intermission of business or study.

VACCINATE (vák'sin-ate), *v. t.* To inoculate with cow-pox.

VACCINATION (vak-sin-áshun), *n.* Act of inoculating with cow-pox.

VACCINE or **VACCINE**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from cows.

VACILLANCY, *n.* A state of wavering.

VACILLATE (vák's), *v. t.* To move one way and another; to waver; to reel; to fluctuate, which see.

VACILLATING, *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; unsteady.

VACILLATION, *n.* A moving to and fro unsteadily; a staggering or fluctuation.

VACUITY, *n.* Emptiness; space void of matter.

VACUOUS, *a.* Empty; void; unfilled.

VACUUM, *n.* A space empty of all matter.

VAD-MECUM, *n.* [L.] Literally, go with me—applied to a book, &c., which a person carries with him as a constant companion.

VAGABOND, *n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no certain dwelling; a moving from place to place, without any settled habitation.

VAGABONDISM, *n.* State of idle wandering.

VAGABONDRY, *n.* A state of wandering.

VAGARY, *n.*; pl. **VAGARIES**. A wild freak; a whim; a wandering of the thoughts; whimsical purpose.

VAGT'NAL (vák'), or **VAGT'NAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath.

VAGRANCY, *n.* A state of wandering without any settled home.

VAGRANT, *a.* Wandering from place to place; moving without any certain direction.

VAGRANT, *n.* An idle wanderer; a vagabond.

VAGRANTLY, *ad.* In a wandering manner.

VAGUE, *a.* Proceeding from no known authority; undetermined; loose; unsettled; indefinite.

VAIL (vái), *n.* A covering to conceal; a piece of thin cloth or stuff, used by females to hide their faces; a mask. *Vail*, money given to servants.

VAIL, *v. t.* To cover, as the face; to conceal; to mask.

VAIN, *a.* Having no subsistence, value, or importance, as a vain distinction; without effect, as a vain attempt; elated by little things or by applause; not satisfying.—*STR.* Empty.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, *a.* Vain to excess.

VAIN-GLORY, *n.* Empty pride; vanity.

VAINLY, *ad.* Without effect; with empty pride.

VAINNESS, *n.* The state of being vain; ineffectualness.

VALANCE, *n.* Fringes of drapery round a bed, or window; *v. t.* to adorn with valance.

VALE, *n.* A low ground between hills; a valley.

VALE-DICTION, *n.* A bidding farewell; a farewell.

VALE-DICTORIAN, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the valedictory oration on commencement day.

VALE-DICTORY, *a.* Bidding farewell; *n.* a farewell address or oration, spoken at commencements in American colleges.

VALENTINE, *n.* A sweetheart chosen or a letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VALENTINE'S DAY, *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, the 14th of February.

VALENTIAN, *n.* A plant whose root has a strong smell, attractive to cats and rats, and used in medicine.

VALET (vái'et or val-í'), *n.* A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

VALET DE CHAMBRE (vái'la de áshám'br). [Fr.] A footman.

VALENTU-DINARIAN, *a.* Being sickly or infirm; seeking health; *n.* a person of an infirm, sickly constitution, or in a weak state.

VALENTU-DINARIY, *a.* Sickly; weak; infirm.

VAL-HALLA, *n.* In Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

VALTANT (vái'vant), *a.* Vigorous in body; intrepid in danger; performed with valour.—*STR.* Stout; bold; brave; courageous.

VALTANTLY, *ad.* With personal strength; bravely; boldly; heroically.

VALID, *a.* Having strength; founded in truth; executed with the proper formalities; good in law.—*STR.* Sound; firm; efficacious; just; weighty; sufficient.

VALIDATE, *v. t.* To render valid; to bestow validity.

VALIDITY, *n.* Legal force; state of being valid.—*STR.* Justness; firmness; sufficiency; weight; certainty; soundness.

VALIDLY, *ad.* With legal strength or force.

VALISE ('leece'), *n.* A leather sack or case for clothing.

VAL-LATION, *n.* A rampart for defence.

VALLEY, *n.*; pl. **VALLEYS**. A low place between hills; a low, extended plain washed by a river; the internal angle formed by two sides of an inclined roof.—*STR.* Vale; dale; dell; dingle; hollow; glen.

VALUUM, *n.* [L.] A wall or a trench for defence.

VALOUR, *n.* Strength of mind in regard to danger, or that quality which enables a man firmly to encounter it.—*STR.* Bravery; courage; prowess; boldness; fearlessness; heroism, which see.

VALOUROUS, *a.* Evincing bravery or courage.

VALOUROUSLY, *ad.* With bravery; heroically.

VALUABLE (vái'vú-á-bl), *a.* Having value or worth; deserving esteem.—*STR.* Costly; precious; estimable; worthy.

VALUATION, *n.* Act of assessing the value; appraisement; value set upon a thing.

VALUATOR, *n.* One who values; an appraiser.

VALUE, *n.* That in a thing which makes it useful or estimable; the rate of worth or amount of price of a commodity; high rate of estimation; efficacy in producing effects; precise signification.—*STR.* Worth; price; rate; importance; import.

VALUE, *v. t.* To estimate the worth; to rate at a high price; to hold in respect; to take account of; to reckon and estimate; to consider with respect to importance.—*STR.* To compute; rate; esteem; regard; respect; prize.

VALUELESS, *a.* Being of no worth.

VALVATE, *a.* Having or resembling a valve.

VALVE, *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and close it in another; one of the pieces or divisions in certain shells.

VALVULAR, *a.* Containing valves.

VAMP, *n.* The upper leather of a boot or shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To mend; to piece an old thing.

VAMPER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMPIRE, *n.* A species of large bat; in mythology, an imaginary demon supposed to suck blood.

VAMPIRISM, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking; figuratively used for extortion.

VAN, *n.* Front of an army; a fan for winnowing grain; a wing with which the air is beaten, as

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; VITIOUS.—*e as x; ó as j; s as z; ch as sh; this.*

- the sail of a wind-mill, &c.; a large covered wagon for carrying goods, &c.
- VAN-COURIERS (*koo're-err*). *n.* In armies, light-armed soldiers sent before to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors.
- VANDAL, *n.* The name of one of the most barbarous of the northern nations of Europe, noted for destroying all monuments of literature and arts; hence, one of great ignorance, ferocity, and barbarism.
- VANDALISM, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals.—*SYN.* Ferocious; rude; barbarous.
- VANDALISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty and indiscriminate destruction of lives and property; hostility to the arts and literature.
- VAN-DYKE, *n.* A small round handkerchief for the neck, worn by females.
- VANE, *n.* A plate or slip of metal, &c., that turns and shows the direction of the wind.
- VANGUARD, *n.* The troops in front of an army; the first line.
- VANILLA, *n.* A tree with its fruit, remarkable for its fragrance, used in confectionery, &c.
- VANTISH, *v. t.* To pass from a visible to an invisible state, or beyond the limits of vision; to pass away; to be lost; to disappear.
- VANTISH, *n.* A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases wholly.
- VANTISHING-POINT, *n.* In *perspective*, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.
- VANITY, *n.* Want of substance to satisfy desire; fruitless desire or trifling; labour void of use; unsubstantial enjoyment; empty elation arising from over-conceit.—*SYN.* Self-conceit; emptiness; ostentation; arrogance; pride, which see.
- VANQUISH (*vank'wish*). *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.
- VANQUISH, *v. t.* To subdue in battle; to defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.—*SYN.* To overcome; confute; silence; conquer, which see.
- VANQUISHABLE, *a.* That may be conquered.
- VANQUISHER, *n.* One who conquers.
- VANTAGE, *n.* State in which one has better means of action or defence than another; superiority.
- VANTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place.
- VAPID, *a.* Having lost its life and spirit; spiritless; dead; unanimated.
- VAPIDITY, *n.* The state of having lost life or spirit.
- VAPIDNESS, *n.* spirit; want of life or spirit.
- VAPOUR, *n.* An invisible elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat; a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere or substance resembling smoke; vain imagination; unreal fancy; in the plural, vapours a disease of nervous debility, in which strange images float in the brain as if real; something unsubstantial or transitory.
- VAPOUR, *v. t.* To pass off in fumes; to evaporate or be exhale; to boast or vaunt ostentatiously; to bully.
- VAPOUR-ABILITY, *n.* Quality of being vapourable.
- VAPOUR-ABLE, *a.* That may be converted into vapour by the agency of heat.
- VAPORATE, *v. t.* To emit vapour; to evaporate.
- VAPORATION, *n.* Act of converting into vapour or of passing off in vapour.
- VAPOR BATH, *n.* A bath of vapour.
- VAPOR-ER, *n.* One who makes a boasting display; a braggart.
- VAPORIFIC, *a.* Converting into vapour.
- VAPORING-LY, *ad.* Like a boaster or swaggerer.
- VAPORISH, *a.* Full of vapours; affected by hysterics or spleen.—*SYN.* Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish; humorsome.
- VAPORIZATION, *n.* Artificial formation of vapour.
- VAPORIZE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means; to pass off in vapour.
- VAPOROUS, *a.* Full of vapours; proceeding from the vapour.—*SYN.* Flatulent; splenetic; spleeny; vain; windy.
- VARIABILITY, *n.* Liability or aptness to change; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity.
- VARIABLE, *a.* Susceptible of change; that may alter; liable to change.—*SYN.* Changeable; inconstant; mutable; fickle; unsteady.
- VARIABLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity in a state of continual increase or decrease.
- VARIABLELY, *ad.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.
- VARIANCE, *n.* Any alteration or change of condition; difference that produces dispute, &c.; disagreement; dissension, or controversy.
- VARIANT, *a.* Different; diverse.
- VARIATION, *n.* A partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; change from one to another; in *grammar*, change of termination of nouns and adjectives as *case*, *number*, &c.; in *astronomy*, the inequality of the moon's position depending on its angular distance from the sun; in *geography and navigation*, the deviation of the needle from the true north point; in *music*, different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune; *calculus of variations*, a branch of *mathematics* for solving questions respecting *minima* and *maxima*.—*SYN.* Change; difference; turn; vicissitude; variety.
- VARIANT-COSE, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, applied only to *veins*.
- VARIETY, *v. t.* To diversify externally; to mark with different colours.—*SYN.* To vary; streak; stripe; checker; dapple.
- VARIETY, *n.* One who produces variety.
- VARIETY, *n.* Act of diversifying; diversity of colours.
- VARIETY, *n.* A succession or intermixture of different things; many, and of different kinds; change; difference.—*SYN.* Diversity.—A man has a variety of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a diversity of employments when the several acts performed are wholly unlike each other, *i. e.* diverse. In most cases where there is variety there will be more or less of diversity, but not always. One who sells railway tickets performs a great variety of acts in a day, while there is but little diversity in his employment.
- VARIOLOID, *n.* A disease like the small-pox.
- VARIOLOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox; pitted, as in the small-pox.
- VARIORUM, [*L.*] A name given to books containing notes by different commentators.
- VARIOUS, *a.* Unlike each other; different; changeable; diverse; unfixed.
- VARIOUSLY, *ad.* In different ways; with change.
- VARSLET, *n.* A servant; a scoundrel or rascal.
- VARSLET, *n.* The crowd; the rabble.
- VARNISH, *n.* A viscid glossy liquid; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.
- VARNISH, *v. t.* To lay varnish on; to give a fair external appearance or colouring to; to gloss or palliate.
- VARNISHER, *n.* One who lays on varnish; one who disguises or palliates.
- VARNISHING, *n.* The art or style of varnishing; also the coating applied.
- VARNISH, *v. t.* To alter in form, appearance, position, &c.; to diversify.
- VARNISH, *v. t.* To be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to differ or be different.
- VASCULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; consisting of or full of vessels, as veins.
- VASCULANTY, *n.* State of being full of vessels.
- VASE, *n.* A vessel for domestic use, or the representation of one in architecture; a solid piece of ornamental marble.

1, 2, &c, long.—1, 2, &c, short.—CARE, FIRE, LIST, WHAT, THERE, TAKEN; MARINE, SIND; MOVE,

- VASSAL**, *n.* One who holds land of a superior and owes fealty to him; a slave.
- VASSAL**, *v. t.* To enslave; to subject to control.
- VASSALAGE**, *n.* Slavery; bondage; political servitude; dependence; subjection.
- VAST** (6), *a.* Being of wide extent; great in bulk, in numbers, force, or importance.—*SYN.* Enormous; huge; immense; mighty.
- VAST**, *n.* An empty waste.
- VASTATION**, *n.* Act of laying waste.
- VASTLY**, *ad.* Greatly; to an immense degree.
- VASTNESS**, *n.* Immense extent or magnitude; immense importance; immensity.
- VASTY**, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.
- VAT**, *n.* A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors.
- VATICAN**, *n.* A palace of the Pope, on the Vatican Hill, adjoining the Church of St. Peter's in Rome.
- VATICIDE**, *n.* The murderer of a prophet.
- VATICINAL** (tiss-e-nal), *a.* Containing prophecy.
- VATICINATE**, *v. i.* To prophesy; to foretell; to practise prediction.
- VATICINATION**, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.
- VAUDEVILLE** (vô-de-vil), *n.* [Fr.] A species of light satirical song; a short comic piece with such songs for the theatre.
- VAUDOIS** (vô-dwa), *n.* Inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmont, celebrated for maintaining the purity of primitive Christianity.
- VAULT**, *n.* A continual arch; a cellar; cavern; place for the dead; leap of a horse, &c.
- VAULT**, *v. t. or v. i.* To arch or cover over with a vault; to leap; to exhibit feats of leaping, tumbling &c.
- VAULTER**, *n.* A leaper; one that vaults.
- VAIN** (vant), *v. t. or v. i.* To make a vain display of one's worth or attainments; to boast of; to talk with vain ostentation.—*SYN.* To boast; brag; glory.
- VAIN**, *n.* Vain boast; a vain display of what one is, or has, or does.
- VAINER**, *n.* A vain boaster; a braggart.
- VAINING**, *n.* Vain-glorious boasting.—*SYN.* Vain-glory; ostentation; parade; boasting.
- VAININGLY**, *ad.* With vain ostentation.
- VEAL**, *n.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
- VEDA** (vêd), *n.* pl. *VEDAS*. The body of Hindoo sacred writings.
- VEDEITE**, *n.* A sentinel on horseback stationed to watch an enemy.
- VEER**, *v. i. or v. t.* To turn; to change direction; veer is the word now used in ships.
- VEERING**, *n.* The act of changing direction.
- VEGETABLE**, *n.* A plant, especially such as is used for food of men or cattle, &c.; an organized body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion.
- VEGETABLE**, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of plants; having the nature of plants.
- VEGETAL**, *a.* Having power to cause growth.
- VEGETATE**, *v. i.* To have growth without sensation, like a plant; hence, merely to live, as to vegetate in the country.
- VEGETATION**, *n.* Growth, as of plants; vegetables or plants in general.
- VEGETATIVE**, *a.* Growing; having the power of growth.
- VEHEMENCE**, *n.* Great force, or force de-
VEHEMENTLY, *ad.* rived from velocity; violent ardour; animated fervour.—*SYN.* Passion; heat; impetuosity; violence; excessiveness.
- VEHEMENT**, *a.* Acting with great force or violence; very forcible.—*SYN.* Furious; earnest; ardent; eager. See **EXCESSIVE**.
- VEHEMENTLY**, *ad.* With violence; furiously.
- VEHICLE**, *n.* That in which any thing is or may be carried or taken; a carriage.
- VEHICULAR**, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.
- VEIL** (vâle), *n.* Something to intercept the view and hide an object; a thin covering for the face, &c.; a disguise.—*SYN.* A mask; cloak; blind; cover; curtain. See **VAIL**.
- VEIL** (vâle), *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal.—*SYN.* To hide; disguise; mask; blind; cover. See **VAIL**.
- VEIN** (vâus), *n.* A vessel which returns the blood to the heart from the arteries; a crack or fissure in a rock filled up with a seam of metal or other substance, intersecting, not parallel with the strata; a streak or wave of a different colour in wood, marble, and other stones; current; turn of mind; cast or disposition of genius.
- VEINED** (vând), *a.* Full of veins; variegated; having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.
- VEINING** (vân'ing), *n.* Work formed as if in veins.
- VEINLESS** (vâneless), *a.* Having no veins.
- VEINY** (vâny), *a.* Full of veins, as veiny marble.
- VELLICATIONE**, *v. t.* To twitch or cause to twitch convulsively; to stimulate.
- VELLICATION**, *n.* Act of twitching; convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.
- VELLUM**, *n.* A species of fine parchment.
- VELLUM-POST**, *n.* A superior thick kind of writing paper.
- VELOCIPED** (ve-lô-si-pe'), *n.* [L.] A carriage consisting of two wheels, one before the other, supporting a beam, on which the rider sits, and propels the vehicle, by striking the ground with the tips of his toes.
- VELOCITY** (ve-lô-si-te'), *n.* A moving with great rapidity; in natural philosophy, that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a given time.—*SYN.* Swiftness; celerity; fleetness; speed. The velocity of the wind; the rapidity of a stream; the fleetness of a horse; the velocity not celerity of a ball; the celerity of the ostrich.
- VELVET**, *n.* A silk stuff, with a short, shaggy, and fine nap.
- VELVET**, *a.* Made of velvet; like velvet; soft; smooth.
- VELVET-EE**, *n.* Cloth in imitation of velvet.
- VENAL**, *a.* That may be bought or obtained for money; set to sale; purchased.—*SYN.* Mercenary.—One is mercenary who is either actually a hireling, as mercenary soldiers, or is governed by a sordid love of gain; hence, we speak of mercenary motives. Venal goes further, and supposes an actual purchase, which places a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser, as a *sell* press.
- VENAL**, *a.* Pertaining to veins.
- VENALITY**, *n.* The state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, &c., for reward or money.
- VENARY**, *a.* Relating to hunting.
- VEND**, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive possession of it to another for a pecuniary equivalent. [sold]
- VEND-EE**, *n.* The person to whom a thing is **VENDER**, *n.* A seller; one who transfers the **VENDOR**, *a.* exclusive right to a thing.
- VENDIBLE**, *a.* That may be sold; saleable.
- VENDIBILITY**, *n.* The quality of being vendible or saleable.
- VENDICE** (28) (ven-dâ), *n.* Auction; public sale to the highest bidder.
- VENDICMASTER**, *n.* An auctioneer.
- VENEER**, *v. t.* To lay or overlay with thin leaves of a fine or superior wood.
- VENEER**, *n.* A thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior kind.
- VENEERING**, *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of superior wood; the covering so laid on.
- VENEFCIAL** (fish'al), *a.* Acting by poison.
- VENEFOUS**, See **VENOMOUS**.
- VENERABLE**, *a.* Worthy of reverence or rendered sacred by religious associations, or as consecrated to God; to be regarded with awe.

DÖVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÖLE, BULL; VÍCIÖUS—S AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

VENER-ABLY, ad. So as to excite reverence.

VENER-ATE, v. t. To regard with reverence; to revere.

VENER-ATION, n. The highest degree of reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.

VENER-ÄTOR, n. One who exercises or shows reverence.

VE-NE-RE-AL, a. Pertaining to sexual intercourse.

VE-NE-RE-OUS, a. Lustful; libidinous.

VENER-Y, n. The pleasure of sexual commerce; act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

VE-NE-SECTION, n. Act of opening a vein to let blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

VE-NETIAN, a. Belonging to Venice; n. a native of Venice; the language of Venice.

VE-NETIAN BLIND, n. A blind formed of flat slips of wood, so arranged as to admit of being placed either edgewise or overlapping.

VENG-EANCE (v'en'jance), n. Infliction of pain in return for an injury; severe punishment.

VENG-EFUL, a. Disposed to revenge; desiring vengeance.—SYN. Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

VENI-AL, a. That may be forgiven or allowed to pass without censure; pardonable; excusable.

VENI-AL-NESS, n. State of being excusable.

VE-NIRE FA'C-I-AS, } [L.] A writ for summoning

VE-NIRE, } a person or jury.

VENI-SÖN (vën'e-zu or vën'zn), n. The flesh of a deer.

VENÖM, n. Poison or matter injurious to life; figuratively, that which poisons or embitters the feelings.—SYN. Spite; malignity; hatred; hate; malice. See POISON.

VENÖM-ÖUS, a. Poisonous; noxious to animal life; full of malignity.—SYN. Mischievous; malicious; malignant; spiteful.

VENÖM-ÖUS-LY, ad. Poisonously; with malignity.

VENÖM-ÖUS-NESS, n. Noxiousness to life; spitefulness; malignity.

VENÖUS, a. Contained in or pertaining to a vein or veins.

VENI, n. A small aperture, hole, or passage for a fluid; the opening in a cannon by which fire is communicated to a charge; passage from secrecy to notice; escape from confinement; utterance; discharge; to giv'e vent to, to pour or let out.

VENI, v. t. To let out or suffer to escape; to utter.

VENI-DUCT, n. A passage for air or wind; a subterraneous passage for ventilating apartments.

VENI-LÄTE, v. t. To fan; to expose to air; to cause air to pass through; to discuss openly.

VENI-LÄTION, n. Act of fanning or exposing to air.

VENI-LÄTOR, n. An instrument to expel foul air and introduce pure air; also applied to a contrivance for curing smoky chimneys.

VENTRAL, a. Belonging to the belly.

VENI-TRİ-CLE (vën'tre-kl), n. A cavity in an animal body, especially applied to certain cavities in the heart and brain.

VEN-TRİ-CÖ-LAR, a. Pertaining to a ventricle.

VEN-TRİ-CÖ-QUI-SM, } n. The art or practice of

VEN-TRİ-CÖ-QUY, } speaking so that the

voice seems to come not from the person, but from a distance; literally, speaking from the belly.

VEN-TRİ-CÖ-QUIST, n. One who practises ventriloquism.

VEN-TRİ-CÖ-QUÖUS, a. Pertaining to ventriloquism.

VEN-TÖRE (vënt'yur), v. i. or v. t. To have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say; to run a hazard or risk; to put or send on a venture or chance.—SYN. To dare; hazard; risk; expose.

VEN-TÖRE (vënt'yur), n. An undertaking of chance or danger; a risking; thing hazarded. At a venture, at hazard; without foreseeing the issue.

VEN-TÖ-RE (vënt'yur-ar), n. One who puts to hazard.

VEN-TÖRE-SÖME, } a. Ready to dare or risk.—

VEN-TÖ-ÖUS, } SYN. Bold; daring; fearless; adventurous.

VEN-TÖ-ÖU-S-LY, ad. As exhibiting a fearless spirit.—SYN. Daringly; boldly; fearlessly; intrepidly.

VEN-TÖ-ÖÖUS-NESS, n. The state or quality of being bold and fearless.—SYN. Hardihood; fearlessness; intrepidity.

VENÖE (vën'yü), n. A near place or neighbourhood; the place where an action, in law, is laid.

VENÖS, n. The goddess of love and beauty; a planet or star of brilliant splendour.

VE-RÄ-CIÖU-S (-rä'shus), a. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak the truth.

VE-RÄ-CI-TY, n. Habitual observance of truth; invariable expression of truth.—SYN. Truth; integrity; probity.

VE-RÄ-NDÄ, a. An open portico.

VE-RÄ-TRİ-NE, } n. A vegetable alkaloid used in

VE-RÄ-TRİ-A, } medicine.

VERB (İB), n. Literally, a word; grammatically, the principal word of a sentence; a part of speech expressing being; doing, suffering, or a request or command.

VER-BÄL, a. Oral; uttered by the mouth; pertaining to verbs; consisting in verbs; minutely exact in words; literal.

VER-BÄL, n. A noun derived from a verb.

VER-BÄL-ISM, n. Something expressed orally.

VER-BÄL-LY, ad. Orally; by word of mouth.

VER-BÄ-TIM, ad. [L.] Word for word; literally.

VEL-BE'NÄ, n. Vervain; a genus of plants, one species of which is cultivated for its fragrance, the other for its flowers.

VER-BER-ÄTION, n. Act of beating; blows.

VER-BI-ÄGE, n. Superabundance of words.

VER-ÖÖSE, a. Abounding in words; prolix.

VER-BÖS-I-TY, } n. The use of many words

VER-BÖSE-NESS, } without necessity; verbivage.

VENDÄN-CY, n. The quality of being fresh or of luxuriant growth; state of being very green in knowledge, i. e., foolish.

VERDÄNT, a. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants; flourishing; green in knowledge; foolish; easily over-reached.

VEEDÄN-TI'QUE (verd-an-tek'), n. A term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper; a species of green marble.

VER-DE-ER-EN, n. An officer of the king's forests.

VER-DİGİ, n. The decision or answer of a jury in a case submitted to them; judgment.

VER-Dİ-GRİS (verd-grése), n. Rust of copper; an acetate of copper.

VER-Dİ-TEER, n. A blue pigment; an azure blue mineral.

VERDÖRE (vërd'yur), n. Greenness; green; freshness of vegetation.

VERDÖR-ÖUS, a. Green; covered with green.

VERÖE, n. A rod or wand; an emblem of authority; the extreme side or end of a thing of some extent; the outside of a border; the spindle of the balance of a timespiece.—SYN. Border; brink; edge; rim; brim; margin.

VERGE, v. i. To bend downward.—SYN. To slope; tend; incline; approach.

VER-GER, n. An officer who carries a mace before the clergy, or a wand before the judges.

VERI-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be proved or confirmed.

VERI-CUND, a. Bashful; modest.

VER-I-FI-CÄTION, n. Act of proving to be true.

VER-I-FI-ER, n. One that verifies.

VER-I-FY, v. t. To prove to be true; to fulfil, as a promise; to confirm or establish.

VER-I-LY, ad. In truth; in fact; with great confidence.—SYN. Really; truly; certainly; confidently; amen.

I, 2, &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—*CLAR, FIA, LIA, PIA, WHIT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, WIND; NINE.*

VER-SIM-I-LAR, a. Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.
VER-SI-MIL-I-TUDE, n. The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.
VERT-A-BLE, a. Agreeable to fact; true.
VERT-I-BLY, ad. According to truth.
VER-I-TY, n. Conformity to facts; agreement of the words with the thoughts; a true assertion or tenet.—*SYN.* Truth; certainty; reality; assurance, &c.
VERTICE (jûce), *a.* A liquor pressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c.
VERMES, n. pl. [L.] Worms.
VER-MI-CEL-LI (ver-me-chêl), *n. pl.* [It.] Little rolls of paste in cookery having the appearance of worms.
VER-MI-CEOUS (mish'us), *a.* Relating to worms; wormy.
VER-MIC-LAR, a. Like a worm or its motion; spiral.
VER-MIC-U-LATE, v. t. To form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.
VER-MIC-U-LATION, n. The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; the act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.
VER-MI-CULE, n. A little worm or grub.
VER-MI-CULOUS, a. Full of worms or like them.
VER-MI-FORM (iz), *a.* Having the shape of a worm.
VER-MIFUGE, n. A medicine to expel worms.
VER-MILION (mil'yun), *n.* Cosmeial; red sulphuret of mercury; any beautiful red colour.
VER-MILION (mil'yun), *v. t.* To dye or tinge with delicate red.
VERMIN (iz), *n. sing. and pl.* All sorts of small destructive or annoying animals; used of human beings by way of contempt.
VER-MINATION, n. The breeding of vermin; a grining of the bowels.
VER-MINIOUS, a. Tending to breed vermin.
VER-MIN-ROUS, a. Producing worms.
VER-MIVO-ROUS, a. Feeding on worms.
VER-NAC-LAR, a. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the person by birth or nature.
VER-NAC-LAR-ISM, n. A vernacular idiom.
VERNAL (iz), *a.* Of or belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life.
VER-NATION, n. The peculiar disposition of nascent leaves within the leaf-bud.
VER-NIER, n. A contrivance or scale attached to an astronomical instrument for measuring parts of its smallest divisions.
VER-ONICA, n. A portrait or representation of our Saviour on handkerchiefs; a genus of plants; speedwell.
VERRU-COUS, a. Having little knobs or warts on the surface; warty.
VERSA-TILE, a. Turning round; liable to be turned in opinion; turning with ease from one thing to another.—*SYN.* Variable; changeable; unsteady; fickle.
VERSA-TILE-NESS, n. The quality of being versatile; readiness to be turned; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new subjects, &c.; aptness to change.—*SYN.* Variableness; changeableness; fickleness.
VERSE (iz), *n.* In poetry, a line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables or measures; popularly, a stanza; in prose, a short division of a composition; a piece of poetry; metrical language.
VERSE, v. t. To tell in verse; to relate poetically. To be versed in, to be skilled in or acquainted with.
VERSEER, n. A maker of verses; a versifier.
VERSI-COLOUR, a. Having various colours;
VERSI-COLOURED, a. changeable in colour.
VER-SIC-LAR, a. Pertaining to or designating verses.

VER-SI-FL-CA-TION, n. The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse.
VER-SI-FI-ER (iz), *n.* One who composes verses.
VER-SI-FY, v. t. or v. t. To make verses; to turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse.
VERSION (ver-shun), *n.* Act of translating; translation, or any thing rendered into another language or form of expression.
VERST, n. A Russian lineal measure, containing 3500 feet, or about two thirds of an English mile.
VERSUS [L.] Against.
VERSUTE, a. Crafty; wily.
VERT, n. Whatever is green; a green colour.
VERTE-BRA, n.; pl. VERTE-BRÆ. A joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.
VERTE-BRAL, a. Pertaining to the joints of the spine; having a back-bone or spinal joints.
VERTE-UBATE, n. An animal having a spine with joints.
VERTEX, n.; pl. VER-TICES. [L.] The crown of the head; the top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle; in astronomy, the zenith.
VERTI-CAL, a. Being in the zenith, or perpendicular over head; being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a vertical section in a plan, &c., is one drawn through the object from top to bottom, or a perpendicular one.
VERTI-CAL-LY, ad. In the zenith; perpendicularly.
VERTI-CAL-NESS, n. State of being vertical.
VERTI-CIL, n. A little whorl; a ring of organs surrounding a stem upon the same plane.
VERTICIL-LATE, a. Growing in a whorl around the stem in rings.
VERTICITY (vêr-ti-ti), *n. Power of turning; rotation; that property of a loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.
VERTIGINOUS, n. Giddy; turning round; affected with the vertigo; rotary.
VERTIGINOUS-NESS, n. Giddiness; a sense of whirling; unsteadiness.
VER-VIGO or VER-TIGO, n.; pl. VER-TIGES. Dizziness; swimming of the head.
VER-VAIN, n. See VER-VAIN.
VERY, a. True; real; identical.
VERY, ad. In a great or high degree.
VEST-ANT, n. A blistering application.
VEST-LEAT, v. t. To blister; to raise little blisters on the skin.
VEST-I-CATION, n. The process of raising blisters.
VEST-I-CAT-ORY, n. A blistering plaster.
VEST-I-CLE (vês'kl), *n.* A little bladder on the skin filled with some humour; any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.
VESTI-CULAR, a. Consisting of vesicles; bladder-like.
VESTI-CULOUS, a. low; full of interstices; having little bladders or glands on the surface.
VESTI-CULATE, a. Full of little bladders.
VESTER, n. [L.] The evening star; Venus; the evening.
VESPERS, n. pl. The evening service in the English Church.
VEPERTIME, a. Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.
VESSEL, n. A cask or utensil for liquors; a structure made to float on the water for the purposes of commerce and war, as ships of every kind; a tube for conveying liquids in the human system or in plants.
VEST, n. An under-garment, particularly a waistcoat; the garment worn immediately under a coat.
VEST, v. t. or v. t. To clothe; to cover; to descend to; to convert into another substance; a species of property.—To vest with, to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with.—To vest in, to put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with.
VESTAL, a. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire; pure; chaste.
VESTAL, n. A virgin consecrated to Vesta.*

DOVE, WOLF, ДУХЪ; ДУЛЪ, BULL; VÍCIÓUS—GAS K; GAS J; SAS S; CHAS SH; THIS.

VESTED, *a.* Not in a state of contingency, as *vested rights*.
VESTI-ARY, *n.* A wardrobe.
VESTI-BULE, *n.* Properly, a small apartment immediately within the door of a building.—*SYN.* Hall; passage.—A *vestibule* (from *vestis*, a garment) means literally a cloak-room; a *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and is generally square or oblong; while a long narrow space, giving entrance to several apartments, is called a *passage*, and not a *hall*, as in America.
VES-TIGE (vès'tij), *n.* Literally, the track or remains of something preceding, as the *vestiges* of ancient times.—*SYN.* Trace.—*Vestige* (Latin, *vestigium*) is literally a foot-print; a *trace* (Latin, *tracto* from *traho*) is something drawn out in a line. *Vestige*, therefore, always supposes something left behind, while a *trace* is a mere indication that something has been present or is present, as *traces* of former population, a *trace* of poison in a given substance.
VESTING, *n.* A cloth for vests; vest patterns.
VES-TMENT, *n.* A garment; part of dress.
VESTRY, *n.* Originally a room for vestments in a church; hence, a room for extra meetings; in the Episcopal Church, a committee which manages the temporal concerns of a parish.
VES-TURE (vès'tyūr), *n.* A garment or articles worn.—*SYN.* Robe; apparel; habit; dress; clothing.
VE-SUVI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Vesuvius*; *n.* another name for *Idocrase*, because first observed in *Vesuvian lavas*.
VETCH, *n.* A leguminous plant, some species of which are much used for feeding cattle.
VETCH-LING, *n.* Diminutive *vetch*.
VETER-AN, *a.* Long exercised or practised.
VETER-AN, *n.* One long exercised; an old soldier or one who is old in experience.
VE-TER-I-NARI-AN, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle, &c.
VETER-I-NARY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.
VE'IO, *v. t.* To withhold assent from a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment; to interpose a veto.
VETO, *n.*; *pl.* *VE'tōs* (vè'tōse). The power of negating a bill by the executive after it has passed the legislative branch of government; the exercise of this power or a forbidding; prohibition.
VET-TU-RINO, *n.* [It.] One who carries persons in a *vettura*, or four-wheeled carriage, for a given price.
VEX, *v. t.* To make angry or uneasy by little provocations; to harass or torment by more serious evils.—*SYN.* To plague; to provoke; disquiet; irritate; trouble; to *tease*, which see.
VEX-ATION, *n.* Act of irritating; state of being irritated or disturbed in mind; the cause of trouble or disquiet; harassing by law; a slight teasing; trouble.—*SYN.* Mortification; grief; sorrow; distress; *chagrin*, which see.
VEX-ATIOUS (vèks-à'shūs), *a.* Irritating or agitating to the mind; causing or full of trouble and disquiet; slightly troublesome.—*SYN.* Afflictive; provoking; troublesome; teasing.
VEX-ATIOUS-LY, *ad.* So as to provoke and irritate.
VEX-ATIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving trouble or disquiet, or state of being vexatious.
VEX-IL, *n.* A flag or standard; the upper petal of papilionaceous plants.
VEX-IL-LARY, *a.* Belonging to a standard or standard-bearer.
VEX-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to tease, vex, or irritate.
VIA, [L.] By the way of. [premature child.
VIA-BLE, *a.* Capable of living, as a new-born or
VIA-DUCT, *n.* A structure made for conveying a carriage-way or railway, by a tunnel or arched supports, across a river, &c.

VIAL, *n.* A small glass bottle.
VIAL, *v. t.* To put into a vial.
VIANDS, *n. pl.* Meat dressed; victuals; food.
VI-AT-IO, *a.* Pertaining to a journey.
VI-AT-I-CUM, *n.* Provisions for a journey; in the Roman Catholic Church, the communion administered to persons in their last moments.
VI-ATOR, *n.* A traveller; a pursuivant.
VIBRATE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To move or play to and fro; to pass from one state to another; to cause to quiver.—*SYN.* To swing; oscillate; brandish; quiver.
VIBRA-TILE, *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion, as the *vibratile* organs of insects.
VI-BRATION, *n.* The act of moving or state of being moved to and fro in quick succession; oscillation, as of a pendulum.
VIBRA-TIVE, *a.* That vibrates.
VIBRA-TORY, *a.* Consisting in oscillation or vibration; causing to vibrate.
VIC-AR, *n.* A substitute or deputy; a minister or parson of the parish.
VIC-AR-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar.
VI-CARI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a vicar.
VI-CARI-ATE, *a.* Having delegated power.
VI-CARI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.
VI-CARIOUS, *a.* Deputed; acting for another; filling the place of another.—*SYN.* Deputed; substituted; delegated.
VI-CARI-OUS-LY, *ad.* By substitution; in place of another.
VICE [L.] In the place of; in composition, used to denote one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in authority, as a vice-president.
VICE, *n.* A fault or defect; what is morally wrong; wickedness; corruption of manners.—*SYN.* Blamish; imperfection; spot; wickedness; immorality; crime, which see.
VICE, *n.* An iron press with a screw for holding articles fast when being filed, &c.
VICE-ADMIRAL, *n.* The second officer of a fleet.
VICE-ADMIRAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.
VICE-CHANCELLOR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, annually elected to act in the absence of the chancellor; also a judge in certain courts of chancery.
VICE-CONSUL, *n.* One acting for the consul.
VICE-GEREN-CY, *n.* The office of a viceroy; agency under another.
VICE-GERENT, *n.* An officer acting in place of another, or one deputed by a superior to exercise authority.
VICE-GERENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power.
VICE-PRESIDENT, *n.* An officer next in rank to the president.
VICE-REGAL, *a.* Relating to a viceroy.
VICE-ROY, *n.* The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name or as a substitute of a king, with regal authority.
VICE-ROYAL-TY, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
VI-CEN-ARY, *n.* Twentieth; *n.* twenty.
VIC-IATE (vish'âte), *v. t.* To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value or destroy its use; to make less pure or wholly impure; to render defective.—*SYN.* To impair; invalidate; deprave; corrupt.
VICI-NAGE (vis'e-nâje), *n.* Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near.
VICI-NAL (vis'e-nal), *a.* Near; bordering.
VICI-NITY, *n.* Nearness in place; neighbouring country. See NEIGHBOURHOOD.
VICIÓUS (vish'ūs), *a.* Characterised by defects or imperfections; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; physically corrupt; not genuine or pure; not well tamed or broken. A *vicious circle* in reasoning is one in which the premises take for granted the very thing to be proved.

- i, s, &c., long.—i, s, &c., short.—CARE, FEAR, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TAM; MARINE, BIRD; NOW,*
- VICIOUS-LY** (vish'us-ly), *ad.* Corruptly or contrary to rectitude, &c.; defectively; immorally; wickedly.
- VICIOUS-NESS** (vish'us-ness), *n.* Addictedness to vice; habitual violation of the moral law or moral duties; depravity in principles and manners; refractoriness.—*SYN.* Corruptness; wickedness; immorality; profligacy; unruliness.
- VICISSITUDE**, *n.* Regular change or succession; revolution.
- VICTIM**, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something sacrificed in pursuit of an object.
- VICTIMIZE**, *v. t.* To make a victim of.
- VICTOR**, *n.* One who conquers another in war, or defeats another in private contest; one who wins or gains an advantage.—*SYN.* Conqueror; vanquisher; winner; gainer.
- VICTOR-ESS**, *n.* A female who vanquishes.
- VICTORIA**, *n.* The name of one of the new planetoids.
- VICTORINE** ('een), *n.* A lady's fur tippet.
- VICTORIOUS**, *a.* Having conquered or overcome an enemy; that produces conquest; emblematic of conquest.—*SYN.* Conquering; vanquishing; triumphant; successful.
- VICTORIOUS-LY**, *ad.* With conquest; triumphantly.
- VICTORIOUS-NESS**, *n.* State of being victorious.
- VICTORY**, *n.* The defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in contest; a gaining a superiority.—*SYN.* Conquest; triumph; success.
- VICTUAL** (vit'ul), *v. t.* To supply or store up provisions.
- VICTUAL-ER** (vit'ler), *n.* One who furnishes provisions, or who keeps a house of entertainment; a provision ship.
- VICTUALS** (vit'ls), *n. pl.* Food or provisions for human beings prepared for the table.—*SYN.* Provisions; sustenance; subsistence; meat; food, &c.
- VIDE** [L.] See. [ated vis.]
- VIDEVANT**, *ad.* [L.] To wit; namely; abbreviated.
- VIE** (vi), *v. t.* To strive for superiority; to attempt to equal; to use efforts in a race, &c.—*SYN.* To contend; strive; emulate; contest.
- VIEW** (vi), *v. t.* To examine with the eye or look on with attention; to perceive by the eye, or intellectually; or with the mental eye.—*SYN.* To behold; look; eye; survey, &c.
- VIEW** (vi), *n.* Reach of the eye; the whole extent seen; power of seeing; act of seeing; intellectual survey; exhibition to the sight or mind; manner of seeing.—*SYN.* Sight; survey; prospect; intention; purpose; design.
- VIEWER** (vi'er), *n.* One who sees or examines; an officer whose duty it is to inspect something, as fences, &c.
- VIEWLESS**, *a.* That can not be seen; not perceivable by the eye.
- VIGIL**, *n.* The eve before a holiday; a watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.
- VIGILANCE**, *n.* Forbearance of sleep; state of being awake; attention in discovering and guarding against danger.—*SYN.* Watchfulness; caution; guard; watch.
- VIGILANT**, *a.* Attentive to discover and avoid danger or provide for safety.—*SYN.* Wakeful; watchful; circumspect.
- VIGILANT-LY**, *ad.* With watchfulness and attention.
- VIGNETTE** (vin'yét' or vin'yét), *n.* An ornament at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.; a small engraved embellishment on bank-notes, &c.
- VIGOR**, *n.* Active, physical force; strength of mind or intellectual force; strength or force in animal or vegetable.—*SYN.* Strength; force; energy; efficacy.
- VIGOROUS**, *a.* Full of physical strength or active force; made by strength either of body or mind.—*SYN.* Strong; forcible; agile; diligent.
- VIGOROUS-LY**, *ad.* With force or strenuous exertion.
- VIGOROUS-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being possessed of active strength; strenuous exertion; force.
- VILE**, *a.* Base; wicked; mean; despicable; morally base or impure. [cowardly.]
- VILELY**, *ad.* Basely; shamefully; wickedly.
- VILENESS**, *n.* Intellectual baseness; moral depravity; degradation by sin.—*SYN.* Baseness; wickedness; worthlessness; despicableness.
- VILIFICATION**, *n.* Act of defaming.
- VILIFIER**, *n.* One who defames another.
- VILIFY**, *v. t.* To make vile; to accuse falsely; to seek to degrade by slander.—*SYN.* To defame; defame; revile; abuse; traduce.
- VILL**, *n.*; *pl.* **VILLAS**. A country seat or farm with a mansion and out-houses.
- VILLAGE**, *n.* A small collection of houses, less than a town or city.—*SYN.* Hamlet; town; city. A hamlet (lit. a little home or confined place) denotes a collection of houses too small to have a parish church. A village has a church, but no market. A town has both a market, and a church or churches. A city is, in the legal sense, an incorporated borough town, which is or has been the place of a bishop's see.
- VILLAGER**, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.
- VILLAIN** (vil'in), *n.* In feudal law, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure; a base tenant; a very wicked person.—*SYN.* Rascal; scoundrel; knave; scamp; profligate.
- VILLAINOUS**, *a.* Very vile; extremely depraved; proceeding from depravity.—*SYN.* Wicked; base; depraved; rascally; sorry; vile; infamous.
- VILLAINOUS-LY**, *ad.* Basely; knavishly; with extreme wickedness or depravity.
- VILLAINOUS-NESS**, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.
- VILLAIN-Y** (vil'in-y), *n.* Extreme depravity or atrocious wickedness; an action of deep depravity, or attended with aggravated guilt.—*SYN.* Baseness; infamy; atrocity; crime; villainy.
- VILLAINAGE**, *n.* The state of a villain; base servitude; a base tenure of lands.
- VILLAINOUS**, *a.* Base. See **VILLAINOUS**.
- VILLATTE**, *a.* Pertaining to a village.
- VILLI**, *n. pl.* [L.] Fibres or hairs.
- VILLOSE**, *a.* Abounding with fine hairs; nap.
- VILLOUS**, *a.* Shaggy.
- VILVIAL**, *a.* Consisting of twigs.
- VIMINEOUS**, *a.* Made of twigs.
- VINACEOUS** (vi-ná'shus), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.
- VINAGRETTE**, *n.* [Fr.] A bottle or box, used like a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge.
- VINCIBLE**, *a.* That may be overcome.
- VINCIBLENESS**, *n.* Capacity of being conquered.
- VINCIBILITY**, *n.* Quered.
- VINCULUM**, *n.* A bond of union; a tie; in mathematics, a line drawn above several members of a compound term subjected to the same operation.—*SYN.* Parenthesis.
- VINDEMIAL**, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.
- VINDICABLE**, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported.
- VINDICATE**, *v. t.* To support or maintain as true against denial, censure, &c.; to prove to be just or valid; to defend with arms or otherwise.—*SYN.* To justify; assert; defend; maintain; avenge.
- VINDICATION**, *n.* Justification against denial or censure, objections or accusations; act of supporting by proof or legal process; defence by force or otherwise.
- VINDICATIVE**, *a.* Tending to vindicate.
- VINDICATOR**, *n.* One who vindicates, justifies, maintains, or defends.
- VINDICATORY**, *a.* Justifying; defending; inflicting punishment; avenging.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; VICIOUS—SAS K; S AS J; SAS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

VIN-DICTIVE, *a.* Revengeful; given to revenge.

VIN-DICTIVE-LY, *ad.* In a revengeful manner.

VIN-DICTIVE-NESS, *n.* Revengeful disposition.

VINE, *n.* A plant that produces grapes; the long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself on any fixed thing.

VINE-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who cultivates vines.

VINE-GAR, *n.* An acid obtained from wine or cider by the acetous fermentation.

VINER-Y, *n.* A building for rearing grapes.

VINEYARD (vin'yard), *n.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.

VINOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

VINTAGE, *n.* The produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering, or the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

VINTA-GER, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, *n.* A seller or dealer in wines.

VINTRY, *n.* A place where wine is sold.

VINY, *a.* Belonging to vines; abounding in vines; producing grapes.

VIOL, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

VIOLA, *n.* [L.] A tenor violin.

VIOLABLE, *a.* That may be violated, broken, or injured.

VIOLACEOUS (i-la'shus), *a.* Resembling violets.

VIOLATE, *v. t.* To break in upon or set aside in a violent manner; to do violence to; to treat with irreverence.—*SYN.* To hurt; interrupt; break; infringe; transgress; profane; ravish.

VIOLATION, *n.* The act of violating or injuring; interruption; non-observance; act of irreverence; profane treatment of sacred things; ravishment.

VIOLATIVE, *a.* Violating or tending to violate.

VIOLATOR, *n.* One who violates, transgresses, or profanes; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, *n.* Physical force; strength of action or motion; moral force; highly excited feelings; crimes of all kinds; the act of breaking in or infringing; ravishment.—*SYN.* Force; fury; vehemence; outrage; wrong.

VIOLENT, *a.* Moving and acting with great strength; characterised or produced by violence or force; not natural; not authorised or voluntary.—*SYN.* Forcible; fierce; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extorted.

VIOLENT-LY, *ad.* With force; vehemently.

VIOLESCENCE, *a.* Tending to a violet colour.

VIOL-ET, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

VIOL-ET, *n.* A low herbaceous plant, bearing flowers generally of a dark blue colour.

VIOLIN, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.

VIOLINIST, *n.* One skilled in the violin.

VIOLIST, *n.* A player on the violin.

VIOLONCELLO, *n.* A violoncello player.

VIOLONCELLO (vi-o-lon-ché'lo or vi-o-lon-sé'lo), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a bass-viol of four strings.

VIOLONE (ve-o-lón'a), *n.* A large bass violin or double bass.

VIPER, *n.* A serpent whose bite is venomous; a person or thing mischievous or malignant.

VIPERINE, *a.* Pertaining to a viper.

VIPEROUS, *a.* Like a viper; venomous; malignant.

VIRAGO, *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.

VIRELAY, *n.* A little poem or song; a roundelay.

VIRENT, *a.* Green; fresh; not faded.

VIRESCENCE, *a.* Beginning to be green.

VIRGILIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet.

VIRGIN (17), *n.* A maid in her native purity.

VIRGIN, *a.* Pertaining to or noting maidenly purity; chaste; undelled; unused; new.

VIRGINAL, *a.* Belonging to a virgin; maidenly.

VIRGINAL, *n.* A musical instrument like a spinet now out of use.

VIRGINTA, *n.* A recently discovered planetoid.

VIRGINTY, *n.* Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

VIRGO, *n.* [L.] The virgin; the sixth sign of the zodiac.

VIRIDITY, *n.* Greenness; verdure.

VIRILE or VIRILE, *a.* Manly; belonging to the male sex.

VIRILITY, *n.* Manhood; state of the male sex with maturity, strength, and unimpaired powers of a man; power of procreation.

VIRTU, *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIRTU-AL (virt'yū-al), *a.* Effectual; being in essence or effect; not in fact.

VIRTU-AL-LY, *ad.* Effectually; in efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue.

VIRTUE (17), *n.* That substance or quality in physical bodies by which they act and produce effects on other bodies; moral goodness; particular moral excellence; acting power; secret agency; efficacy; power; authority.

VIRTUE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of virtue, or of efficacy, or operating qualities; in virtue, by the efficacy or authority.

VIR-TU-OSO, *n.*; pl. Vir-tu-ô'st. One skilled in curiosities or in the fine arts, particularly in music.

VIRTUOUS, *a.* Acting or being in conformity to the moral or the divine law; chaste.

VIRTUOUS-LY, *ad.* In conformity with the moral law or with duty.

VIRTUOUSNESS, *n.* Quality or state of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, } *n.* That quality of a thing which

VIRULEN-CY, } renders it active in doing injury; an acrid temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.—*SYN.* Malignancy; acrimony; bitterness; rancour; venom; spite.

VIRULENT, *a.* Extremely active in doing injury.—*SYN.* Malignant; venomous; poisonous; rancorous; bitter; spiteful.

VIRULENT-LY, *ad.* Malignantly; with rancour.

VIRUS, *n.* [L.] Foul matter from ulcers; poison.

VIS, *n.* [L.] The quality of force or power; in physics, any natural power or force, as *vis inertiae*.

VISAGE, *n.* The face; look; countenance.

VIS A VIS (vis a vee) [Fr.] Face to face; a carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VISCERA, *n.* pl. The bowels, the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

VISCERAL, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.

VISCERATE, *See* EVISCERATE, the more common word.

VISCID, *a.* Not readily separating; sticking together.—*SYN.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky; tenacious.

VISCIDITY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; glutinous concretion; stickiness.

VISCOSITY, } *n.* That quality of soft sub-

VISCOUSNESS, } stances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VISCOUNT (vî'count), *n.* A title of nobility next below the earl.

VISCOUNT-LESS (vî'count-less), *n.* A viscount's wife; a peeress of the fourth order.

VISCOUS, *a.* Of a sticky nature; adhering together.—*SYN.* Glutinous; adhesive; clammy.

VISE (vee's) [Fr.] Literally, seen. An official indorsement on a passport as a permit to proceed.

VISE, *n.* An engine for gripping. *See* VICE.

VISHNU, *n.* The second person of the Hindoo Trinity, whose function is preservation.

VIS-I-BILI-TY, } *n.* The state or quality of being

VISIBLENES, } perceivable to the eye, or visible; the state of being discoverable or apparent.

VISIBLE, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; discovered to the eye.—*SYN.* Apparent; manifest; obvious; clear.

I. *2* &c. *long*.—**I.** *2* &c. *short*.—**CIRE, FIE, LAST, FALL, WHAT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; MOVE,**

VIST-BLY, *ad.* So as to be seen; plainly; clearly.
VIST-GO, *H.* *a.* A western Goth, or an inhabitant of Dacia, on the western shores of the Baltic.

VISION (*vish'un*), *n.* Act of seeing external objects; actual sight; faculty of sight; something imagined to be seen, but not real; a revelation from God; something imaginary; any thing which is the object of sight.—**Syn.** Apparition; phantom; ghost; dream.

VISION-A-RY (*vish'un-a-ry*), *a.* Affected by phantoms; not real; existing in the imagination only; having no solid foundation.—**Syn.** Imaginary; fantastic; wild; schemy; impracticable; fanciful, which see.

VISION-A-RY, *a.* One who forms impracticable schemes; one whose imagination is disturbed; one who is confident of success in a project others see to be idle and fanciful.—**Syn.** Enthusiast; fanatic; impracticable dreamer; projector; schemer.

VISION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of vision.

VISIT, *v. t. or v. i.* To go or come to see; to attend, as a physician; to keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations.

VISIT, *n.* Act of going to see another or of calling at his house; the act of attending on; the act of going to inspect or view.

VISIT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to be visited or in a state to receive visits.

VISIT-ANT, *n.* One who goes to see another or who is a guest in his house.

VISIT-ATION, *n.* Act of visiting; in law, an examination by authority; infliction of judgments; sending of afflictions and trials; communication of divine love; exhibition of mercy.

VISIT-ING, *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect.

VISIT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see; attending on or examining; visitation.

VISIT-OR, *n.* One who visits or goes to examine.

VISIT-O-RIAL, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.

VISIVE, *a.* Belonging to vision; formed in the act of seeing.

VISOR, *n.* A mask; disguise; concealment; the perforated part of a helmet over the face.

VISTA, *n.* [*It.*] A prospect through an avenue, or the trees and other things forming it.

VISU-AL (*vish'yua-l*), *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing.

VITAL, *a.* Pertaining or necessary to life; containing life; that on which life depends; very important.—**Syn.** Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

VITAL-ITY, *n.* Power of maintaining life; the act of living; the principle of animation or of life.

VITAL-I-ZATION, *n.* The act of infusing the vital principle.

VITAL-LY, *ad.* So as to affect or give life; essentially.

VITALS, *n. pl.* Parts of an animal body essential to life.

VITIATE (*vish'ate*), *v. t.* To injure the substance or qualities of a thing so as to impair or spoil its use and value; to destroy the validity, &c.; to render defective; to ravish or dishonour.—**Syn.** To corrupt; deprave; defile; pollute; taint; contaminate, &c.

VITI-ATION (*vish-e-shun*), *n.* The act of vitiating; corrupting; a rendering invalid.—**Syn.** Contamination; pollution; vitiosity.

VITI-OS-ITY (*vish-e-sh-e-ty*), *n.* Corruption; depravity.

VITRE-OUS, *a.* Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

VITRE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being glassy; resemblance of glass.

VITRESCENT, *a.* Glassy; tending to glass.

VITRI-FAC-TION, *n.* Act, process, or operation of converting into glass.

VITRI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be vitrified.

VITRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of glass.

VITRI-FY, *v. t. or v. i.* To convert into glass; to become glass.

VITRI-OL, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal, as copper, &c.

VITRI-OL-ATE, *n.*

VITRI-OL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vitriol.

VITRI-OL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol.

VIT-OLINE, *a.* Belonging to a calf or to veal.

VITUPER-ATE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure.

VITUPER-ATION, *n.* Blame; censure.

VITUPER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering, writing, or containing censure.

VIVACE (*ve-va'cha*). [*It.*] In music, brisk and lively.

VIVACIOUS (*-vish'us*), *a.* Having great liveliness and activity; sprightly in temper and conduct.—**Syn.** Lively; sprightly; brisk; gay.

VIVACITY, *n.* Liveliness or sprightliness.

VIVACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour.—**Syn.** Life; activity; animation; spirits; lightness; volatility. See **LIVELINESS**.

VIVA-RY, *n.* A warren for live animals.

VIVA VOCE. [*L.*] By word of mouth.

VIVES, *n.* A disease in the glands under the ear of horses.

VIVESCENT, *a.* Gaining life or strength.

VIVID, *a.* Exhibiting the appearance of life and freshness; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours.—**Syn.** Lively; bright; active; clear; striking; quick; strong.

VIVID-LY, *ad.* With life and spirit; with brightness; with glowing colours, or with animated exhibition to the mind.

VIVID-NESS, *n.* Life; liveliness; sprightliness; strength of colouring, &c.; vigour.

VIVIFIC, *a.* Giving life; reviving.

VIVIFIC-AL, *a.* Giving life; reviving.

VIVIFI-CATE, *v. t.* To give life to; to revive; to give to natural bodies new lustre, force, or vigour.

VIV-I-FI-CATION, *n.* The act of giving life to, or new lustre, force, or vigour.

VIVIFI-CATIVE, *a.* Able to give life or animate.

VIVIFY, *v. t.* To impart life; to animate; to make alive.

VIVIPAROUS, *a.* Producing young alive.

VIV-ISECTION, *n.* The dissection of an animal while alive for physiological discoveries.

VIXEN (*vik'en*), *n.* A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold.

VIXEN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

VIZ, for *videlicet*. To wit; namely.

VIZARD, *n.* A mask.

VIZARD, *v. t.* To mask. See **VISOR**.

VIZIER (*viz'yer*), *n.* A Turkish counsellor of state. Grand Vizier, the Ottoman prime minister.

VOCA-BLE, *n.* A word; term; name.

VOCA-BU-LA-RY, *n.* A list of words arranged in alphabetical order, and explained; a dictionary.

VOCAL, *a.* Having a voice; uttered or modulated by the voice, as vocal music in distinction from instrumental.

VO-CAL-IC, *a.* Consisting of the voice or vowel sounds.

VO-CAL-IST, *n.* A public singer, distinguished by superior powers of voice.

VO-CAL-ITY, *n.* Quality of being utterable by the voice. [*vocal*]

VO-CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal-LY, *ad.* With voice; in words.

VO-CATION, *n.* The act of being called; employment; business.—**Syn.** Calling; trade; designation; destination.

VOCA-TIVE, *a.* Calling; denoting the case of the noun in which a person is addressed.

VOCA-TIVE, *n.* The fifth case of Latin nouns, or that case or state in which a word is placed when a person is addressed.

VO-CIFER-ATE, *v. t. or v. i.* To utter or cry out with a loud voice or with vehemence.—**Syn.** To exclaim; bellow; bawl; roar; hoot; clamour.

DOVE, WOLF, DOCK; RÖLN, BULL; V'CIÖUS.—S AS K; Ö AS J; S AS Z; ÖN AS SW: THIS.

VO-CIFER-ATION, *n.* Crying out with vehemence; a violent or loud outcry.—*Syn.* Exclamation; clamour; bawling; bellowing.

VO-CIFER-ÖUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry.—*Syn.* Noisy; loud; clamorous.

VOGUE, *n.* Literally, the going, as the vogue or lode of a mine; hence, fashion; popular mode; repute; credit.

VOICE, *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth or breath; language; expression or mode of expression; command or precept; particular mode of inflecting verbs; opinion or choice expressed.

VOICE, *v. t.* To fit for producing sounds; to regulate the tone of a voice.

VOICED (voist), *a.* Furnished with a voice.

VOICELESS, *a.* Having no voice or vote.

VOICING, *n.* The act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.

VOID, *a.* Not occupied with visible matter or with inhabitants, &c.; having no binding force; free; destitute; having no incumbent; unsubstantial.—*Syn.* Empty; unoccupied; vacant; wanting; unfurnished.

VOID, *n.* An empty space; emptiness.

VOID, *v. t.* To send out; to render of no validity or effect; to make or leave vacant.—*Syn.* To quit; eject; evacuate; annul. [ated.

VOIDABLE, *a.* That may be annulled or evacuated.

VOIDANCE, *n.* Act of emptying; evasion; vacancy; ejection; want of an incumbent.

VOIDER, *n.* One that voids or annuls; a basket or tray for carrying food to or from the table.

VOIDNESS, *n.* A void state; want of binding force or substantiality; emptiness.

VOITURE, *n.* [Fr.] A carriage.

VO-LACIOUS, *a.* Apt or fit to fly.

VO-LANT, *a.* Flying; active; nimble.

VO-LATILE (vö-la-til), *a.* Apt to change; passing off by evaporation; apt to disperse.—*Syn.* Flying; gay; airy; fickle; flighty.

VO-LATILENESS, *n.* Disposition to fly off in vapour; great sprightliness or mutability of mind or feeling.—*Syn.* Lightness; giddiness; liveliness; levity, which see.

VO-LATIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of rendering volatile.

VO-LATIL-IZE, *v. t.* To cause to exhale or evaporate; to render volatile.

VOI-CANIC, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOI-CAN-IST, *n.* One versed in the phenomena and history of volcanoes, &c.

VOI-CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To subject to volcanic heat, or be affected by it.

VOI-CANO, *n.*; pl. **VOI-CI'ÖNS**. A mountain having internal fire, and emitting smoke and lava.

VOLE, *n.* A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VO-LEE (vö-lä'), *n.* [Fr.] A rapid flight of notes in music.

VO-LITION (-lîsh'un), *n.* Act of willing; the act of determining choice or forming a purpose.—*Syn.* Choice.—*Choice* is Saxon, and *volution* Latin. The former is the familiar, and the latter the scientific term for the same state of the will, viz., an "elective preference."

VO-LTIVE, *a.* Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, *n.*; pl. **VOL'LEYS**. A discharge of small arms at once; a flight of shot; a burst or emission of many things at once.

VOLLEY, *v. t. or v. i.* To discharge with a volley; to throw out or discharge at once.

VOLT, *n.* A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre; in fencing, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

VOL-TATÖ, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of Voltalism, or to galvanism.

VOL-TA-ISM, *n.* The science of the chemical action of metals and liquids; galvanism. 33

VOL-TIME-TER, *n.* An instrument for detecting, or measuring the force of a voltaic current.

VOLTI, [It.] In music, turn over.

VOL-TIGEUR (-shur), *n.* A light horseman or dragoon.

VOL-T-BILI-TY, *n.* Aptness to roll or capacity of being rolled; fluency of speech; liableness to revolution.

VOL-T-BLE (vö'ty-n-bl), *a.* Apt or easy to roll; fluent in words; flowing with ease and smoothness.

VOL-T-BLY, *ad.* With great ease and fluency of speech; glibly.

VOL-ÖME (vö'lüm), *n.* Primarily, a roll, as of bark, parchment, &c.; hence, as much as is included in a roll; compass or dimensions; a collection of sheets bound together so as to form a book; tone or power of voice.

VO-LÜMI-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of numerous coils or complications, or of many rolls or volumes; having written much.

VO-LÜMI-NOUS-LY, *ad.* In many volumes.

VOL-UN-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* Of one's own free will.

VOL-UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being optional.

VOL-UN-TA-RY, *a.* Acting or having power to act by choice; willing; purposed or intended; spontaneous; subject to the will.

VOL-UN-TA-RY, *n.* An air played at will; a composition for the organ; one who engages in any affair of his own free will.

VOL-UN-TEER, *n.* One who serves by his own choice.

VOL-UN-TEER, *a.* Free; proceeding from choice.

VOL-UN-TEER, *v. t.* To engage in service voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.

VOL-UN-TEER, *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily.

VO-LÜPTÖ-A-RY (vo-lüpt'yü-a-ry), *n.* One given to luxury.—*Syn.* Sensualist; epicure.

VO-LÜPTÖ-ÖUS (vo-lüpt'yü-us), *a.* Luxurious; indulging to excess in sensual pleasures.

VO-LÜPTÖ-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a luxurious manner; sensually.

VO-LÜPTÖ-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Free indulgence of the appetites; luxuriousness.

VO-LÜTE, *n.* A spiral scroll used in building; a peculiar shell-fish, prized for the beauty and rarity of the shells.

VO-LÜTED, *a.* Having a volute or spiral scroll.

VO-LÜTION, *n.* A spiral turn or wreath.

VOM'I-ÖA, *n.* An abscess in the lungs.

VOM'IT, *v. t.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

VOM'IT, *v. t.* To throw up or eject with violence.

VOM'IT, *n.* A medicine that excites vomiting; the matter ejected from the stomach.

VOM'IT-ING, *n.* The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth, or of throwing out substances with violence, as lava from a crater, &c.

VO-MI'TION (-mîsh'un), *n.* Act or power of vomiting.

VOM'I-TIVE, *a.* Causing to vomit; emetic.

VOM'I-TÖ-ÖY, *a.* [Sp.] Yellow fever.

VOM'I-TÖ-ÖY, *n.* An emetic; a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out.

VO-RACIOUS (-râshus), *a.* Very hungry; greedy to eat or eager to devour.—*Syn.* Ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

VO-RACIOUS-LY, *ad.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VO-RACIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VO-RACI-NOUS, *a.* Full of gulfs.

VÖR'TEX, *n.*; pl. **VÖR'TI-ÖNS**. A whirlpool; a whirling motion of water, forming a cavity in the centre; a whirlwind.

VÖR'TI-ÖAL, *a.* Having a whirling motion.

VÖR'TI-CEI, *n.* The name of certain wheel and

L, &c., long.—**L, &c., short.**—**CIRC, PIN, LIST,** malcules, which, by a rapid motion of organs, create a vortex in the water, and thus draw in their food.

VOTA-BESS, n. A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

VOTA-RIST, n. A votary.

VOTA-RY, n. One devoted by vow to any service or course of life.

VOTA-RY, a. Devoted; given up; consecrated by a vow or promise.

VOTE, n. Expression of a wish, will, or preference: voice; suffrage in election; that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot, &c.; united voice in public prayer.

VOTE, v. t. To express the will by the voice or by a written ticket, as in elections.

VOTE, v. t. To choose by suffrage; to establish by vote: to grant by vote or expression of will.

VOTER, n. One entitled to vote.

VOTIVE, a. Given by vow; vowed; devoted.

VOTIVE-LY, ad. By vow.

VOUCH, v. t. To call to witness; to maintain by affirmations; to establish proof; to call to warranty.—**SYN.** To affirm; declare; attest; warrant; confirm; aver; protest; assure.

VOUCH, v. t. To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

VOUCH, n. Warranty; attestation.

VOUCH-EE, n. He who is called in to support his warranty.

VOUCH'ER, n. One who gives witness; a paper that confirms any thing, particularly the truth of accounts.

VOUCH-SAFE, v. t. or v. i. To permit to be done; to deign; to condescend; to yield.

VOUCH-SAFEMENT, n. Grant in condescension.

VOW, n. A solemn promise to God or some heathen deity of something to be given or done.

VOW, v. t. or v. i. To consecrate by promise, or dedicate to God or some heathen deity; to make vows, &c.

VOW'EL, n. A simple sound, as a, e, o.

VOW'EL, a. Vocal; pertaining to a simple sound.

VOYAGE, n. A passing by sea or water from one place or port to another.

VOYAGE, v. t. To sail or pass by water from one place, port, or country to another. [water.]

VOYA-GER, n. One passing or who travels by

VOYA-GEUR (vwa'yü-zhur), n. [Fr.] The Canadian name for men employed in transporting goods by rivers, &c. in the service of the fur companies of the northwest.

VOYOL, n. A long rope used in weighing anchor, written also viol.

VUL'CAN, n. The fabled author of smith's work; the heathen god who presided over the working of metals.

VUL-CANI-AN, a. Relating to Vulcan; in geology, the same as Plutonian, as related to the igneous origin of rocks, &c.

VULGA-NIZE, v. t. A term used to denote the process of hardening India-rubber by treating it with heated sulphur.

VULGAR, a. Pertaining to or used by common people; used by all classes of people; public; consisting of common people; offensively mean or low; rude.—**SYN.** Common; ordinary; mean; rustic; unrefined.

VULGAR, n. The lowest class of people.

VULGAR-ISM, n. A vulgar expression.

VUL-GAR-I-TY, n. State of being low in life; rudeness; grossness of manners; clownishness.

VULGAR-IZE, v. t. To make vulgar.

VULGAR-LY, ad. Commonly; meanly; rudely.

VULGATE, n. An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one the Romish Church admits to be authentic.

VULGATE, a. Relating to the Vulgate.

VUL-NE-A-BILI-TY, } n. State of being vul-

VUL-NE-A-BLE-NESS, } nerable.

VUL-NE-A-BLE, a. That may be wounded; liable to injury or to be injuriously affected.

VALL, WHIT; THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; NOW,

VOLNEB-ARY, a. Useful in curing wounds.

VOLPINE (vul'pin), a. Pertaining to the fox; crafty.

VULTURE (vult'yr), n. A large bird, rapacious and very greedy.

VULTUR-INE (vult'yu-rin), } a. Like the vulture;

VULTECR-ISH, } rapacious.

VULTOR-OUS, }

VYING, n. Competing; emulating.

W.

W, the twenty-third letter of the Alphabet, is formed from the union of two F's, the form of the Roman capital letter U. It is either a vowel, or in beginning words or syllables, a consonant. With other vowels it forms diphthongs, as now, /ew. W, as a contraction, stands for West.

WAB'BLE (wób'bl), v. t. To move from side to side when turning; to vacillate, as a whirling body.

WAB'BLE, n. A hobbling, unequal motion.

WACK'E, n. A rock; a soft and earthy variety of basalt, or trap-rock; but since the classification of the Silurian system, it is little used.

WAD (wód), n. Paper, tow, &c., to keep the charge in a gun; a little mass, tuft, or bundle of hay, &c.; an earthy oxide of manganese; plumbago.

WAD'DING, n. A wad or its materials; a soft stuff; also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c.

WAD'DLE (wód'dl), v. t. To walk like a duck, moving from the one side to the other.

WAD'DLER, n. One that waddles.

WADE, v. i. or v. t. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.

WADSET, n. A pledge or mortgage.

WADY (wódy), n. [Ar.] The channel of a water-course in Eastern countries, dry except in the rainy season.

WA'FER, n. A thin cake or leaf, especially of bread, used in the Lord's Supper in the Roman Catholic Church; a thin leaf of dried paste for sealing papers; a thin cake baked hard in an iron frame.

WA'FER, v. t. To seal with a wafer.

WAFFLE (wóf'fl), n. A soft, indented cake, baked on the coals in an instrument called a waffle iron.

WAFT (6), v. t. or v. i. To bear through a fluid, water, or air; to convey, as ships; to float in a buoyant medium; to cause to float.—**SYN.** To float; swim; fly.

WAFT, n. A floating body; a signal.

WAFTAGE, n. Carriage by air or water.

WAFTER, n. He or that which wafts.

WAG, n. A merry, droll fellow; one full of levity and humour.

WAG, v. t. or v. i. To move one way and the other; to be quick and ludicrous in motion; to pack off; to go; to be moved one way and the other.

WAGE, v. t. To lay a wager; to put to hazard or stake; to engage in.

WAGE-CLASS, n. Those who work for wages, commonly called the working classes.

WAGER, n. Something deposited or hazarded on the event of a contest, &c.; a bet; subject on which bets are laid; in law, an offer to make oath of innocence or of non-indebtedness.

WA'GER, v. t. or v. i. To hazard on a contest; to offer a bet.

WA'GER-EE, n. One who wagers or lays a bet.

WA'GES, n. pl. That which is paid or stipulated for services; that which is given or received in return.—**SYN.** Hire; stipend; salary; pay; recompense.

WAGGER-Y, a. Mischievous merriment; sarcasm in good humour; sportive trick or quipety.

WAGGISH, a. Mischievous or roguish in sport;

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BILL; VICIOUS.—S AS K; & AS J; S SE Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

done, made, or laid in sport.—*SYN.* Sportive; merry; rogui h; droll; frolicsome.
WAGGISH-LY, *ad.* In sport; with drollery.
WAGGISH-NESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment; drollery.
WAGGLE (wággl) *v. t. or v. t.* To waddle; to move quickly one way and the other; to reel from side to side.
WAGON, *n.* A vehicle on four wheels for transportation.
WAGON, *v. t.* To convey in a wagon.
WAGON, *v. t.* To practise the transportation of goods in a wagon.
WAGON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.
WAGON-ER, *n.* One who conducts or drives a wagon.
WAGON-ING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.
WAGTAIL, *n.* A small bird of several species, so named from the incessant motion of its tail.
WAIF (wáfe), *n.* Goods thrown away or having no known owner.
WAIL (wáile), *v. t. or v. t.* To lament with outcry; to express sorrow audibly.—*SYN.* To moan; weep; grieve; bewail.
WAIL, } *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
WAILING, }
WAILFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.
WAILING-LY, *ad.* Like one wailing.
WAIN (wáne), *n.* A wagon for the carriage of goods; a constellation, Charles' or Carl's wain.
WAIN-ROPE, *n.* A cart-rope; a rope for binding a load on a wagon.
WAINSCOT, *n.* A lining of rooms, made of boards in panel work.
WAINSCOT, *v. t.* To line with boards or panels; to line with different materials.
WAIST (wáiste), *n.* The part of the body below the ribs; the middle of a ship.
WAISTBAND, *n.* The band of breeches, trousers, &c.
WAISTER, *n.* A man stationed in the waist of a ship.
WAIST-CLOTHS, *n. pl.* Coverings of canvas or tarpaulin for the hammocks stowed on the gangways in the waist of the ship.
WAISTCOAT, *n.* A garment worn immediately under the coat; a vest.
WAIT (wáite), *v. t. or v. t.* To stay for or rest in expectation of; to remain stationary till an arrival; to stay proceedings or suspend business; not to depart; to stay because hindered; to lie in ambush; to accompany with submission or respect.—*SYN.* To attend; expect; watch; stay for.
WAIT (wáite), *n.* Ambush; to lie in wait is to lie in ambush; to lay wait, to set an ambush.
WAITER, *n.* An attending servant; a server.
WAITING, *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance.
WAITING-MAID, } *n.* An upper servant who
WAITING-WOMAN, } attends a lady.
WAITS, *n. pl.* Nocturnal itinerant musicians at Christmas.
WAIVE (wáive), *v. t.* To relinquish; not to insist on; to put off. See **WAVE**.
WAIVER, *n.* The act of not insisting on a right or claim.
WAKE, *v. t.* Primarily, to stir, rouse, or excite; hence, to rouse from sleep; to put in motion or action; to bring to life again.
WAKE, *v. t.* To be awake; to watch; to be excited or roused from sleep; to be roused from a torpid state.
WAKE, *n.* The anniversary of the dedication of a church, formerly observed by watching all night; the sitting up with a dead body all night; act of waking; track of a vessel in the water.
WAKEFUL, *a.* Unable to sleep; indisposed to sleep or not sleeping; watchful.
WAKEFUL-LY, *ad.* With watching or sleeplessness.

WAKEFUL-NESS, *n.* Indisposition to sleep; forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.
WAKEN (wákn), *v. t. or v. t.* To excite or rouse from sleep or into action; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.
WAKING, *n.* The period of being awake.
WAL-DENSES, *n.* A sect of Christians, with Protestant principles, in the valleys of Piedmont.
WALE, *n.* A rising part in cloth; a stripe or streak; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh; in the plural, *wales* are an assemblage of strong planks extending along the whole length of a ship's sides; circles formed in the water and extending on dropping in a pebble, &c.
WALK (wánk), *v. t.* To go or to advance by steps moderately; to move slowly; to move or go for exercise or amusement; *v. t.* to pass through or upon; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead or drive with a slow pace.
WALK (wánk), *n.* Act of moving by steps; manner of walking; length of way or place for walking; course of life or pursuit; the slowest pace of a horse; high and dry land for pasture, as a *sheep-walk*.—*SYN.* Carriage; way; path; range, &c.
WALKER, *n.* One that walks; a forester; one who deports himself in a particular manner.
WALKING, *n.* The act of moving on at a slow pace.
WALL, *n.* A work of brick or stone for a fence or security; the side of a building; *walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general.
WALL, *v. t.* To inclose or fill up with a wall; to defend by walls.
WALLET (wállét), *n.* A bag for carrying anything for a journey or march; a small pocket-book.
WALL-EYE, *n.* A disease in the eye; a gray eye.
WALL-EYED (-ide), *a.* Having white eyes.
WALL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus *cheiranthus*, with fragrant golden yellow flowers, adorning ruinous edifices.
WALL-FRUIT, *n.* Fruit ripened by being planted along a wall.
WALL-PLATE, *n.* A piece of wood placed on the top of a wall, on which the joists, &c., rest.
WALLOW (wállup), *v. t.* To boil with continued bubbling; to beat or thrash a person.
WALLOW (wállú), *v. t.* To roll on the earth; to tumble; to move heavily; to live in filth or gross vice.
WALLOW, *n.* A rolling or particular walk.
WALLOWER, *n.* One who rolls in the mire, &c.; a small wheel or pinion in machinery. [shell.
WALNUT (wáulnút), *n.* A fruit with a hard [shell.
WALRUS, *n.* The morse or sea-horse.
WALTZ (wáults), *n.* A German national dance and the music by which it is accompanied.
WALTZ, *v. t.* To dance a waltz.
WALTZING, *n.* The act of dancing a waltz.
WAMBLE (wámbl), *v. t.* To be disturbed with nausea.
WAMPUM (wám'pum), *n.* Shells, or strings of shells, used as current money by the Indians.
WAN (wón), *a.* Pale and sickly; yellowish; languid.
WAND, *n.* A long slender staff or rod; a rod of authority or of a conjurer.
WANDER (wánd'er), *v. t.* To ramble here and there with no definite object or course; to go astray; to leave home; to depart from a subject, or from duty or rectitude; to be delirious.—*SYN.* To rove; roam; range; stroll; stray; err.
WANDER-ER, *n.* A rover; a rambler; one who deviates from duty.
WANDERING, *a.* Roving; deviating from duty.—*SYN.* Erratic; vagrant; rambling.
WANDERING, *n.* A roving or travelling without a settled course; deviation from duty; the roving of the thoughts, or of the mind in a dream or delirium; want of being fixed. [lon.
WAN-DE-BOY, *n.* The bearded baboon of Cay-

- 1, 2, &c., 'wug.—1, 2, &c., short.—**CIKE**, *FIN*, *LIST*, *PALL*, *WEAT*, *THREE*, *THIRN*; *MARINE*, *MEAS*; *NOVA*.
- WANDY** (wōn'dy), *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand.
- WANE**, *v. t.* To be diminished; to decrease.
- WANE**, *n.* Decrease of the light part of the moon; diminution.—*SYN.* Decline; decrease; failure; declension. [*ner.*]
- WANLY** (wōn'ly), *ad.* With a sickly look or manner.
- WANNESS** (wōn'ness), *n.* Paleness, with a cast of yellow.
- WANISH** (wōn'ish), *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.
- WANT** (waunt), *n.* The absence of what is necessary and useful; the effect of deficiency; the state of not having; that which is not possessed but is desired; need; necessity; lack; deficiency; poverty; penury; scarcity; indigence, which see.
- WANT** (waunt), *v. t.* To be destitute of; to be deficient in; not to have or be without; to have occasion; to wish for; to fall short.
- WANT**, *v. t.* To fall short; to be deficient.
- WANTAGE** (waunt'age), *n.* Deficiency; what is wanting.
- WANTING**, *a.* Absent; deficient; slack.
- WANTLESS**, *a.* Having no want; abundant.
- WANTON**, (wōn'tun), *a.* Moving in sport; moving, flying, or playing loosely; wandering from rectitude; indulging sensuality without restraint; running to excess; extravagant; not turned or formed with regularity.—*SYN.* Sportive; skittish; frisky; lascivious; licentious; unrestrained.
- WANTON**, *n.* A lewd person; a trifter.
- WANTON**, *v. t.* To rove and ramble without restraint; to move briskly and irregularly; to play loosely; to be lascivious.
- WANTONLY**, *ad.* Without regularity or restraint; sportively; loosely; lasciviously.
- WANTONNESS**, *n.* Reckless sport; negligence of restraint; lewdness; licentiousness.—*SYN.* Levity; frolicsome; sportiveness; lasciviousness; extravagance.
- WAPIN-SCHAW**, *n.* A periodical exhibition of arms in certain districts of Scotland.
- WAR**, *n.* A contest between states or nations carried on by force; the profession of arms; art of war; hostility; enmity; disposition to contention.
- WAR**, *v. t.* To make or carry on war; to attack a nation or state with force of arms; to be in a state of opposition; to strive violently.
- WARBLE**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To quaver or modulate the sound of the voice with turns and variations; to sing or carol as a bird.
- WARBLE**, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice, as of a bird; a song.
- WARBLER**, *n.* A singing bird.
- WARBLER** (wōr'blz), *n. pl.* Small tumours on a horse's back.
- WARBLING**, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.
- WARD**, *n.* Act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress; one whose business is to watch and defend; a district or division of a city, &c., and so likewise of an hospital; confinement under guard; part of a lock; a person under a guardian.—*SYN.* Watch; stronghold; custody; imprisonment; guardianship.
- WARD**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To guard; to defend against; attack; to repel; to fend off; to be vigilant; to act on the defensive.
- WARDEN** (wōr'dn), *n.* An officer for guarding; a keeper.
- WARDEN-SHIP**, } *n.* The office of warden.
- WARDEN-RY**, }
- WARDEN**, *n.* A keeper; a guard; a truncheon by which night was forbidden.
- WARDROBE**, *n.* A room or portable closet for keeping apparel; wearing apparel in general.
- WARDROOM**, *n.* A room in ships where the principal officers mess and sleep.
- WARDSHIP**, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; pupillage.
- WARD-STAFF**, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.
- WARE** (4), *v. t.* [*pret. WORK.*] To change a ship's course by turning her stern to the wind. *n.* *WEAR.*
- WAREHOUSE**, *n.* A storehouse for goods.
- WAREHOUSE**, *v. t.* To deposit in store; to lay in custom-house stores to be kept till the duties are paid.
- WARES**, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise; commodities.
- WARFARE**, *n.* Military service; conflict; contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.
- WARTLY**, *ad.* With caution or wise foresight; cautiously; prudently.
- WARTNESS**, *n.* Prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.—*SYN.* Caution; cautionness; watchfulness; foresight; circumspection.
- WARLIKE**, *a.* Adapted to war; pertaining to war; having a martial appearance.—*SYN.* Militant; soldierly; soldier-like; military; martial, which see.
- WARLOCK**, *n.* A wizard.
- WARM**, *a.* Having moderate heat; subject to heat; having a lively interest; easily excited or provoked; marked by great ardour and activity; busy or heated in action; enthusiastic or vigorous.—*SYN.* Ardent; fervent; cordial; irritable; furious.
- WARM**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To heat or become heated moderately; to make engendered or earnest; to rage; to become ardent or animated.
- WARMING-PAN**, *n.* A covered pan with a handle containing coals of fire for warming a bed.
- WARMLY**, *ad.* With warmth; zealously.
- WARMTH**, } *n.* Moderate heat; a state of
- WARMNESS**, } lively or excited interest; some degree of anger or resentment; fancifulness; enthusiasm.
- WARN**, *v. t.* To give notice of approaching danger; to caution against anything injurious or evil practices; to admonish of duty; to notify by authority.
- WARNER**, *n.* An admonisher.
- WARNING**, *n.* Caution against danger, &c.; previous notice.
- WARP**, *n.* Thread that runs lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing.
- WARP**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To turn; to twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; to turn or incline from a straight course; to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, anchors, &c.; to prepare the warp of webs for weaving.
- WARP-PROOF**, *n.* Valour tried by war.
- WARRANT** (wōr'rnt), *n.* An act or instrument investing one with right or authority; a precept for arresting a person; authority; voucher; right.
- WARRANT** (wōr'rnt), *v. t.* To authorise or justify; to maintain; to secure; to declare with great assurance. *Warrant-officer*, a non-commissioned officer acting under a warrant; *warrant of attorney*, a written authority given by a client to his attorney to act for him.
- WARRANTABLE**, *a.* Justifiable; legal.
- WARRANTABLENESS**, *n.* Quality of being justifiable.
- WARRANT-TEE** ('wōr-ran-tee'), *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.
- WARRANTER**, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.
- WARRANTOR**, *n.* One who warrants.
- WARRANTY** (wōr-ran'ty), *n.* A covenant of security; a promise by deed; authority; security.
- WARREN** (wōr'ren), *n.* An inclosed place for rabbits, for beasts and fowls, or for keeping fish in a river.
- WARRIOR** (wōr'yur), *n.* A military man; a brave soldier.
- WART**, *n.* A hard excrescence on the flesh; protuberance on trees.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL: VTCIOUS—CASK; BARK; SASS; CHASS; THIS.

WARTY, *a.* Overgrown with warts; like a wart.
WAR-WHOOP (not whopp), *n.* A savage yell used in war.

WAR'Y or **WARY**, *a.* Avoiding danger; watching and guarding against deception, artifices, &c.—*Syn.* Cautious; circumspect; prudent; watchful.

WAS (wôz), past tense of the substantive verb *Am.*
WASH (wôsh), *v. t.* To cleanse by the use of water; to wet; to overflow; to scrub; to overlay by a thin coat of metal.

WASH, *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution.

WASH (wôsh), *n.* Alluvial matter, as the wash of a river; a marsh or fen; a cosmetic, as a wash for the face; waste liquor; coat of metal; act of washing or quantity washed.

WASH-BALL, *n.* A ball of soap used in washing the hands and face.

WASH-BOARD, *n.* A board next the floor; more correctly, the surbase, or one on the top of a boat; a board used to rub clothes on in washing.

WASHER, *n.* One that washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the lynch-pin, or between the surface of wood, &c., and the head or nut of a bolt; in paper manufacture, a machine for reducing rags to pulp.

WASHER-WOMAN (wôsh'-), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

WASHING (wôsh'-), *n.* The act of cleansing with water; a wash; the clothes washed.

WASHY (wôshy), *a.* Watery; weak; not solid; not firm and hardy.

WASP (wôsp), *n.* A genus of insects with a sting; a petulant person.

WASPIH, *a.* Quick to resent any trifling affront; *front*; having a very slender waist, like a wasp.—*Syn.* Snappish; peevish; petulant; cross; irritable.

WASPIH-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

WASPIH-NESS, *n.* Readiness to take offence or resent a slight affront.—*Syn.* Irritability; irascibility; petulance; peevishness.

WASSAIL (wô'ssil), *n.* A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout; a merry song. Wassail-bowl, a bowl for wassail.

WASSAIL, *v. t.* To hold a merry drinking meeting.

WASTE, *v. t.* To destroy by violence; to impair, diminish, or cause to be lost; to expend needlessly; to lose by want of use.—*Syn.* To spend; dissipate; squander; consume; destroy.

WASTE, *v. i.* To dwindle; to lose bulk or substance; to be consumed.

WASTE, *a.* Destroyed; stripped; that which is rejected, used only for mean purposes of which no account is taken.—*Syn.* Destitute; worthless; superfluous; unproductive; desolate; wild; uncultivated.

WASTE, *n.* The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through negligence, wantonness, or luxury, &c.; a desolate or uncultivated country; destruction or mischief done to property.—*Syn.* Prodigality; loss; devastation; havoc; desolation.

WASTE-BOOK, *n.* Among merchants, a book for rough entries of transactions.

WASTEFUL, *a.* Expending property, &c., without necessity or use; destructive to property, &c.—*Syn.* Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

WASTEFUL-LY, *ad.* Lavishly; with useless expense.

WASTEFUL-NESS, *n.* Useless expense; prodigality; act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity.—*Syn.* Lavishness; profuseness; profusion; dissipation; extravagance.

WASTE-GATE, *n.* A gate to discharge water from a pond.

WASTE-PIPE, *n.* A pipe to let off useless water.

WASTER, *n.* One who squanders property without use.

WATCH (wôch), *n.* Forbearance of sleep; one set apart to protect or give the alarm; a certain num-

ber in a ship to attend to the working of the vessel while others sleep; sentinel; pocket time-piece; time of guarding; attention.

WATCH, *v. t.* To have in keeping; to observe for some purpose; to guard.

WATCH, *v. i.* To be or continue without sleep; to be awake; to look with attention or steadiness; to keep guard, as a sentinel; to take care of the sick at night; to be attentive, for a good or evil end.

WATCH'ER, *n.* One who watches or observes; one who sits up or continues awake.

WATCH'ET, *a.* Pale or light blue.

WATCH'FUL, *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with attention and caution.—*Syn.* Vigilant; cautious; wakeful; observing; attentive; heedful; circumspect; observant.

WATCH'FUL-LY, (wôch'-ful-ly), *ad.* With watchfulness and care.

WATCH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Great care to guard against danger; indisposition or inability to sleep; diligent observation.—*Syn.* Vigilance; heedfulness; wakefulness; circumspection; cautiousness.

WATCH-HOUSE (wôch'-house), *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

WATCH-LIGHT, *n.* A candle with a rush wick.

WATCH-MAK'ER, *n.* One who makes watches.

WATCHMAN, *n.* A night-guard.

WATCH-TOW-ER (wôch'-), *n.* A tower for a sentinel.

WATCH-WORD (wôch'-wurd), *n.* A sentinel's night-word to ascertain if passers-by are friends or foes.

WATER (wan'ter), *n.* A transparent fluid composed of oxygen and hydrogen; the ocean; a sea; a lake or river; urine; the lustre of a diamond.

WATER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To give or take in water; to irrigate; to shed water or liquid matter.

WATER-CART, *n.* A cart bearing water for sprinkling streets.

WATER-CEMENT, *n.* A cement of a particular kind of lime which hardens under water.

WATER-CLOSET, *n.* A necessary, furnished with a contrivance for carrying off the discharges by means of a pipe and a stream of water.

WATER-COLORS (-kul-lurz), *n. pl.* Colours diluted and mixed with gum-water.

WATER-COURSE, *n.* A channel for water.

WATER-CRESS, *n.* A creeping, acreably-flavoured plant, used as a relish for breakfast, &c.

WATER-FALL, *n.* A cascade; a cataract.

WATER-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of water, &c.

WATER-GRUEL, *n.* A liquid food made from water and meal boiled.

WATER-I-NESS, *n.* A state of abounding in water; moisture; humidity.

WATER-ING, *n.* The act of overflowing or wetting with water; the act of supplying with water, or place where it is supplied.

WATER-ISH, *a.* Resembling water; somewhat watery; moist; thin.

WATER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as a liquor; resemblance to water.

WATER-I-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water.

WATER-LEVEL, *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water.

WATER-LIL-Y, *n.* The common name of aquatic plants with beautiful and large floating flowers.

WATER-LINE, *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about the ship's bottom at the surface of the water.

WATER-LOGGED (-lôgd), *a.* Lying like a log on the water, as a leaky, unmanageable ship.

WATER-MAN, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman.

WATER-MARK, *n.* The mark or limit of the rise of the flood; a mark made in paper.

WATER-MELON, *n.* A delicious fruit.

WATER-MILL, *n.* A mill driven by water.

WATER-OU-SEL, *n.* A bird.

L. 2. &c., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—*CLAS.* FIB. LAST, FALL, WHIT; *THIR.* TERN; *MARINE.* BIRD; *MOVE.*

- WATER-ORDEAL**, *n.* An obsolete form of judicial trial, especially for witchcraft.
- WATER-POT**, *n.* A vessel to hold water.
- WATER-PROOF**, *a.* Not permitting water to enter.
- WATER-RAM**, *n.* A machine for raising water by the momentum of a larger stream.
- WATER-ROT**, *v. t.* To rot in water, as flax.
- WATER-SHED**, *n.* A range of high land from which water flows in opposite directions.
- WATER-SOAK**, *v. t.* To fill the interstices with water.
- WATER-SPOUT**, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea, but sometimes over land.
- WATER-TIGHT** (-tite), *a.* So tight as not to admit water.
- WATER-WORKS** (-würks), *n. pl.* Hydraulic machines or engines for raising and sustaining water, forming fountains, jets, &c.
- WATER-Y**, *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent; tasteless; containing or abounding with water.—*SYN.* Aqueous; humid; damp; dark; washy.
- WATTLE** (wŭt'ŭl), *n.* A twig or flexible rod; a hurdle; the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.
- WATTLE** (wŭt'ŭl), *v. t.* To bind with twigs; to twist or interweave twigs one with another.
- WAUL**, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.
- WAVE**, *n.* A moving swell of water; a billow; usually a swell raised and driven by wind; inequality of surface; the line or streak of lustre on watered or calendered cloth.—*SYN.* Billow; surge; breaker; inequality; unevenness.
- WAVE**, *v. t.* To play loosely; to be moved; to fluctuate; *v. t.* to move one way and the other; to brandish; to waft; to beckon.
- WAVE**, *v. t.* To put off; to relinquish. See *WAIVE*.
- WAVELESS**, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed.
- WAVELET**, *n.* A little wave.
- WAVE-OF-FERING**, *n.* An offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points.
- WAVER**, *v. t.* To move to and fro; to be undetermined or unsteady; to be in danger of falling.—*SYN.* To hesitate; vacillate; totter; reel; fluctuate, which see.
- WATER-ER**, *n.* One unsettled in opinions.
- WAVE-ING-NESS**, *n.* The state and quality of being wavering.
- WAXY**, *a.* Playing to and fro; undulating.
- WAX**, *n.* A thick, tenacious substance excreted by bees, and used in making their cells; also a secretion in the ear; a production of certain plants, as the wax-palm; a material for sealing letters, &c.; a preparation of pitch used by shoemakers for strengthening their thread.
- WAX**, *v. t.* [*pret.* WAXED; *pp.* WAXED, or WAXEN.] To grow; to increase; to pass from one state to another.
- WAX**, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax.
- WAX-CANDLE**, *n.* A candle of wax.
- WAX-LIGHT**, *n.* A candle of wax.
- WAXEN** (53) (wă'kən), *a.* Resembling wax; made of wax.
- WAX-END**, *n.* A thread pointed with a waxed-end, bristle and covered with shoemakers' wax, used in sewing shoes.
- WAX-MYRTLE**, *n.* A North American shrub, the berries of which yield a kind of tallow or wax, called also candle-berry and bay-berry.
- WAX-PALM**, *n.* A palm in South America whose stem is covered with wax.
- WAX-WING**, *n.* The name of a bird, so called from having small horny appendages on some of the wing-feathers like drops of red wax.
- WAXWORK** (wăks'wŭrk), *n.* Figures formed of wax.
- WAXY**, *a.* Soft like wax; adhesive.
- WAY** (wâ), *n.* A passage; length of space; course of life; means; manner; general course of acting; manner of thinking; scheme of management.—*SYN.* Route; method; system; form; fashion; road, which see.
- WAY-BILL**, *n.* A list of passengers in a stage-coach, &c.
- WAYFAR-ER**, *n.* A traveller; a passenger.
- WAYFAR-ING**, *a.* Travelling or passing.
- WAYLAY** (wâ'lay), *v. t.* To beset or lie in ambush for; to watch inactively in the way with a view to seize, rob, or slay.
- WAYLESS** (wâ'less), *a.* Having no road or path; trackless.
- WAYMARK**, *n.* A mark to guide travellers.
- WAYWARD**, *a.* Liking his own way; froward; unruly; perverse.
- WAYWARD-LY** (wâ'ward-ly), *ad.* Frowardly; perversely.
- WAYWARD-NESS**, *n.* The state or quality of frowardness; unruliness; perverseness.
- WAYWO'E**, *n.* In the Ottoman Empire, the governor of a small town or province.
- WE**, *pron.* *pl.* of I.
- WEAK** (week), *a.* Having little physical strength, or not able to bear a great weight; not strong or able to resist; not stiff; feeble of mind, or wanting spirit or understanding, &c.; not having the force of authority, moral force, or supported by argument, or full conviction and confidence.—*SYN.* Infirm; debilitated; soft; pliant; feeble; unfortified; inconclusive.
- WEAKEN** (we'kən), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To make weak; to reduce in strength or spirit; to grow weak.
- WEAKEN-ER** (we'kən-er), *n.* He or that which weakens.
- WEAK'LY**, *n.* A weak person.
- WEAK'LY**, *ad.* With little strength or efficacy.
- WEAKLY**, *a.* Infirm; not strong in constitution or mind.
- WEAK'NESS**, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of health; want of sprightliness or steadiness; infirmity; want of moral force.—*SYN.* Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; frailty; faintness.
- WEAK'SIDE**, *n.* A foible; defect; infirmity.
- WEAL** (weel), *n.* A sound or prosperous state, or not declining; public interest.—*SYN.* Happiness; prosperity; welfare.
- WEALD**, *n.* A geological formation between the chalk and oolite.
- WEALTH** (welth), *n.* External happiness; large possessions in money or land.—*SYN.* Riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.
- WEALTH'LY** (welth'e-ly), *ad.* Richly; with abundance.
- WEALTH'INESS**, *n.* State of being affluent; richness.
- WEALTH'Y** (welth'y), *a.* Having large possessions above the generality of men.—*SYN.* Rich; opulent; affluent.
- WEAN** (ween), *v. t.* To accustom to a want of the breast; to alienate the affections from any object; to reconcile to the loss of.
- WEAN'LING**, *n.* One newly weaned.
- WEAPON** (wē'pən), *n.* An instrument of offence or defence; in the plural, arms.
- WEAPON-LESS** (wē'pən-), *a.* Having no weapons.
- WEAR** (4) (wâre), *v. t.* [*pret.* WORE; *pp.* WORN.] To waste by friction or rubbing; to have on the body, as to wear a sword; to have or exhibit the appearance; to affect by degrees; to cause a ship to change her course, or to put her on another tack.—*SYN.* To waste; impair; bear; consume; diminish; veer.
- WEAR**, *v. i.* To be wasted by use or time; to be spent tediously.
- WEAR** (wâre), *n.* Act of wearing; diminution by friction; the thing worn. *Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery.
- WEAR** (weer), *n.* A dam in a river; an instrument or kind of basket-work for catching fish, spelled also *weir* and *wier*.
- WEAR'ER** (wâ'rer), *n.* One who wears.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BULL; Vicious.—e as k; é as j; s as z; CH as SH; WHS.

WEARIED (wē'rid) *a.* Tired; fatigued.WEARILY, *ad.* In a tired or fatigued manner.WEARINESS, *n.* The state of being weary, or lassitude induced by labour; uneasiness from constant waiting, disappointed expectation, &c.; fatigue.WEARISOME (wē're-sum), *a.* Causing weariness.—*Syn.* Troublesome; annoying; tiresome, tedious; fatiguing; irksome.WEARISOMELY, *ad.* So as to weary; tediously. WEARISOMENESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience.—*Syn.* Irksomeness; tiresomeness; tediousness.WEARY (wē'ry), *a.* Having the strength or patience much exhausted by toil or discouragement; causing weariness.—*Syn.* Tired; fatigued; tiresome; irksome; wearisome.WEARY (wē'ry), *v. t.* To reduce strength; to make impatient of continuance; to harass by any thing irksome.—*Syn.* To tire; fatigue; sag; vex; dispirit; jade, which see.WEASAND, } (wē'zand), { *n.* The windpipe or trachea.WEASEL (wē'zel), *n.* A small slender animal that lives on birds and mice.WEATHER (wē'ther), *n.* The state of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness; change of the state of the air.WEATHER (wē'ther), *v. t.* To sail to the windward of, as to weather a point; to wear by exposure to the element; as the rock was weathered.WEATHER-BOARD (wē'ther-), *n.* The side of a ship toward the wind; a board between the shingling of a roof, and the side beneath near the cornice.WEATHER-BOARDING (wē'ther-), *n.* The nailing of boards overlapping one another, or the boards themselves.WEATHER-BOUND (wē'ther-), *a.* Delayed by bad weather.WEATHER-COCK (wē'ther-), *n.* A turning vane on a spire; any thing that turns easily and often; a fickle, inconstant person.WEATHER-GAGE (wē'ther-), *n.* That which shows the weather; the windward side of a ship.WEATHER-GALL, *n.* A secondary rainbow, said to betoken bad weather.WEATHER-GLASS (wē'ther-), *n.* An instrument to show the state of the weather.WEATHERING (wē'ther-), *n.* The action of the elements in altering the surface of rocks, &c.WEATHER-MOULDING (wē'ther-), *n.* A canopy over doors and windows to throw off the rain.WEATHER-MOST (wē'ther-), *a.* Furthest to the windward of.WEATHER-WISE (wē'ther-), *a.* Skilful in foretelling the changes or the state of the weather.WEAVE (weeve), *v. t.* [*pret.* Wove; *pp.* Woven, Wove.] To unite threads and form cloth; to unite any thing flexible or by close connection.WEAVER, *n.* One who weaves; a spider; a bird; a fish.WEAVING, *n.* The act or art of forming cloth in the loom by the union of threads; task or work done in making cloth.WEB, *n.* Any thing woven; a film over the eye.WEBBED (webd), *a.* Having toes united by a membrane.WEBBING, *n.* A narrow woven fabric, used for suspenders, straps, &c.WEB-FOOTED, *a.* Having webbed feet, as aquatic birds.WED, *v. t.* To marry; to join in marriage; to unite closely in affection; to unite for ever.WED, *v. t.* To marry; to contract matrimony.WEDDED, *a.* Married; closely attached.WEDDING, *n.* A marriage; nuptial festivity.WEDGE, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood, sloping to an edge, for splitting, &c.; a mass of metal, as a wedge of silver.WEDGE, *v. t.* To fasten with wedges; to drive, as a wedge is driven; to force its way.WEDLOCK, *n.* Married state; matrimony; marriage, which see.WEDNESDAY (wēn'sda), *n.* The fourth day of the week; the next after Tuesday.WEED, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant.WEED, *n.* A garment. [The word is now used in the plural for mourning apparel.]WEED, *v. t.* To free from noxious plants, or from any thing hurtful or offensive.WEEDING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds.WEEDY, *a.* Full of weeds; consisting of weeds.WEEDINESS, *n.* The state of abounding in weeds.WEEK, *n.* The space of seven days; a prophetic week, in Scripture, is one of years, or seven years.WEEK-DAY, *n.* Any day except the Sabbath.WEEKLY, *a.* Coming or done every week.WEEKLY, *ad.* Once a week.WEEL, } *n.* A trap or snare for fish.WEELY, } *n.* A trap or snare for fish.WEEN, *v. t.* To think; to suppose; to fancy.WEEP, *v. t.* or *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* Wept.] To express sorrow or anguish by outcry; to shed tears or moisture; to drop or abound in wet.—*Syn.* To bemoan; bewail; lament; complain; mourn.WEEPER, *n.* One who weeps; a mourner; a piece of white cloth worn round the cuff, &c., at funerals.WEEPING, *n.* Lamentation.WEEPING-WILLOW, *n.* A species of willow, with long, slender branches, hanging down nearly perpendicular.WEEVER, *n.* A fish of the perch family.WEEVIL, *n.* A small kind of insect very destructive to grain.WEFT, *n.* A thing woven; the woof of cloth.WEIGH (wē), *v. t.* or *v. t.* To ascertain weight; to raise, as an anchor, &c.; to take by weight, to have weight; to consider; to be considered as important; to bear heavily.WEIGH (wē), *n.* A certain quantity; 224 pounds avoirdupois; *wey*, which see.WEIGHABLE (wē'a-bl), *a.* That may be weighed.WEIGHER (wē'er), *n.* One who weighs, or whose duty it is to weigh commodities.WEIGHING, *n.* The act of ascertaining weight; as much as is weighed at once.WEIGHT (wēte), *n.* The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; a mass of metal to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; a ponderous mass; in mechanics, that which receives motion opposed to the power of motion; that which is highly important and worthy of consideration; pressure; burden; importance.WEIGHTY-LY (wēte-ly), *ad.* Heavily; with importance or impressiveness.WEIGHTINESS (wēte-ness), *n.* Heaviness; solidity; force; importance; power of conceiving.WEIGHTLESS, *a.* Having no weight; light; unimportant.WEIGHTY (wēty), *a.* Having great weight; adapted to convince.—*Syn.* Heavy; momentous; forcible; efficacious; important.WEIR, *n.* A dam or fence set in a river for the purpose of taking fish. See WEIR.WEIRD (weerd), *n.* A spell or charm; a skilled in witchcraft.WELCOME (wēl'kum), *a.* Received with gladness or free of expense; producing gladness; free to enjoy.—*Syn.* Acceptable; agreeable; grateful.WELCOME, *n.* A kind reception.WELCOME (wēl'kum), *int.* Used elliptically for you are welcome.WELCOME, *v. t.* To salute with kindness; to entertain hospitably and cheerfully.WELCOMELY (wēl'kum-ly), *ad.* In a welcome manner.WELCOME-NESS, *n.* Kind reception; agreeableness.

a. 2. &c. long.—1, 2, &c., short. —*CLARK, FIRM, LAST, PAVE, WEAT; THREE, TERN; MARINE, STRID; MOW,*

WELCOMER, *n.* One who bids or receives kindly.

WELD, *v. t.* To beat into firm union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

WELDING, *n.* The act or process of uniting pieces of iron by hammering when intensely heated.

WELFARE, *n.* Exemption from misfortune, sickness, &c.; the enjoyment of health, &c.; exemption from calamity, or the enjoyment of peace, &c., as of states.—*SYN.* Happiness; prosperity; health; well-being; success.

WELKIN, *n.* The sky or region of the air.

WELL, *n.* A spring; a pit of water; a fountain; a hole or excavation in the earth, as in mining in war; apartment in a ship enclosing the pumps.

WELL, *a.* Not sick; being in a good state or in favour.—*SYN.* Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy.

WELL, *ad.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.

WELL, *v. t.* To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth.

WELLDAY, *int.* Alas!

WELL-BEING, *n.* Welfare; prosperity.

WELL-BORN, *a.* Born of a respectable family; not of mean birth.

WELL-BRED, *a.* Having a polite education; well educated; or trained.

WELL-DONE, *ex.* A word of praise.

WELL-FAVoured, *a.* Pleasing to the eye.

WELL-HEAD, *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

WELL-HOLE, *n.* In stairs, the open space beyond the ends; a cavity for a counterbalancing weight in mechanical contrivances.

WELL-MANNERED, *a.* Polite; well-bred.

WELL-MEANING, *a.* Having good intentions.

WELL-MET, *int.* A term of salutation, denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-NIGH (*-ny*), *ad.* Very nearly; almost.

WELL-READ, *a.* Of extensive reading or information.

WELL-SPENT, *a.* Spent in the performance of duty.

WELL-SPOKEN, *a.* Speaking well or kindly; spoken with propriety.

WELL-SPRING, *n.* A source of continual supply.

WELL-SWEEP, *n.* A pole to raise a bucket in a well.

WELL-TEMPERED, *a.* Properly tempered, as steel; good-tempered, as a person.

WELL-WATER, *n.* Water flowing into a well from springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL-WISHER, *n.* One who wishes good to another.

WELSH, *a.* Pertaining to Wales.

WELSH, *n.* The inhabitants of Wales; their language.

WELSH-RABBIT or **RARE-BIT**, *n.* Cheese melted and spread over toasted bread.

WELT, *n.* A border; a kind of hem or edging on a garment or on a shoe.

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt.

WELTER, *v. t.* To roll, as in blood or mire.

WELTING, *n.* The act of putting on a welt; a welt put on.

WEN, *n.* A fleshy excrescence on animals.

WENCH, *n.* A young woman; a low woman; a coloured female servant; a niggeress.

WENCH, *v. t.* To frequent the company of abandoned women.

WE-CHING, *n.* Practice of lewdness.

WEND, *v. i.* To go; to pass to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

WERNERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to, or advocated by Werner; Neptunian; *n.* a Neptunist.

WERT See **WEAST**.

WESLEYAN, *n.* Follower of John Wesley; an Arminian Methodist.

WEST, *n.* The point or region where the sun sets.

WEST, *a.* Situated toward the setting sun; coming or moving from the west, as wind.

WEST, *ad.* To the western region; at the westward.

WESTERLY, *a.* Toward the west; being in the west; moving from the west, as wind.

WESTERLY, *ad.* Tending toward the west.

WESTERN, *a.* Being in the west; moving toward the quarter where the sun sets.

WESTWARD, *ad.* Toward the west.

WESTWARDLY, *ad.* Toward the west.

WET, *a.* Containing water, or having water & other liquid on the surface; rainy; nasty, which see.

WET, *n.* Water; moisture or humidity in a considerable degree; rainy, foggy, or misty weather.

WET, *v. t.* To fill or moisten with a liquid; to sprinkle; to dip or soak in liquor; to moisten with drink.

WETHER, *n.* A male sheep castrated.

WETNESS, *n.* State of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty.—*SYN.* Moisture; humidity; wateriness; mistiness.

WETTISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEY (*wa*), *n.* A weight, or certain quantity, as 4 tods of wool; 25 lbs. of cheese or butter, &c.

WHACK (*hwak*), *v. t.* To strike.

WHALE (*hwale*), *n.* The largest of all marine mammals, improperly called a fish.

WHALEBONE, *n.* A firm elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHALE-FISHING, *n.* The occupation of taking whales.

WHALEMAN, *n.* A person employed in whale fishing.

WHALEMAN, *n.* A ship employed in the whale fishery.

WHAPPER (*hwapper*), *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind; a lie. [*Vulgar.*]

WHARF (*hworf*), *n.*; pl. **WHARVES**, less frequently **WHARVES**. A mole or pier for landing goods.

WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf.

WHARFAGE, *n.* Fee or duty for using a wharf.

WHARFINGER, *n.* The owner or keeper of a wharf.

WHAT (*hwot*) *pron. relative and interrogative.* That which; in part: an interjec. by way of surprise, as: "What, could ye not watch with me one hour?"

WHAT-EVER, *pron.* Being this or that; all **WHAT-O-EVER**, *pron.* that.

WHATNOT, *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. See **WEAL**.

WHEAT (*wheet*), *n.* A plant which furnishes a white nutritious flour, used for bread, &c.

WHEATEN (*whetn*), *a.* Made of wheat.

WHEATFLY, *n.* A name of several insects injurious to wheat, as the Hessian-fly, wheat-moth, &c.

WHEEDLE, *v. t.* To entice by soft words.—*SYN.* To flatter; coax; cajole; fawn.

WHEEDLING, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.

WHEEL, *n.* A circular frame turning on its axis; a circular body; an instrument for spinning and for torture; a turning; in *pottery*, a round board turned horizontally by a lathe, on which the clay is shaped by the hand; in *ships*, a circular frame with handles on the rim, used in steering.

WHEEL, *v. t.* To move or convey on wheels.

WHEEL, *v. t.* To turn on an axis; to move round, as a body of troops wheel to the right or left; to put into a rotary motion.

WHEEL-HAIR-ROW, *n.* A carriage with one wheel and rolled by a single man.

WHEELING, *n.* The act of conveying or passing on wheels; a turning or circular movement of troops.

WHEELER, *n.* A wheel horse, or one next the wheels; a wheel-wright.

WHEEL-WRIGHT (*hwel-rite*), *n.* A maker of wheels.

WHEEL, WOLF, DOCK; WOLF, BULL; VICIOUS—GAS K; GAS J; GAS E; OR AS SH; WHIS.

WHEELY, *a.* Like a wheel; circular.
WHEEZE, *v. i.* To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as in the asthma.
WHEEZING, *n.* The act of breathing with difficulty and noise.
WHELK, *n.* A protuberance; a pustule; a single-shelled fish used for food.
WHELM, *v. t.* To cover with water, &c.; to immerse or bury; to overburden.
WHELP, *n.* The young of the canine species and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub.
WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species.
WHEN, *ad.* At what time [interrogatively]; at that time; after the time that.
WHENCE, *ad.* From what place or source; from which premises, principles, or facts; how. From *whence* is a vicious tautology.
WHENCE-SO-EVER, *ad.* From whatever place.
WHEN-EVER, } *ad.* At whatever time.
WHEN-SO-EVER, }
WHERE (12) (hwäre), } *ad.* At or in what place; at the place in which; *whither* which see.
WHERE-A-DOUBT, } *ad.* Near which place; con-
WHERE-A-DOUBTS, } cerning which
WHERE-AS, *ad.* But; when in fact or truth; on the contrary; the thing being so that.
WHERE-AT, *ad.* At which; whereupon.
WHERE-BY, *ad.* By which; by what [interrogatively]; [what reason.
WHEREFORE, *ad.* For which reason; why; for
WHERE-IN, *ad.* In which thing or place, &c.; in what.
WHERE-INTO, *ad.* Into which.
WHERE-OF, *ad.* Of or concerning which.
WHERE-ON, } *ad.* Upon which; on what.
WHERE-UP-ON, }
WHERE-SO-EVER, *ad.* In what place soever.
WHERE-TO, } *ad.* To which; to what end.
WHERE-UNTO, }
WHERE-EVER, *ad.* At whatever place.
WHERE-WITH, } *ad.* With which; with what
WHERE-WITH-AL, } [interrogatively].
WHERRY, *n.* A boat used on rivers; also the name of several kinds of light craft.
WHET, *v. t.* To sharpen by friction; to edge; to stimulate; to provoke.
WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction; something that stimulates the appetite.
WHETHER, *pron.* Which of the two; which of two alternatives, and followed by or as an adverb.
WHETSTONE, *n.* A stone for sharpening edge tools.
WHEW, *int.* An expression denoting doubt or contempt.
WHEY (hwa), *n.* The thin part of milk separated in making cheese.
WHICH, *pron., relative*, for a thing or for a sentence; *interrogatively*, it is used in all genders.
WHICH-EVER, } *pron.* Whether one or the
WHICH-SO-EVER, } other.
WHIFF (hwiff), *n.* A puff of air; a sudden expulsion of air from the mouth.
WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs.
WHIFFLE (hwiff), *v. t.* To start, turn, or change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to be fickle or unsteady.—*SYN.* To shift; evade; shuffle; prevaricate.
WHIFFLER, *n.* One who evades or prevaricates, or frequently changes his course or opinions, &c.
WHIFFLE-TRAIL, *n.* The bar to which traces of a carriage are fastened for draft; called also *Whipple-tree*.
WHIG, *n.* A term used to denote one of a political party opposed to the Tories; an advocate of popular rights.
WHIGGISH, *a.* Inclined to whiggism.
WHIGGISM, } *n.* The principles of Whigs.
WHIGGERY, }
WHILE, *n.* Time; space of time; continued duration.
WHILE, *v. i.* To cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter. To *while away*, as time, is to loiter.

WHILE, *ad.* During the time that; as long as.—*SYN.* Though.—Both these words are used in comparing things or drawing parallels between them; but *though* also implies contrast, which *while* does not. We may say, "While I admire his courage, I honour him for his self-denial;" and "Though I admire his courage, yet I detest his ferocity."
WHILOM, *ad.* Formerly; of old. [*Obsolete.*]
WHILST is sometimes used for *while*.
WHIM, *n.* A capricious notion.—*SYN.* Freak.—A *freak* is literally a sudden start or change of place, and hence denotes some particular act which is hasty or fanciful, perhaps humorous or childish; a *whim* is dictated by caprice, and usually implies a state of mind more or less permanent. The young are apt to have their *freaks*, and the old to indulge in *whims*.
WHIMPER, *v. t.* To cry with a low, whining voice.
WHIMPERING, *n.* A low, muttering cry or whine.
WHIMSEY, *n.* A freak of fancy.
WHIMSI-CAL, *a.* Having odd fancies; full of whims.—*SYN.* Freakish; capricious; fanciful; fantastical; quaint, which see.
WHIMSI-CAL-ITY, } *n.* Whimsical disposition;
WHIMSI-CAL-NESS, } odd temper.—*SYN.*
WHIMSI-CAL-NESS, } Freakishness; capriciousness; oddity.
WHIMSI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With freakishness.
WHIM-WHAM, *n.* A plaything; an odd fancy or device.
WHIN, *n.* A prickly shrub; gorse; furze.
WHINE, *v. i.* To murmur in a plaintive tone; to murmur meanly.
WHINE, *n.* A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.
WHINER, *n.* One who whines.
WHINNY, *v. t.* To make a certain noise, as a horse; to neigh.
WHIN-OCK, *n.* The youngest pig of a litter.
WHIN-STONE, *n.* A name applied by miners to basaltic rock, or any kind of dark-coloured and hard stone; greenstone; granite is provincially called *peary whin*.
WHIP, *n.* An instrument for driving horses or for chastising, consisting of a handle and lash; a coachman or driver of a carriage; in ships, a small tackle with a single rope to hoist light bodies.
WHIP, *v. t.* To strike or punish with a whip; to drive with lashes; to beat out, as grain, by striking; to sew slightly.—*SYN.* To lash; chastise; beat; thrash; scourge.
WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run, or to turn and run.
WHIP-CORD, *n.* A hard-twisted cord for whips, &c.
WHIP-GRAFT, *v. t.* To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, and inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.
WHIP-HAND, *n.* An advantage over another.
WHIPPER, *n.* One who whips; an officer.
WHIPPER-IN, *n.* Among hunters, one who keeps the bounds from wandering; hence, one who enforces party discipline, attendance, &c.
WHIPPER-SNAPPER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person.
WHIPPING, *n.* Act of striking; a punishing; the state of being whipped.
WHIPPING-POST, *n.* A post to which culprits are tied for whipping.
WHIPPLE-TREE. See *WHIFFLE-TREE*.
WHIPPO-WIL, } *n.* The popular name of a
WHIP-POOR-WILL, } bird allied to the night-hawk.
WHIP-SAW, *n.* A large saw for two persons.
WHIP-STAFF, *n.* In ships, a bar by which the rudder is turned.
WHIPSTER, *n.* A sharper; a nimble fellow.
WHIP-STICK, } *n.* The hand or rod to which the
WHIP-STOCK, } lash is fastened.
WHIE (17), *v. i.* To whirl; to fly with noise.

- W** & *ac. long.*—**W**, & *ac. short.*—**CIRC.**, **VIB.**, **LIST.**
- WHIRL**, *v. t. or v. i.* To turn or be twined with violence or rapidity; to turn round rapidly; to move hastily.—**SYN.** To wheel; swirl; revolve; circulate.
- WHIRL** (*hwir'l*), *n.* A rapid turning; form of a flower; any thing that is moved or is turned with velocity; a hook used in twisting.
- WHIRL-BUT**, *n.* Any thing whirled round in order to strike hard.
- WHIRLWIND**, *n.* The cap of the knee; the knee pan.
- WHIRL-GIG**, *n.* A plaything which children spin or whirl round.
- WHIRLING**, *n.* Act of turning or moving round.
- WHIRLING-TABLE**, *n.* A machine which, by giving bodies a rotary motion, represents phenomena of centrifugal force.
- WHIRLPOOL**, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water where it moves circularly.
- WHIRLWIND**, *n.* A wind moving circularly, raising and whirling dust, leaves, &c.
- WHIRRING**, *n.* The sound made by a bird's rapid flight.
- WHISK**, *n.* A small bunch of grass, straw, &c.; hence, a brush or small besom; a culinary instrument for beating up the whites of eggs and similar operations; a kind of tippet.
- WHISK**, *v. t. or v. i.* To brush with a whisk; to sweep or agitate with a light, rapid motion; to move nimbly and lightly, and with velocity.
- WHISKER**, *n.* Long hair on the cheek.
- WHISKY**, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain; a one horse chaise.
- WHISPER**, *v. t.* To speak or utter with a low, hissing voice; to speak with suspicion; to plot secretly.
- WHISPER**, *v. t.* To address in a low voice, so as only to be heard by one quite near.
- WHISPER**, *n.* A low, soft voice, or words so uttered; a cautious or timorous speech; a hissing or buzzing sound.
- WHISPERER**, *n.* One who whispers; one who tells secrets or secretly slanders.—**SYN.** A tattler; backbiter; slanderer.
- WHISPERING**, *n.* A speaking with a low voice; a backbiting; a telling of tales.
- WHIST** (*hwist*), *a.* Still; not speaking; mute.
- WHIST** (*hwist*), *int.* An exclamation, meaning hush, be still.
- WHIST** (*hwist*), *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention.
- WHISTLE** (*hwis'l*), *v. t.* To make a kind of musical sound by forcing air or steam through a small orifice; to play on a pipe; to sound shrill.
- WHISTLE** (*hwis'l*), *r. t.* To form or modulate by whistling, as to whistle a tune; to call.
- WHISTLE** (*hwis'l*), *n.* A pipe that makes a shrill sound; the sound made by a small wind instrument or by the breath; the organ of whistling; the shrill sound of the wind among the trees, &c.; a call by sportsmen to their dogs; a shrill sound made by escape of steam through a small orifice in a locomotive, as a signal or alarm.
- WHISTLER**, *n.* One who whistles.
- WHISTLING**, *n.* A shrill sound. [tittle.
- WHIT**, *n.* A very small part.—**SYN.** A point; jot;
- WHITE**, *a.* Not having colour, or that of snow; having the colour of purity; free from spot; purified from sin.—**SYN.** Pale; snowy; pure; unblemished; sanctified.
- WHITE**, *n.* A destitution of colour; part of the eye and of an egg; any thing destitute of colour.
- WHITE**, *v. t. or v. i.* To make
- WHITEN** (*53*) (*hwit'n*), *v.* white; to bleach; to become or turn white.
- WHITE-BAIT**, *n.* A very small fish of the herring kind; the ministerial dinner at the close of Parliament.
- WHITE-CAP**, *n.* Name of a large wave that curls over in foam.
- WHITE-FISH**, *n.* A small fish allied to the her-
- FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEN; MARINE, WHO; WH,**
- ring, used as manure; also a fish of the same family in the lakes.
- WHITE-LEAD** (*-led*), *n.* Lead united with acid, used in painting.
- WHITE-LIV-ERED**, *a.* Having a pale face; feeble; cowardly; envious or malicious.
- WHITE-MEAT**, *n.* Meat made of soft, lean cheese, eggs, and the like.
- WHITENESS**, *n.* The state of being white; freedom from darkness, obscurity, or stain; paleness; purity; cleanness.
- WHITES**, *a. pl.* The flour albus; a disease of males.
- WHITE-SWELLING**, *n.* An indolent swelling; scrofulous habits, especially in the knee-joint.
- WHITEWASH** (*-wash*), *n.* A wash for the skin; composition of lime and water for whitening plaster, &c.
- WHITEWASH**, *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to make white; to give a fair external appearance.
- WHITEWASHER** (*-wash-*), *n.* One who washes.
- WHITE-WINE**, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent colour, bordering on white, as Moselle sherry.
- WHITEWOOD**, *n.* A species of timber-tree; a tulip-tree.
- WHIT-FIELDIAN**, *n.* A follower of George Whitefield; a Calvinistic methodist.
- WHITHER**, *ad.* To what place or degree.—**SYN.** Where.—**WHITHER** is now to a great extent obsolete, except in poetry, or in compositions of grave and serious character; where has improperly taken its place, as in the question, "Whither are you going?" &c.
- WHITHER-SO-EVER**, *a.* To whatsoever place.
- WHITING**, *n.* Ground chalk, the same as Spanish white; a delicate fish allied to the cod.
- WHITISH**, *a.* Moderately white.
- WHITISH-NESS**, *n.* Moderate degree of whiteness.
- WHIT-LEATHER** (*-lith-er*), *n.* Leather dressed with alum; animal ligaments.
- WHITLOW**, *n.* A tumour near the finger nail.
- WHITSUN-DAY**, *n.* The seventh Sunday after
- WHITSUN-TIDE**, *n.* Easter, commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit at the feast of Pentecost.
- WHITTLE** (*hwit'l*), *n.* A small pocket knife; a white woollen mantle for a woman.
- WHITTLE** (*hwit'l*), *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife.
- WHIZ** (*hwiz*), *v. t.* To make a hissing sound, like an arrow or a ball flying through the air.
- WHIZ**, *n.* A hissing sound.
- WHIZZING**, *n.* A hissing sound.
- WHO** (*hoo*), *pron. relative, and interrogative*, with reference to persons, as *which* to things.
- WHO-EVER**, *pron.* Any person whatever.
- WHOLE** (*19*) (*hōle*), *a.* Containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; not defective or impaired; not hurt or sick; restored to health.—**SYN.** All; complete; undivided; sound; healthy; well.
- WHOLE**, *n.* The entire thing; a system or regular combination of parts.—**SYN.** Totality; amount; aggregate; gross.
- WHOLENESS**, *n.* The state of being whole, sound, &c.
- WHOLESALE**, *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or quantity; the whole mass; *a.* buying and selling by the quantity; pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity.
- WHOLE-SOME** (*hōl'sum*), *a.* Tending to promote or favourable to health, morals, &c.; pleasing; that utters sound words.—**SYN.** Salubrious; sound; salutary; useful; kindly.
- WHOLE-SOME-LY**, *ad.* So as to be salubrious or salutary.
- WHOLE-SOMENESS**, *n.* Salubrity; the quality of contributing to health of body or mind, or the state, &c.; salutariness.
- WHOLLY**, *ad.* Totally; completely; entirely.

WOLF, WOLF, DOCK; RÖLE, BULL; Vicious.—SHEEP; SASS; CHASE; THIS.

WHOM (hoom), *pron.* Objective case of **Who**.
WHOM-SO-EVER, *pron.* Any person, without exception.
WHOOF (hoop), *n.* A shout of pursuit or war, particularly of attack; *v. t.* to shout.
WHOO-ING-COUGH, *n.* An infectious disease of childhood, so called from the whooping inspiration which accompanies the fits of coughing.
WHORE (höre), *n.* A lewd woman; one who practices unlawful commerce with men, especially for hire.—**SYN.** Harlot; courtesan; strumpet; prostitute; concubine.
WHORE, v. t. To practise lewdness.
WHORE, v. i. To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practise lewdness.
WHOREDOM (höre'dum), *n.* Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; lewdness; idolatry.
WHORE-MASTER, } *n.* A man addicted to lewd-
WHORE-MONGER, } *ness*.
WHORISH, *a.* Addicted to unlawful commerce.
WHORL (hwürl), *n.* An arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem; one of the turns of a univalve shell.
WHORTLE-BERRY, *n.* A plant or shrub with its fruit, called huckleberry.
WHOSE-SO-EVER, *pron.* Of any person whatever.
WHO'SO, }
WHO-SO-EVER, } *n.* Any person whatever.
WHUR, *v. t.* To pronounce *r* with force or jarring.
WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. See **WHIR**.
WHY, *ad.* Wherefore; for what reason.
WICK, *n.* The threads or string of a candle or lamp, which is moistened by the grease or oil and burns brilliantly.
WICKED, *a.* Evil in principle and practice; addicted to vice; deviating from the divine law; baneful in effect.—**SYN.** Sinful; criminal; immoral; unhol; ungodly; iniquitous, which see.
WICKED-LY, *ad.* With motives contrary to the divine law.
WICKED-NESS, *n.* Evil disposition or practices; corrupt manners; departure from the rules of divine law.—**SYN.** Sin; sinfulness; iniquity; immorality; vice; impiety; irreligion.
WICK'K, *a.* Made of small willows or twigs.
WICKET, *n.* A small gate; a bar or rod used in playing cricket.
WICKLIFF-ITE, *n.* A follower of John Wickliffe, "the morning star of the Reformation."
WIDE, *a.* Having great or considerable distance between the sides; opposed to narrow; having great extent each way; deviating, as wide of the truth.—**SYN.** Broad; extensive; large; remote; distant.
WIDELY, *ad.* With great extent each way; to a great distance.—**SYN.** Far; extensively; remotely.
WIDEN (wid'n), *v. t. or v. i.* To make or become wide or wider.
WIDENESS, *n.* Breadth in all directions; state of being wide; large extent.—**SYN.** Width; breadth; extensiveness; remoteness.
WIDESPREAD (-spräd), *a.* Extending far.
WIDESPREAD-ING (-spräd'ing), *a.* Spreading to a great extent or distance.
WIDGEON (wid'jun), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind, but smaller.
WIDOW (wid'ö), *n.* A woman bereaved of her husband.
WIDOW, v. t. To deprive of a husband; to strip of any thing good.
WIDOWER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.
WIDOW-HOOD, *n.* The state of a widow.
WIDTH, *n.* Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side.
WIELD (weeld), *v. t.* To use with power; to employ with the hand.—**SYN.** To swing; sway; manage; handle.

WIELDLESS, *a.* Unmanageable.
WIELDY, *a.* That may be managed.
WIER-Y, *a.* Made of or like wire; having the properties of wire. See **WIERY**.
WIFE, *n.; pl.* WIVES. The lawful consort of a man; correlative of husband.
WIFEHOOD, *n.* State or character of a wife.
WIFELESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.
WIG, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
WIGHT (wite), *n.* A person; a being. [*Obsolete, except in sport or irony.*]
WIGWAM, *n.* An Indian hut or cabin.
WILD, *a.* Roving or wandering unrestrained; growing without or not refined by culture; not tame; licentious; done without plan or order; not well digested; exposed to wind or sea; made or found in the forest.—**SYN.** Savage; desert; uncivilized; ungoverned; inconstant; loose; irregular; disorderly.
WILD, n. A desert; a waste; an uncultivated region.
WILD-BOAR, *n.* A wild animal of the hog kind.
WILD-CAT, *n.* A ferocious animal of the cat species, with a thick tail.
WILDER, *v. t.* To cause to lose the way.
WILDER-NESS, *a.* A desert; uninhabited land; a forest.
WILD-FIRE, *n.* A composition of inflammable matter; a disease of sheep.
WILD-FOWL, *n.* Birds of the forest or wild, especially those sought after by sportsmen.
WILD-GOOSE, *n.* An aquatic fowl and a bird of passage.
WILD-GOOSE-CHASE, *n.* A vain pursuit.
WILDING, *n.* That which grows wild without cultivation; a wild sour apple.
WILDLY, *ad.* Without cultivation or tameness; without attention; with disorder.—**SYN.** Headlessly; irrationally; fiercely; irregularly; licentiously.
WILD-OATS, *n.* Thoughtless dissipation.
WILDNESS, *n.* Fierceness; ungovernableness; uncultivated state; inordinate disposition to rove or irregularity of manner; state of being untamed.—**SYN.** Rudeness; brutality; savageness; irregularity.
WILE, *n.* A trick or stratagem for ensnaring or deception; a sly artifice.—**SYN.** Trick; artifice; stratagem.
WILINESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; subtlety.
WILL, *n.* The faculty of choosing or determining; choice; command; disposition; arbitrary disposal; the disposition by one of his property, to take effect after death.—**SYN.** Determination; pleasure; desire; direction; purpose; testament.
WILL, v. t. To determine or decide that something shall be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command; to dispose by testament.
WILL, v. i. To direct; enjoin; wish; desire; bequeath, &c.
WILLFUL, *a.* Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate or refractory.—**SYN.** Perverse; inflexible; stubborn; ungovernable.
WILLFUL-LY, *ad.* With set purpose; obstinately.
WILLFUL-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy of will; perverseness; stubbornness.
WILLING, *a.* Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; desirous; receiving without reluctance or of choice; spontaneous; consenting; disposed; prompt.
WILLING-LY, *ad.* Cheerfully; gladly; readily.
WILLING-NESS, *n.* Free choice; consent of the will; readiness of the mind; willingness.
WILL-O'-THE-WISP, *n.* The ignis fatuus, or light that appears over marshy ground, probably arising from the decomposition of animal matter.
WILTOW, *n.* A tree of several sorts.
WILTOW-ING, } *n.* The operation of opening and
WILTY-ING, } disentangling locks of wool,
by a machine called willy or willow.

l., *2.*, &c., *long*.—*l.*, *2.*, &c., *short*.—*CARE, FEAR, LIST, FALL, WHITE, TREAR, TERN; MARINE, SMOKE, AND*

WILLOW-ISL, *a.* Like the colour of the willow.
WILLOW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows.

WILT, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To cause to begin to wither; to begin to wither; to cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigour and energy of; to become flaccid.

WILT, *a.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.

WILY, *a.* Using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; mischievously artful.—*SYN.* Insidious; crafty; artful; sly; cunning, which see.

WIMBLE, *n.* An instrument for boring holes.

WIMPLE, *n.* A veil; a hood.

WIN, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *WON*] To gain the victory; to gain ground or favour; to obtain by solicitation or courtship; to allure to kindness or compliance.—*SYN.* To get; procure; earn; secure; conciliate; gain, which see.

WINE, *v. t.* To shrink or start back; to kick or flounce.

WINCH, *n.* The crank by which the axis of a machine is turned; an instrument to turn and strain.

WIND, *n.* Air in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air; the four winds, the cardinal points in the heavens; breath as modulated by the organs or an instrument; power of respiration; flatulence.

WIND, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *WON*] To turn or cause to turn; to chance; to turn around something; to have a circular direction; to twist; to blow; to sound by blowing.

WINDAGE, *n.* The difference between the diameter of a gun and that of a ball.

WIND-BOUND, *a.* Detained by contrary winds.

WINDFALL, *n.* Fruit blown off; unexpected legacy or other good.

WIND-GAGE, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the force and velocity of wind.

WIND-GALL, *n.* A tumour on a horse's fetlock.

WIND-GUN, *n.* A gun to be discharged by air.

WIND-HOVER, *n.* A species of hawk.

WINDINESS, *n.* Fullness of wind; the state of being windy; tendency to generate wind.—*SYN.* Tempestuousness; flatulence; tumour; puffiness.

WINDING, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; a meander, as the winding of a river; a call by the boatswain's whistle.

WINDING-SHEET, *n.* A sheet round a corpse.

WINDLASS, *n.* A horizontal cylinder for raising weights, especially anchors.

WINDLESS, *a.* Having no wind.

WINDMILL, *n.* A mill driven by wind.

WINDOW, *n.* An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light; a casement.

WINDPIPE, *n.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WINDROW, *n.* A line or row of hay raked together.

WIND-SAIL, *n.* A canvas funnel to convey air.

WINDWARD, *a.* Lying toward the wind.

WINDWARD, *n.* The point from which the wind blows, as to ply to the windward.

WINDWARD, *ad.* Toward the wind.

WINDY, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with wind; tempestuous; stormy; puffed.

WINE, *n.* The fermented juice of grapes; the juice of certain fruits prepared with sugar, as currant wine.

WINE-BIBBER, *n.* A great drinker of wine.

WINE-GLASS, *n.* A small glass from which wine is drunk.

WINE-MEASURE (*mēz-ur*), *n.* The measure, less than beer measure, by which wines, &c., are sold.

WINE-PRESS, *n.* A place where grapes are pressed.

WING, *n.* The limb of a bird or insect by which it flies; means of flying; passage by the wing; motive or excitement of flight; care and protection; side of an army; any side piece, side building, side shoot; part of a fortification; ships on

the extremity of a fleet; in a ship, those near the hold and orlop deck nearest the sides.

WING, *v. t.* To furnish or transport with wings by flight; to supply with side bodies.

WINGED, *a.* Having wings; swift; favoured with wings.

WINGLESS, *a.* Having no wings.

WINGLET, *n.* A little wing.

WING-HELL, *n.* The shell that covers insect wings.—*SYN.* Elytron.

WIN-Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid.

WINK, *v. t.* To shut and open the eyes quickly; to give a hint by motion of the eyelids; to wink at is to connive.

WINK, *n.* The act of closing the eyelids quickly; a hint given by a significant shutting of the eye.

WINNER, *n.* He that wins by success in competition or contest.

WINNING, *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain from; charming; a what is gained by success in contest, &c.

WINNOW, *v. t.* To fan; to separate chaff from grain by wind; to examine or sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth or the bad from the good.

WINNOW-ING, *n.* The act of separating chaff from grain.

WINSUME (*win'sum*), *n.* Cheerful; merry.

WINTER, *n.* The cold season; part of a pristine year sustaining the carriage.

WINTER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To pass the winter, as he wintered in Italy; to feed or manage during the winter.

WINTER-GREEN, *n.* An evergreen plant, used as a tonic, having an aromatic flavour.

WINTER-KILL, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To kill by means of winter, as to winter-kill wheat or clover; to be killed by the winter.

WINTER-QUARTERS, *n.* Winter residence or station, especially for troops.

WINTER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter.—*SYN.* Cold; stormy; hyemal; snowy; frosty; icy.

WINY, *a.* Having the taste of wine.

WIPE, *v. t.* To rub with something soft for cleansing; to clean by rubbing; to clear away; to cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn or destroy what is foul or hateful.

WIPE, *n.* The act of rubbing for cleansing; a rub; a stroke; reproof; a severe sarcasm.—*SYN.* A blow; gibe; jeer.

WIPE, *n.* He who or that which wipes.

WIPE, *n.* A thread of metal.

WIPE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to.

WIPE-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw into wire, or into a fine thread; to draw or spin out to great length, as to wire-draw an argument.

WIPE-DRAWER, *n.* One who forms wire by drawing.

WIPE-PULLER, *n.* One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer, or one who operates by secret means.

WIPE-WORM, *n.* A worm which destroys the roots of plants.

WIKY, *a.* Made of wire; like wire; flexible and strong.

WIS, *v. t.* To suppose or know.

WISDOM, *n.* The right use and exercise of knowledge; sound judgment; piety.—*SYN.* Prudence. Wisdom has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and in this sense implies the union of high mental and moral excellence. Prudence is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object. Burke has remarked that prudence, when carried too far, degenerates into a "reptile virtue," which is the more dangerous from the plausible appearance it wears.

WISE, *a.* Properly having knowledge; having wisdom; discreet and judicious in the application of knowledge; knowing or skilled in science, arts, &c.; plous; dictated by or containing wis-

WOLF, WOLF, WOLF; BULL, BULL; VICIOUS.—S as X; é as J; s as z; CH as SH; TH.

dom.—*SYN.* Sage; sagacious; learned; judicious; prudent; godly.

WISE, *n.* A manner or way; used also in composition, as likewise, &c.

WISDOM, *n.* Corrupted from the German *weisager*, *wise sayer*, one who makes great pretensions to wisdom: a simpleton.

WISDOM, *n.* One who pretends to be wise.

WISDOM, *ad.* With wisdom; judiciously; prudently; sagaciously.

WISH, *v. t.* To desire or to long for; to be disposed or inclined.

WISH, *v. i.* To desire something: to express desire.

WISH, *n.* Desire or thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, *n.* One who wishes.

WISHP, *n.* Having desire or ardent desire; showing desire; eager.

WISHP, *ad.* With earnest desire; with the show of desiring.

WISKET, *n.* A basket.

WISPE, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.

WISTFUL, *n.* Full of thoughts; attentive; earnest.

WISTFUL, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.

WIT, *n.* Formerly, mental ability; knowledge; hence, ingenuity in forming some novel combination of ideas, which produces a ludicrous effect; a person having this power.—*SYN.* Humour.—

Wit (Saxon, *witian*, to know) formerly meant genius, and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected with a laughable keenness and force.

"What I want," said a pompous orator, aiming at his antagonist, "is common sense." "Exactly!"

was the whispered reply. The pleasure we find in wit arises from the ingenuity of the turn, the sudden surprise it brings, and the aptness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relation thus flashed upon the view. Humour is a quality more congenial than wit to the British mind. It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a humorist and drawing them out, as Addison did those of Sir Roger de Coverley, so that we enjoy a hearty good-natured laugh at the unconscious development he makes of his whims and oddities. From this original sense the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character.

WIT, *v. t.* To know, used only in *to wit*, or namely, that is to say.

WITCH, *v. t.* To practise enchantment; to enchant; to charm; to bewitch.

WITCH, *n.* A woman who practises sorcery or enchantment; a child's toy.

WITCHCRAFT, *n.* The practice of witches; witchery; enchantment; fascination.

WITCHERY, *n.* sorcery; enchantment; fascination.

WITCHING, *n.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft.

WIT-EN-AGE-MOTE, *n.* An assembly of wise men; the Parliament of the Anglo-Saxon Kings.

WIT, *prep.* By; denoting nearness or means; also in opposition to, or in competition or contest; in consent; noting parity of state.

WIT-AL, *ad.* Along with the rest; besides.

WIT-DRAW, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To draw back; to take back; to cause to leave; to call back or away; to quit a company or place.—*SYN.* To retreat; retire; recede; retrograde; recall; retract.

WIT-DRAWING-ROOM. See DRAWING-ROOM.

WIT-DRAWMENT, *n.* Taking back or re-wit-drawal.

WIT-DRAWAL, *n.* calling.

WITHE or WITHE, *n.* A willow twig; a band of twigs.

WITHER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay; to fade; to waste or pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.—*SYN.* To decay; perish; wilt; dry.

WITHER, *n. pl.* The joining of the shoulder bones of a horse.

WITHER-STRAPE, *n.* A strap which attaches the breast collar to the pad or saddle.

WITHER-WRONG, *n.* Injured or hurt in the withers.

WITH-HOLD, *v. t.* [*pres.* WITHHELD; *pp.* WITHHELD, WITHHOLDEN.] To keep back; to restrain; not to grant.—*SYN.* To hinder; forbear; refrain.

WITH-IN, *prep.* In the inner part; in the limit or compass of; not reaching to any thing external; in the reach of.

WITH-IN, *ad.* In the inner part; inwardly; in the mind; internally.

WITH-OUT, *prep.* Out; beyond; not with; in the state of not having; except.

WITH-OUT, *ad.* On the outside; not on the inside; externally; out of doors.

WITH-STAND, *v. t.* [*pp.* WITHSTOOD.] To oppose; to resist either moral or physical force.

WITH-STANDER, *n.* One who resists.

WITTY, *n.* A large species of willow.

WITTY, *n.* Made of withes; flexible.

WITLESS, *n.* Wanting understanding; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

WITTING, *n.* A pretender to wit; a simpleton.

WITNESS, *n.* Testimony to a fact; a person who sees and testifies; one who attests a writing.

WITNESS, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To see or know; to bear testimony; to give testimony to; to see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.—*SYN.* To behold; testify; attest; certify; depose.

WIT-SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects wit.

WITTED, *n.* Endued with wit.

WITTI-CISM, *n.* A sentence or phrase affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

WITTI-LY, *ad.* With wit; ingeniously.

WITTI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being witty; smartness; keenness.

WITTING-LY, *ad.* Knowingly; by design.

WITTOL, *n.* A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.

WITTY, *n.* Possessed of or full of wit; inventive; ingenious; humorous.—*SYN.* Sharp; smart; arch; facetious; satirical.

WIFE, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To marry or to match to a wife.

WIZARD, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.

WIZARD, *n.* Enchanting; haunted by wizards.

WO, *n.* A heavy calamity. See WOE.

WOAD, *n.* A plant formerly used as a blue dye.

WOBE-GONE (gawn), *n.* Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

WODEN, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon deity from whom Wednesday derives its name.

WOE (wō), *n.*; *pl.* WÖES (wōze). A heavy calamity; misery; sorrow.

WOFUL, *n.* Distressed with grief or calamity; full of distress; bringing calamity; pitiful. *SYN.* Calamitous; sorrowful; afflictive; piteous; miserable.

WOFUL-LY, *ad.* Calamitously; sorrowfully; wretchedly; extremely.

WOFUL-NESS, *n.* A calamitous state; misery.

WOLD, *n.* Weald; open country.

WOLF (wulf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (woolvz). A rapacious animal.

WOLF-COG, *n.* A large breed of dogs, kept to guard sheep.

WOLFISH, *n.* Like a wolf.

WOLF'S BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant; aconite.

WOLVEE-ENE, *n.* A quadruped closely allied to the glutton near the Arctic Sea.

WOMAN (woom'an), *n. pl.* WOMEN (wim'en). The female of the human race grown to adult years; a female servant.

WOMAN-HOOD, *n.* The state, character, or qualities of a woman.

WOMAN-ISH, *n.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine.

WOMAN-KIND, *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

l. 2, Ac., long.—l. 2, Ac., short.—CARR, FIA, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TERM; MARINE, STEP; NOW.

WOMAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a woman.

WOMAN-LY (wom'an-lī), *ad.* As suits or becomes a woman.

WOMB (womb), *n.* The uterus of a female; the place where anything is produced; any large or deep cavity.

WOMBAT, *n.* A quadruped of the opossum family in Australia.

WONDER (wūn'der), *n.* Emotion of surprise or admiration; that which excites surprise; a strange thing.—*Syn.* Astonishment; amazement; admiration; marvel.

WONDER (wūn'der), *v. t.* To be affected by surprise or admiration.

WONDER-FUL, *ad.* Adapted to excite surprise or admiration; exciting surprise.—*Syn.* Astonishing; surprising; strange; admirable; marvellous, which see.

WONDER-FUL-LY, *ad.* So as to excite surprise.

WONDER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being wonderful.

WONDEROUS (wūn'drus), *a.* Such as may excite surprise or astonishment.—*Syn.* Wonderful; strange; prodigious; marvellous; admirable.

WONDEROUS-LY, *ad.* In a way to surprise.

WONT (wūnt), *a.* Accustomed; used. [*ated.*]

WONT (wūnt), *v. t.* To be accustomed or habituated.

WONTED (wūnt'ed), *a.* Accustomed; made familiar.

WONTED-NESS, *n.* The state of being accustomed.

WOOL, *v. t. or v. t.* To solicit in marriage; to court; to make love; to invite with importunity.

WOOD, *n.* A collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees: trees cut or sawed for the fire; timber; *a. mnd.* wild.

WOOD, *v. t.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD-BIND, *n.* A name given to the honey-

WOOD-BINE, *s.* suckle.

WOOD-CHUCK, *n.* The popular name of a small burrowing quadruped.

WOOD-CUCK, *n.* A bird allied to the snipe.

WOOD-CRAFT, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the wood.

WOOD-CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood.

WOOD-CUT-TER, *n.* A person who cuts wood.

WOOD-DRINK, *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

WOOD-ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

WOODEN (53) (wūd'n), *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.

WOOD-EN-GRAVING, *n.* The act or art of engraving on wood; an engraving on wood.

WOOD-EN-SPOON, *n.* Name given to him who receives the lowest honour at the college or university.

WOOD-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wood.

WOOD-LAND, *n.* Land producing wood.

WOOD-LAND, *a.* Covered with woods.

WOOD-LARK, *n.* A species of lark, which, like the sky-lark, utters its notes while on the wing.

WOOD-LAYER, *n.* A sapling laid down to form a hedge.

WOODLESS, *a.* Destitute of wood.

WOOD-MAN, *n.* One who cuts down trees; a forest officer; a sportsman.

WOOD-MON-GER (mūn-ger), *n.* A wood-seller.

WOOD-NOTE, *n.* Wild music.

WOOD-NYMPH (nūmf), *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.

WOOD-PECKER, *n.* Name of a bird of strong bill that pecks holes in the bark of trees to obtain insects for food.

WOOD-PIG-EON, *n.* The ring-dove.

WOOD-BEEVE, *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood.

WOODY, *a.* Abounding with or consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods; sylvan.

WOOF, *n.* One who solicits in marriage.

WOOF, *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture; cloth.

WOOFY, *a.* Having a close texture, as a woofy cloud.

WOOLING-LY, *ad.* With earnest entreaty.

WOOL, *n.* The soft hair, approaching sometimes to fur, that covers sheep and other animals; short, thick hair, as of a negro.

WOOL-COMBER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOULD, *v. t.* To wind a rope round a mast or pulley, when made of two or more pieces, for support.

WOOLING, *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round the mast; the rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOLLEN (53), *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool.

WOOLLEN, *n.* Cloth made of wool.

WOOLLEN-DRAPE-R, *n.* One who deals in woollen goods.

WOOL-FEL, *n.* A skin with the wool on.

WOOL-GATH-ER-ING, *n.* A term applied to a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination, lasting often to the neglect of present objects.

WOOL-GROW-ER (grō-er), *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOLLI-NESS, *n.* State of being woolly.

WOOLLY, *a.* Consisting of wool or like it; clothed with wool.

WOOL-PACK, *n.* A bag or pack of wool; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOL-SACK, *n.* A sack of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords, being a sack of wool covered with scarlet.

WOOL-STA-FLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL-TZ, *n.* A fine variety of steel imported from Hernal.

WORD (wūrd), *n.* Oral or written expression representing ideas. The Word, a title of the Saviour; the Word of God, the Scriptures of inspiration. See *TERM*.

WORD, *v. t.* To express in words.

WORD-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who cavils at words.

WORDI-NESS (wūrd'i-ness), *n.* An abounding with words; verbosity.

WORDY (wūrd'y), *a.* Using many words; verbose; containing many words; full of words.

WORK (wūrk), *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* WORKED, WROUGHT.] In a general sense, to move on way and another; to perform, as a machine sew well; to be occupied with labour; to be in action or motion; to act or operate; to produce effect; to ferment.—*Syn.* To labour; toil; operate.

WORK, *v. t.* To move, stir, or mix, as to wet mortar; to form or produce by motion, labour, or violence; to direct by influence or otherwise; to make; to ferment.

WORK, *n.* Exertion of strength; labour, or state of labour; the result of labour, as good work, &c.; that on which one is employed, as my work; some important deed, as a great work. *Works*, plural, denote walls, trenches, &c., in fortifications; in theology, external performances or moral duties.—*Syn.* Labour; employment; toil; occupation; production; achievement.

WORK-A-BLE (wūrk'a-bl), *a.* That can be worked or that is worth working.

WORK-BAG, *n.* A lady's reticule or bag for holding work.

WORK-ER, *n.* One who works or performs.

WORK-FEL-Low (wūrk-fel-lō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.

WORK-FOLK (wūrk-fōk), *n.* Persons that labour.

WORK-HOUSE, *n.* A house where the idle or poor are confined for labour.

WORKING, *n.* The act of motion or labour; operation; fermentation.

WORKING-DAY, *n.* Any day of the week except WORK-DAY, } the Sabbath.

WORK'MAN (wūrk'man), *n.* A labourer; a skilful artificer.

WORK'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Skilful; well performing.

WORK'MAN-LY (wūrk'man-lī), *ad.* As it becomes a workman.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; MULE, BULL; VICIOUS.—S AS K; É AS J; S AS Z; Ö AS SM; THIS.

WORKMANSHIP (wûrk'man-shîp), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; the skill of a workman; the art of making.

WORKMISTRESS, *n.* A matron who directs or teaches work in any institution.

WORKSHOP (wûrk'shîp), *n.* A shop where work is done.

WORKTABLE, *n.* A small table containing drawers, &c., for ladies' work.

WORLD (wûrld), *n.* The universe; the earth; the heavens; system of beings; present state of existence; a secular life; public life or society; a great quantity; mankind; people in general; course of life; time.

WORLDLINESS (wûrld'le-ness), *n.* Predominant love of earthly things; covetousness.

WORLDLING (wûrld'ling), *n.* One who is devoted to riches or to worldly things.

WORLDLY (wûrld'ly), *a.* Devoted to worldly possessions and enjoyments; pertaining to the world.—*SYN.* Secular; temporal; common; human; earthly.

WORLDLY, *ad.* With relation to this life.

WORM (wûrm), *n.* Any small creeping animal; any thing spiral or resembling a worm, as the worm of a distillery, the worm of a gun; *figuratively*, remorse of conscience. Worms, *popularly*, intestinal worms.

WORM (wûrm), *v. t. and v. t.* To work slowly or imperceptibly; to undermine by slow and secret means.

WORM-EATEN (wûrm'-ê-tûn), *a.* Gnawed by worms; old; worthless.

WORM-FENCE, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other, called also *snake fence*.

WORMING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.

WORM-LIKE (wûrm'-lî), *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral.

WORMWOOD, *n.* A very bitter plant.

WORMY (wûrm'y), *a.* Abounding with worms; containing a worm; earthy; grovelling.

WORMIER (wûrm'-er), *n.* One that worries or harasses.

WORTHY (wûrth'y), *v. t.* To harass with importunity, care, anxiety, or labour; to mangle with the teeth; to persecute brutally.—*SYN.* To tease; trouble; fatigue; vex.

WORTHY, *n.* Vexation; something that troubles or disquiets, &c.

WORSE (wûrs), *a.* More bad; more unfortunate; more sick. *The worse*, the loss; the disadvantage; something less good.

WORSE (wûrs), *ad.* So as to be more evil or calamitous.

WORSHIP (wûr'shîp), *n.* Religious homage and service; a term of honour used in addressing certain magistrates; a term of ironical respect; civil deference; idolatry of lovers.—*SYN.* Adoration; reverence; devotion; veneration; honour; respect, &c.

WORSHIP (wûr'shîp) *v. t. or v. t.* To pay divine honours to; to treat with civil reverence; to reverence with supreme respect, &c.; to perform acts of adoration or religious service.—*SYN.* To adore; revere; reverence; honour; bow to.

WORSHIP-PEE (wûr'shîp'-er), *n.* One who pays divine honours.

WORSHIPFUL, *a.* Worthy of honour, a term of respect. Sometimes ironically.

WORSHIPFUL-LY, *ad.* With honour; respectfully.

WORST (wûrst), *n.* The most evil, severe, dangerous, or distressing state; the height of what is bad.

WORST (wûrst), *v. t.* To defeat; to overthrow.

WORSTED (wûorst'ed or wûrst'ed), *n.* Yarn made from wool drawn out into long filaments by passing it when elled through heated combs.

WORSTED, *a.* Consisting of worsted; defeated.

WORT (wûrt), *n.* The name of certain plants, used in compounds, as *maywort*, &c.; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.

WORTH (wûrth), *v. t.* Betide, as *woe worth the day*.

WORTH (wûrth), *n.* That quality of a thing which renders it useful or an equivalent for some other good; value of mental qualities; comparative importance; valuable qualities.—*SYN.* Value; excellence; desert; merit; price; rate. [court.

WORTH (wûrth), a termination, signifies a farm or **WORTH** (wûrth), *a.* Equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTHILY (wûr'the-ly), *ad.* So as to deserve well; justly; not without cause.

WORTHINESS (wûr'the-ness), *n.* The state of being worthy or excellent; the quality or state of deserving.—*SYN.* Merit; worth; desert; excellence; dignity; virtue.

WORTHLESS (wûr'the-less), *a.* Being of or having no value of character, dignity or excellence.—*SYN.* Valueless; undeserving; vile; base; mean; contemptible.

WORTHLESSNESS (wûr'the-less), *n.* State of being worthless.

WORTHY (wûrth'y), *a.* Having merit; possessing worth; having qualities suited to; equal in value.—*SYN.* Deserving; meritorious; excellent; equivalent; valuable; virtuous; estimable; suitable, &c.

WORTHY (wûrth'y), *a.* A man of eminent worth.

WOUND (wûund), *n.* A hurt or bruise; a breach of the skin and flesh; an injury.

WOUND (wûund), *v. t.* To hurt by violence.

WOUND (wûund), *n.* See **WIND**.

W, before *r*, is always silent.

WRACK, *n.* A species of sea-weed, used for kelp.

WRAITH (râith), *n.* An apparition of a person seen before death or a little after.

WRANGLE (râng'gl), *n.* A noisy or angry quarrel or dispute.—*SYN.* Brawl; bickering; jangle; contest; controversy; altercation, which see.

WRANGLE (râng'gl), *v. t.* To dispute noisily or peevishly.

WRANGLER (râng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles. *Senior Wrangler*, in the University of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in mathematics for the degree of A. B.

WRANGLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP (râp), *v. t.* To roll together; to fold; to enclose.

WRAPPAPE, *n.* That which wraps.

WRAPPER (râp'per), *n.* One who wraps; a cover.

WRASSE (râs), *n.* Prickly spined fishes, some of which exhibit vivid colours.

WRATH (râth), *n.* Violent anger; the effects of anger; the just punishment of offence or crime.—*SYN.* Fury; rage; vengeance; indignation; resentment; passion. [This word is generally pronounced *wroth*, but this is contrary to analogy, which gives the Italian sound, almost without exception, to the letter *a* before *th*, as in *path*, &c.]

WRATHFUL (râth'-l), *a.* Very angry; greatly incensed; springing from wrath or expressing it.—*SYN.* Furious; raging; indignant; resentful; passionate.

WRATHFUL-LY (râth'-lî), *ad.* With violent anger.

WRATHLESS (râth'-l), *a.* Free from anger; calm.

WRATHY (râth'y), *a.* Very angry.

WREAK (rêek), *v. t.* Primarily, to drive or throw with violence; hence, to hurl or drive; to execute or inflict, as to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

WREATH (rêeth), *n.* Anything twisted; a garland. Plural, wreaths, not *wreaths*; see § 76.

WREATH (rêeth), *v. t.* To wind about; to interweave; to encircle, as a garland or as with a garland; *v. t.* to be interwoven.

WREATHY (rêeth'y), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

WRECK (rêk), *v. t. or v. t.* To drive against the shore or dash against the rocks, break, or destroy; to ruin; to suffer total loss of.

J. P. Soc., long.—I, 2, &c., short.—CLERK, FIRM, LIST, FALL, WHAT, THERE, TERM; MARINE, BIRD; NORT.

WRECK (rĕk), *n.* Shipwreck; ruins of a ship; ruin; dissolution by violence; the remains of any thing ruined.

WRECKER (rĕk'ĕr), *n.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships, for plunder or otherwise.

WRECK-MAS-TER (rĕk'-) *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after shipwrecks.

WREN (rĕn), *n.* A small familiar bird.

WRENCH (rĕnĉ), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to sprain; to force by violence; to distort.—*SYN.* To twist; wrest; strain.

WRENCH (rĕnĉ), *n.* A pulling with a twist; a sprain; an instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.

WREST (rĕst), *v. t.* To take away or twist by violence; to turn from the truth by false construction.—*SYN.* To wrench; wring; extort; pervert; distort.

WREST (rĕst), *n.* A distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion.

WRESTER (rĕst'), *n.* One who distorts.

WRESTLE (rĕs'ĕl), *v. t.* To try to throw with the arms extended; to strive with effort.—*SYN.* To struggle; strive; contend.

WRESTLER (rĕs'ĕlĕr), *n.* One that is skilled in wrestling.

WRESTLING, *n.* The exercise or act of striving to throw or struggling.—*SYN.* Strife; struggle; contention; contest, &c.

WRETCH (rĕĉ), *n.* A miserable or a worthless person, or one sunk in vice. It is sometimes used to express pity, as a poor wretch.—*SYN.* Villain; profligate; counsellor; rascal.

WRETCHED (rĕĉ'ĕd), *a.* Very miserable; very afflictive; very poor, mean, or hatefully vile, &c.—*SYN.* Unhappy; afflicted; calamitous; worthless; vile.

WRETCHED-LY (rĕĉ'ĕd-ĕl-ĕ), *ad.* Miserably; despicably.

WRETCHED-NESS (rĕĉ'ĕd-ĕs), *n.* Great misery or unhappiness from want or sorrow; meanness.—*SYN.* Destitution; unhappiness; misery; distress; despicableness.

WRIGGLE (rĕg'ĕl), *v. t.* To move to and fro with short motions.

WRIGGLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIGHT (rĕt), *n.* An artificer; one occupied in some branch of mechanical business chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*.

WRING (rĕng), *v. t.* or *v. i.* [pret. and pp. *WRINGED* or *WRUNG*.] To turn and strike violently; to force by twisting; to press with pain or persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its position; to twist, as with anguish.—*SYN.* To twist; writh; torture; extort; distort; strain; squeeze.

WRING (rĕng), *n.* Action of anguish.

WRING-BOLT, *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, &c.

WRINGER (rĕng'ĕr), *n.* He or that which wrings.

WRINKLE (rĕnk'ĕl), *n.* A ridge or crease formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a fold or rumple in cloth; roughness or unevenness; furrow.

WRINKLE (rĕnk'ĕl), *v. t.* To contract into ridges and furrows; to make rough or uneven; *v. i.* to shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRIST (rĕst), *n.* The joint connecting the hand with the arm.

WRIST-BAND (rĕst'band), *n.* The part of a sieve that covers the wrist.

WRIT (rĕt), *n.* A writing; especially the Scriptures, as *Holy Writ*. In law, a precept to the sheriff or other officer commanding some act.

WRITE (rĕt), *v. t.* [pret. *WROTE*; pp. *WRITTEN*.] To form letters and words with a pen or style; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words; to rectify or relate in books; to communicate by letter; to use the style of.—*SYN.* To engrave; copy; transcribe; compose; send letters; rectify in books.

WRITE, *v. i.* To perform the act of forming letters, characters, or figures; to act as a clerk.

WRITER (rĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who writes or has written. *Writer to the Signet*, an attorney or solicitor one of the highest class of lawyers in Scotland.—*SYN.* A scribe; penman; amanuensis; dict. author.

WRITHE (rĕtĥe), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To twist with violence; to be twisted or distorted.—*SYN.* To twist; wrest; distort.

WRITING (rĕt'ĕng), *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen; that which is written; a book; any written composition, inscription, &c.

WRITING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITINGS (rĕt'ĕngs), *a pl.* Conveyances of land; deeds.

WRITTEN (53) (rĕt'ĕn), *a.* Expressed in letters.

WRONG (rĕng), *n.* Whatever deviates from rectitude; any injury done to another; violation of right.—*SYN.* Iniquity; perversity; injustice; injury.

WRONG (rĕng), *a.* Not fit; not right; not just; proper, legal, or true.—*SYN.* Injurious; unjust; faulty; unsuitable; incorrect; erroneous.

WRONG (rĕng), *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of right.

WRONGFUL (rĕng'fŭl), *a.* Unjust or injurious; effect or tendency; iniquitous.

WRONGFUL-LY, *ad.* With injustice.

WRONG-HEADED (rĕng'ĥĕd-ĕd), *a.* Wrong in mind; perverse; wrong in opinion or principle.

WRONGLY (rĕng'-), *ad.* With injustice; unjustly.

WRONGNESS (rĕng'-), *n.* Wrong disposition.

WROTH (rĕwth), *a.* Angry; exasperated; indignant with anger.

WROUGHT (rĕwt), *a.* Formed by labour; effected; worked; used in labour.

WRY (rĕ), *a.* Twisted; turned to one side; deriding from the right direction; wretched.

WRY-NECK, *n.* A distorted neck; a disease in sheep; a small bird allied to the woodpecker.

WRY-NESS, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

WIND, *n.* A narrow lane.

X.

X the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, is a double consonant, and may therefore be regarded as a contraction. Its sound is equivalent to hard *c* or *k* and *s*, as in *fox*; but sometimes *g*, as in example. As no English word begins with such a combination of consonants, so *x* is only found in the middle or end of our words. *x* as a numeral, stands for ten, representing one placed on the top of another *v* inverted; with a dash over it, thus *x̄*, it stands for ten thousand. It is initial in words that have been borrowed from the Greek, and has there the sound of *z*. **XANTHIC** (zānth'ĭk), *a.* Tending to a yellow colour.

XANTHINE, *n.* The yellow dyeing matter is madder.

XANTHO-GEN, *n.* The base of hydroxanthic acid procured by the action of carburet of sulphur and potash, regarded as analogous to cyanogen.

XEBEC (zĕb'ĕk), *n.* A small three-masted vessel.

XENO-TIME, *n.* A native phosphate of yttria having a yellowish brown colour.

XERODES, *n.* A tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMYRUM, *n.* A dry ointment.

XEROPHAGY (zĕ-rōf'ā-gĕ), *n.* The eating of dry meals, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROTES (zĕ-rō'tĕz), *n.* A dry habit.

XILO-BALSA-MUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam-tree.

XIPHIAS, *n.* The sword-fish; a comet shaped like a sword.

DOVE, WOLF, BOOK; RÔLE, BULL; V'CIous—C AS X; É AS J; S AS Z; CH AS SH; THIS.

- XIPH'OID** (xí'foid), *a.* The name of a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.
XY'LITE, *n.* A liquid obtained by distilling commercial pyroxylic spirit from chloride of calcium.
XY-LOGRAPH'IC (zí-lo-grá'fik), *a.* Belonging to xylography or wood-engraving.
XY-LOGRAPHY, *n.* The art or act of engraving in wood.
XY-LOPH'A-GOUS (zí-ló'fa-gus), *a.* Eating or feeding on wood.
XYs'TER, *n.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.
XYSTOS, *n.* An open court or gallery.

Y.

Y the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, has a name, that seems to indicate that it is used instead of the Greek *y*, or *u*, and *i*; thus *yt*, or *ui*; in the beginning of words, it is regarded as a consonant; in other positions it has the power of *i*, and follows the same rules as its long and short sounds, as in *gyves*, *gyres*. It is improperly used in words of Greek derivation to represent *y*, as in *pyrometer*, and in words derived from the Saxon it has taken the place of *g*, thus *year* for *gear*.

- YACHT** (yô't), *n.* A light and elegantly-furnished pleasure-boat; a vessel of state.
YACHT'ING, *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.
YA'GER, *n.* One of a kind of light infantry armed with rifles.
YAHOO, *n.* A word used by Swift for a savage.
YAK, *n.* A species of ox found in Central Asia, with a tail like a horse.
YAM, *n.* An esculent root of tropical climates.
YAN'KEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or French *Anglois*, by native Indians; the popular name for the citizens of New England, but applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States.
YARD, *n.* A measure of three feet; an inclosure: a long, nearly cylindrical piece of timber slung to a mast for spreading square sails.
YARD, *v. t.* To confine in a yard, as cattle.
YARD' ARM, *n.* Either half of a ship's yard from the centre to the end.
YARD-STICK, (*n.* A stick three feet long, used
YARD-WAND,) as a measure.
YARN, *a.* Spun wool, flax or cotton; in rope-making, one of the threads or strands of which the rope is composed, among *seamen*, a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his messmates, &c.
YARROW, *n.* The herb milfoil, *achilles millefolia*.
YATA-GHAN, *n.* A long Turkish dagger.
YAW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters [*West Indies*]; in navigation, to deviate from her course in steering, as a ship.
YAWL, *n.* A ship's boat like a pinnace, usually rowed by four or six oars.
YAWL, *v. t.* To cry out or howl like a dog, usually pronounced *yowl*.
YAWN, *v. i.* To have the mouth open involuntarily from drowsiness or dullness; to gape; to open wide.
YAWN, *n.* A gaping.
YAWNING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.
YAWNING, *a.* Opening wide; gaping; sleepy; drowsy; dull.
YAWS, *n. pl.* A severe cutaneous disease.
YEA or **YEA** (yâ or yé), *ad.* Yes; verily; certainly.
YEAN (yeen), *v. t.* or *v. i.* To bring forth; to lamb.
YEANLING, *n.* The young of a sheep; a lamb.
YEAR (yeer), *n.* Twelve calendar months. This is the solar, tropical, or equinoctial year, comprehending 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49.7 seconds.

In popular language, the year consists of 365 days, and in leap year, of 366. Years, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age.

- YEAR-BOOK**, *n.* A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of law; an annual published relating to science, &c.
YEARLING, *n.* A beast a year old.
YEARLING, *a.* Being a year old.
YEARLY, *a.* Annual; coming every year; lasting a year; comprehending a year.
YEARLY *ad.* Annually; once a year.
YEARN (yérn) *v. i.* To be pained or distressed; to suffer; to feel earnest desire; to long.
YEARN'ING (yérn'ing), *a.* Longing.
YEARN'ING, *n.* Strong desire or tenderness.
YEAST (yeest), *n.* The froth of malt liquors; any preparation which ferments dough for bread or cakes.
YEASTY, *a.* Frothy; like yeast; foamy.
YELK, *n.* The yellow part of an egg.
YELL, *v. t.* To utter a sharp, loud outcry; to cry or scream from pain or terror.
YELL, *n.* A hideous outcry or scream. [colour.
YEL'LOW (yél'lo), *a.* Being of a bright or gold
YEL'LOW, *n.* A bright colour; a gold colour.
YEL'LOW-BIRD, *n.* A small singing-bird, of a lemon-yellow colour.
YEL'LOW-BLOS-OMED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.
YEL'LOW-FEVER, *n.* A bilious fever of warm climates, which often tinges the skin with a yellow hue.
YEL'LOW-HAMMER, *n.* A bird, called also the yellow bunting.
YEL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Moderately yellow.
YEL'LOW-ISH-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being
YEL'LOW-NESS, } yellow.
YEL'LOWS, *n. pl.* A disease of the bile of horses, cattle, and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow colour; also a disease of peach trees.
YELP, *v. i.* To bark, as a puppy or dog.
YELI'NG, *n.* Act of barking.
YEOMAN (yô'mân or yé'man), *n.* A freeholder; a man free born; an officer in the royal household; in ships, an inferior officer under the boatswain or gunner, charged with the stowage, &c., of the ship's stores.
YEOMAN-LIKE (yô'man-ly), *a.* Like a yeoman.
YEOMAN-LY (yô'man-ly), *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.
YEOMAN-RY (yô'man-ry), *n.* The common people; the collective body of yeoman or freeholders.
YERK (îs), *v. t.* To throw out; to jerk.
YES, *ad.* Yea; a word that assents or affirms.
YESK, } *n.* Hiccough.
YEX, }
YEST. See **YEAST**.
YESTER, } *a.* Last; relating to the day last
YESTER, } past, as *yester sun*.
YESTER-DAY, *n.* The day last past.
YESTER-NIGHT (-nite), *n.* The night last past.
YESTY. See **YEASTY**.
YET, *con.* or *ad.* Nevertheless; besides; at this time; at least; still; even; after all; hitherto; however; which see.
YEW (yû), *n.* An evergreen-tree, often used in churchyards.
YEW, *a.* Made of yew; belonging to yew.
YIELD (yeld), *v. t.* To give as a product, i. e., to produce or afford; to give into or admit, i. e., concede; grant; to give up.—**SYN.** To produce; bear; exhibit; allow; permit; resign; emit; surrender, &c.
YIELD, *v. i.* To give up; to give way or place.—**SYN.** To comply; submit; succumb.
YIELD (yeld), *n.* Amount yielded.—**SYN.** Product; growth; increase; crop; harvest.
YIELDING (yeld'ing), *a.* Inclined to give way or comply.—**SYN.** Submissive; resigned; flexible; accommodating. 34

- 1, 2, &c., long.—1, 2, &c., short.—**CLAS, FIB, LIST, FALL, WHAT; THREE, TEAM; MARINE, WHO; SHE.
- YIELDING.** *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering.—*STR.* Compliance; concession; surrender; submission.
- YIELDINGLY.** *ad.* With compliance.
- YIELDINGNESS.** *n.* Quality of yielding; disposition to comply.
- YOKL.** *n.* An instrument to connect oxen for work; a frame of wood fitted to the shoulders for carrying pails, &c., suspended to it; a frame at right angles to a boat's rudder, and from the end lines by which the boat is steered; a mark of servitude; a bond of connection; bondage; a couple or pair.—*STR.* Slavery; servitude; chain; link.
- YOKE, v. t.** To connect for work; to join with another; to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to bring into bondage, &c.—*STR.* To unite; couple; enlave; restrain; confine.
- YOKE-FELLOW.** *n.* An associate; a companion.
- YOKE-MATE.** *n.* *id.*
- YOLK (yok or yolk).** *n.* The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep; the vitellus of seeds; the yellow part of an egg. See **YOLK.**
- YON (yon).** *a.* Being at a distance;
- YONDER (yonder).** *a.* within view.
- YON.** *ad.* At a distance; within view.
- YONDER.** *ad.* At a distance; within view.
- YONKER (yunk'er).** *n.* A young fellow.
- YORE.** *ad.* Long time past; of old time. *Of yore,* of old time; long ago.
- YOU (yu), pron.** Second person, singular or plural.
- YOUNG (yung).** *a.* Not having been long born; ignorant; having little experience.
- YOUNG.** *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.
- YOUNGLISH (yung'lish).** *a.* Somewhat young.
- YOUNGLING (yung'ling).** *n.* An animal in the first part of life.
- YOUNGSTER (yung'-).** *a.* A young person; a YOUNCKER.
- YOUNCKER.** *n.* boy; a lad.
- YOUR (3i), (yore), pron. adj.** Belonging to you; used indefinitely, or as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective case.
- YOURSELF.** *pron. emphatic.* You only.
- YOUTH (yuth).** *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.
- YOUTHFUL (yuth'ful).** *a.* Pertaining or untable to the first part of life.—*STR.* Young; fresh; vigorous; juvenile; *puerile*, which see.
- YOUTHFULLY (yuth'ful-ly).** *ad.* So as to resemble the young; according to youth.
- YOUTHFULNESS.** *n.* Youthful state.
- YOWL (yowl), v. i.** To howl or cry like a dog.
- YTTRIA.** *n.* A metallic oxide, a white powder, insipid and insoluble in water.
- YTTRIUM.** *n.* The metallic base of yttria.
- YUCCA.** *n.* A tree and its fruit, belonging to America.
- YUG.** *n.* One of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the existence of the world.
- YULAN.** *n.* A beautiful flowering tree in China.
- YULE.** *n.* The old name for Christmas.
- YUX.** *n.* See **YAX.**
- ZAMBO.** *n.* The child of a negro and white.
- ZANY.** *n.* A buffoon; a merry-andrew.
- ZANYISM.** *n.* The state or character of a ZAPOTE.
- ZAPOTE.** *n.* In Mexico, the general name for roundish fruits with a hard stone.
- ZARICH.** *n.* The name of certain native phurets of arsenic, &c.
- ZAX.** *n.* An instrument for cutting slate.
- ZAYAT.** *n.* A Burman caravanary or inn place for travellers.
- ZEA.** *n.* The generic name of maize or Indian corn. There are two species.
- ZEAL (zeal).** *n.* Passionate ardour for any thing.
- ZEALOT (zel'ot).** *n.* One full of zeal.
- ZEALOUS (zel'us).** *a.* Warmly engaged or zealous in pursuit of an object.—*STR.* Eager; earnest; fervent; hearty; strenuous; warm; passionate; enthusiastic.
- ZEALOUSLY (zel'us-ly).** *ad.* With great zeal.
- ZEALOUSNESS (zel'us-ness).** *n.* The quality of being earnest, ardent, zealous; zeal.
- ZEBRA.** *n.* An animal like a horse marked with stripes.
- ZEBU.** *n.* An ox-like quadruped, with a large hump on his back, called the Indian bullock.
- ZEHIN (z'kin or che-keen).** *n.* A Yonatan poem, usually written sequin.
- ZEHSTEIN.** *n.* [Ger.] Magnesian limestone.
- ZED-A-RY.** *n.* An East Indian medicinal root.
- ZEMIN-DAR.** *n.* A landholder in India who owes duties to tenants.
- ZEMIN-DA-KY.** *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.
- ZEND.** *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia, closely allied to Sanscrit.
- ZENAVES-TA.** *n.* A sacred book of the Guebans or Persians, ascribed to Zoroaster, and revered as their bible, or rule of faith and practice.
- ZENDIC.** *n.* A daist; one charged with apostheries; one of a sect who opposed Mahomedanism in Arabia.
- ZENTH.** *n.* The point in the heavens direct over the spectator. *Zenth distance,* the distance of a celestial object from the Zenith.
- ZEO-LITE.** *n.* A mineral abundant in various amygdaloids, basalts, and lavas; a hydrous silicate of alumina, &c. These minerals melt with considerable ebullition, or intumescence.
- ZENONISM.** *n.* Stoicism.
- ZEPHYR (zef'ur).** *n.* A gentle west wind, poetically any soft, mild, gentle breeze.
- ZERO.** *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing; the point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.
- ZEST.** *n.* Originally, orange peel cut thin, used as a relish; hence something that gives a relish to the relish itself; the thick woody skin quarters the kernel of a walnut.
- ZEST, v. t.** To give a relish or flavour to; to heighten taste or flavour; to squeeze the peel of an orange or lemon over the surface of any thing; or cut it from top to bottom into thin slices.
- ZETA.** *n.* A Greek letter; a little apartment.
- ZE-TETIC.** *a.* Proceeding by inquiry.
- ZECULO-DON.** *n.* An extinct or fossil species of whale.
- ZECUMA (zög'ma).** *n.* [Gr.] A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb, agreeing with a nearer word, is referred to a more remote one; as, "tribulation worketh patience; and patient experience; and experience, hope."
- ZIBET.** *n.* A small quadruped closely allied to the civet, and like the weasel.
- ZIGZAG.** *a.* Having frequent short angular turns.
- ZIGZAG.** *n.* Something with short angular turns.
- ZINC.** *n.* A metal called spelter, of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue.
- ZINCIFEROUS.** *a.* Containing zinc; producing zinc.
- ZINCK-IFEROUS.** *a.* *id.*
- ZINCKY.** *a.* Pertaining to zinc; like zinc.

Z.

Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, is merely a vocal or soft *a*, and bears the same relation to it that *b* does to *p*, *d* to *t*, and *v* to *f*; the only exception occurs in a few instances in which it follows *t*, when it has the sharp sound of *a*, as in *vaits*. The common name was *izzard*, but *zed* has been borrowed from the French, and in America it is frequently called *see*. It begins no Saxon word; the following are consequently of foreign derivation, principally from the Greek. **Z**, as a numeral, stands for 2000, and with a dash over it for 2,000,000.

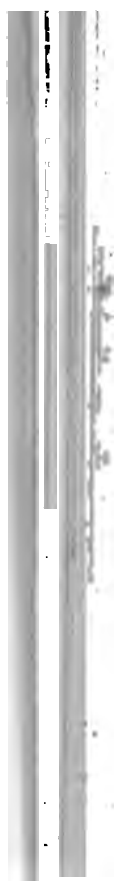
ZACCHO. *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFER. *n.* Cobalt when freed of volatile matter.

DÔVE, WOLF, BOOK; RULE, BYLL; VITIOUS.—e as x; é as j; e as z; CH as SH; THIS.

ZIN-CÔGRA-PHER, *n.* One who engraves on zinc.
 ZIN-CÔGRA-PHY, *n.* The art or process of engraving on zinc.
 ZIN-CÔUS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.
 ZI'ON, *n.* The name of a hill in Jerusalem; the theocracy or church of God.
 ZIR'CON (17), *n.* A mineral containing zirconia and silica, and a minute portion of iron.
 ZIR-CÔNI-A, *n.* An oxide of the metal zirconium so hard as to scratch glass.
 ZIR-CÔNI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of zirconia in the form of a black powder.
 ZO'DIAC, *n.* A broad circle in the heavens containing the twelve signs and the sun's path.
 ZO-DIAC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac. *Zodiacal light*, a faint light visible in a clear evening in the months of March, April, and May, soon after sun-set, as a cone rising obliquely from the horizon.
 ZOLLVE-REIN, *n.* A union establishing a uniform rate of duties by certain German states.
 ZONE, *n.* A girdle; a belt; a band; a division of the earth.
 ZONED (zônd), *a.* Wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands.
 ZONELESS, *a.* Having no zone.
 ZON'NAR, *n.* A girdle worn by Jews and Christians in the Levant to distinguish them from Mahomedans.
 ZO-ÔGRA-PHER, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.
 ZO-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.
 ZO-ÔGRA-PHY, *n.* The description of animals.
 ZO-OL-A-TRY, *n.* The worship of animals.
 ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.
 ZO-OL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in zoology.
 ZO-OL-O-GY, *n.* The natural history of animals.
 ZO-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.
 ZO-ON-O-MY, *n.* The laws or science of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

ZO-OPH'A-GOUS (zo-ôfa-gus), *a.* Feeding on animals; carnivorous.
 ZO-O-PHOR'IC, *a.* The zophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.
 ZO-O-PHYTE, *n.* Literally, an animal plant; the term is now confined to true polypes, such as corals, &c.
 ZO-O-PHY-TOL-O-GY, *n.* The natural history of zoophytes.
 ZO-O-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to zootomy.
 ZO-OTO-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.
 ZO-OTO-MY, *n.* The dissection of animals.
 ZOUAVE (zâve), *n.* Name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally composed mainly of Arabs, whence the name. They are now almost wholly Frenchmen.
 ZUF'FO-LO, *n.* A little flute or flageolet used to teach birds.
 ZU-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sumology.
 ZU-MOL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the fermentation of liquors.
 ZU-MOL-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of fermentation
 ZY-MOL-O-GY, } of liquors, or a treatise on the same.
 ZU-MÔME-TER, } *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation of liquids.
 ZU-MO-SIM'E-TER, }
 ZYG-O-DACTYLE, *n.* One of an order of climbers, having the toes arranged in pairs—two before and two behind, as in parrots and wood-peckers.
 ZYG-O-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek-bone, called zygoma.
 ZYMATE, } *n.* A supposed compound of *zymic acid*
 ZUMATE, } with a base.
 ZYM'IC ACID, } *n.* An incorrectly-supposed peculiar acid formed by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances.
 ZYMIS ACID, }
 ZYMOME, } *n.* One of the supposed proximate principles of gluten in wheat, tough and insoluble in alcohol.
 ZYTHUM, *n.* A beverage made by boiling; a liquor made from malt and wheat.



KEY.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

REMARKS.

The accented syllable of each word is carefully marked, and this to a great extent decides the sound of the vowels.

RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

ACCENTED SYLLABLES.*

1. If the accented syllable ends in a *vowel*, that vowel has always the long sound; as *Ca'per* (like *pá'per*), *c'rops* (like *cé'dar*), *Dí'do* (like *dí'et*), *Co'ra* (like *có'lon*), *Cu'res* (like *dú'ty*).
2. If the accented syllable ends in a *consonant*, its vowel has the short or *shu* sound; as *Cal'vus* (like *ál'tance*), *Del'phi* (like *sé'l'dom*), *Cin'na* (like *din'ner*), *Con'sul* (like *soó'ffer*), *Tur'cus* (like *mú'ster*).

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

1. If the unaccented syllable ends in a *consonant*, its vowel has the regular short or *shu* sound (as in No. 2, above); as *Bal'bus*, *Ac'o-ris*, &c. But *e* in final *es*, is pronounced *is*, as *Ar-vo'les* (like *An'dés*).
2. If the unaccented syllable ends in a *vowel*, the following cases occur:—
A has the Italian sound (as in *fa'ther*); as *Ga-bi'na* (*gah-bí'nah*).
I has its long sound when it ends a final syllable, or precedes an accented syllable; as in *I-u'li* (pronounced *i-ú'li*). But, in all other cases, *i* ending an unaccented syllable, is pronounced like *e*; as *Fu'bi-i* (pronounced *fa'be-i*).
Y is pronounced as *i* would be in the same position.
Æ and *æ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same position.

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

1. *C* before *a*, *i*, *y*, *æ* and *æ* is pronounced like *s*; as *Ce'a*, *Cic'ero*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'lia*, &c. But *c* before *o*, *o*, and *u*, and also before consonants, has the sound of *k*; as *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cum'm*, &c.
2. *G* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and also before consonants other than *g*, has its hard sound (as in *gate*); as *Ga'bi-i*, *Go'bar*, *Sa-gun'tum*, &c. But *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, or another *G* followed by *e*, has its soft sound (like *j*); as *Ge'lo*, *Gy-g'us*, *Ag'ger*.
3. *Ch* has always the sound of *k*, as in *Ch'i'os* (*kí'os*), except when it precedes a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, when the *ch* is silent; as *Chtho'ni-a*, (*Tho'ni-a*).
4. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, change into *sh* and *sh*, as in English words; e. g., *Pho'don* (*fí'she-on*), *Ac'cius* (*ák'she-us*). But when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant does not change into *sh* or *sh*, but preserves its pure sound; as *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T*, in the termination *tion*, also retains its original sound; as *Am-phic'ty-on*.
5. *S* has in general the sharp sound of *s* as in *this*. When it has the sound of *z*, it is marked thus, *z*.
6. Initial *X* has the sound of *Z*; as *Xan'the* (*Zan'the*).
7. Initial *PH* before a mute is silent; as *Phthi'a* (*thí'a*). Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as *Psy'che* (*sy'ke*). Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as *Ptol-e-mæ'us* (*tol-e-mæ'us*).
8. Greek words sometimes begin with the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tn*, &c.; as *Mne-mo'sy-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. In such cases the first consonant is mute, and the words are to be pronounced as if written *Ne-mo'sy-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

N.B.—This vocabulary contains the words in Walker's Key, together with considerable additions from other writers.

* We have carefully abstained, throughout this Vocabulary, from marking the accented syllables, as in the Dictionary, with the *longs* and *shorts* [— ˘], as a guide to their sound in English pronunciation, because such a marking would, in numerous instances, have falsified the quantity. The long and short characters, when applied to Greek and Latin words, are universally understood as indicating the quantity not the sound, in those languages. To mark the following words thus, *Ca'per*, *Cé'lix*, *Có'ra*, *Cu'res*, is to represent the first syllable as long in quantity, when it is, in fact, short; and in like manner *Bás'sus*, *Cal'pe*, *Cé'sus*, *Hán'ni*, if thus marked, are held forth as having the penult short, when it is long in every instance. Many hundreds, if not thousands of words, would have their quantity thus falsified, if we applied our English mode of marking to the case of Greek and Latin words. The only safe way is to illustrate the sound in question by a corresponding one in English; but never to employ the long and short characters in connection with Latin and Greek words, except for their legitimate and established uses in prosody.

A'RA
 Ab'a-a
 Ab'a-be
 Ab'a-ce-na
 Ab'a-ce-num
 Ab'a-e
 Ab'a-ga
 Ab'a-ga-rus
 Ab'a-la
 Ab'a-lus
 Ab'a-na
 Ab'a-nes
 Ab'an-ti'a-d-s
 Ab'an-ti-as
 Ab'an-ti-das
 Ab'an-tis
 Ab-ar-be-re-a
 Ab'a-ri
 Ab-a-ri-mon
 Ab'a-rus
 Ab'a-s
 Ab'a-s-a
 Ab'a-s-i-tis
 Ab-as-se-na
 Ab-as-se-ni
 Ab-a-sus
 Ab'a-tos
 Ab-da-lon'i-mus
 Ab-de-ra
 Ab-de-ri-a
 Ab-de-ri'tes
 Ab-de-rus
 Ab-e-a'tes
 Ab-bella
 Ab-el-la'ni
 Ab-el-li-num
 Ab-el-li-nus
 Ab'e-lus
 Ab'e-lux
 Ab-ben'da
 Ab-es-sa-lon
 Ab'ga-rus or
 Ab'ga-rus
 Ab'i-a
 Ab'i-la
 Ab-bis-a-res
 Ab-i-son'tes
 Ab-ile-rus
 Ab-ile'tes
 Ab-no-ba
 Ab-o-bri'ca
 Ab-o-bus
 Ab-boc'ri-tus
 Ab-o-la'ni
 Ab-o-lus
 Ab-on-i-tai'chos
 Ab-o-ra'ca
 Ab'o-ras
 Ab-o-rig'i-nes
 Ab-bor-ras
 Ab-ra-da'tes
 Ab-bra'ha-mus
 Ab-bren'ti-us
 Ab-bruc'o-mas
 Ab-ro-di-m'tus
 A'bron
 Ab-ro'ni-us
 Ab-brom'y-cus
 Ab-bro-ta
 Ab-broc'o-num
 Ab-bryp'o-lis
 Ab-sa-rus
 Ab-se-us
 Ab-sin'thi-i
 Ab-syr'tis, pl.
 -ti-des
 Ab-syr'tus
 Ab-u-l'tes
 A'bus
 Ab-y-de'nus
 A-by'di
 A-by'dus
 Ab'y-la

Ab'y-lon
 Ab-ys-si'ni
 Ab-ys-si'ni-a
 Ac-a-cel-lis
 Ac-ca-ce-li-um
 Ac-ca-cus
 Ac-a-le-mi-a
 Ac-a-le-mus
 Ac-cen-i-tus
 Ac-a-lan-drus
 A-cal-le
 Ac-ca-mar'chis
 Ac-a-mas
 Ac-camp'sis
 Ac-can-tha
 Ac-can-thi-ne
 Ac-can-thus
 Ac-ca-ra
 Ac-ca-ri-a
 Ac-ar-na'n-s
 Ac-ar-na-n-a
 Ac-car'nas
 Ac-ca'ta
 Ac-ca'tus
 Ac-e-than'tus
 Ac-a-ton
 Acci-a
 Acci-li
 Acci-us
 Accu-a
 A'ce
 Ac-e-di'd
 Ac-e-le
 Ac-e-lum
 A-cepha'li
 Ac-e-ra'tus
 A-cerb'us
 Ac-e-ri'na
 A-cer'ne
 Ac-er-sec'o-mes
 A'ces
 A-ce-si-a
 Ac-e-si'nes
 Ac-e-si-nus
 A-ce-si-us
 A-ces'ta
 A-ces't's
 A-ces'ti-um
 A-ces-to-d'i-rus
 Ac-es-to-ri-d's
 A-ce'tes
 Ach-a-by'tos
 A-che'a
 A-che'i
 A-che'i-um
 A-chem'e-nes
 Ach-me-ne-i-a
 Ach-me-ni-d's
 A-chu's
 A-chu'a
 A-chu's
 Ach'a-ra
 Ach-a-ren'ses
 A-char'um
 Ach-a'tes
 Ach-e-loi-d's
 Ach-e-lo-ri-um
 Ach-e-lo'us
 A-cher'dus
 A-cher-i-mi
 Ach'e-ron
 Ach-e-ron'ti-a
 Ach-e-ru'si-a
 A-chu'tus
 A-chil'as
 Ach-il-le'a
 A-chil-lei-en'ses
 Ach-il-le's
 A-chil'les
 Ach-il-le'um
 A-chil'lens
 A-chi'vi

Ach-la-dus
 Ach-o-la'i, or
 Ach-o-ali
 Ach-o-lo
 A-cho-reus
 A-cho-rus
 Ach-ra-li'na or
 Ach-ra-li-na
 Ach-eh-ri-us
 Ach-i-di-li-a
 Ach-i-dias
 A-ci-li
 A-ci-li-a
 A-ci-li-ze-na
 A-ci-li-us
 A-cil-lus
 A-cis
 Ac-mon'i-d's
 Ac-o-me'ta
 A-co'e'te
 Ac-o-ly-ti
 Ac-o-ne
 A-con'tis
 A-con'te-us
 A-con'ti-us
 A-con-to-bull'us
 Ac'o-ri-on
 A-cra
 A-cris
 A-crim'phi-a
 Ac-ra-qul-li'des
 Ac-ra-ras
 A-cra'tus
 A'cri-m
 A-cris-a
 Ac-ri-doph'a-gi
 A-cri-on
 Ac-ris-i-o'ne
 A-cris-i-o-ne-us
 A-cris-i-o-ni-a-des
 A-cris'i-us
 A-critas
 A-cro'a-thon
 A-cro'a-thus
 Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
 A-cro-co-mas
 Ac-ro-co-rin'thus
 A'cron
 A-crop'o-lis
 Ac-ro-re'a
 Ac-ro-re'i
 Ac-ro-ta
 A-cro-ta-tus
 Ac-ro-thou-m,
 -thoi
 Act'a
 Act'a-on
 Act-a-us
 Act-i-a-nes
 Act-i-um
 Act-i-us
 Ac-to-ri-des
 Act'o-ris
 A-cu-le-o
 A-cu-ph'is
 A-cu-si-la'us
 A-cu'ti-cus
 A-cy'rus
 A-cy'tus
 A'da
 A-d'e-us
 Ad-o-man-t'e'a
 Ad'a-mos
 Ad-a-mas'tus
 Ad'a-na
 A-dus'pi-i
 Ad-de-plu'gi-a
 Ad'du-a
 A-nel'phi-us
 A-ne'mon
 A-dephi'gus
 Ad-gan-d's-tri-us

Ad-her'bal
 Ad-her'bas
 Ad-di-a-be'ne
 Ad-di-ante
 Ad-di-at-o-rix
 Ad-di-man'tus
 Ad-me'ta
 Ad-me'tus
 Ad-me-ne-us or
 Ad-o-ne-us
 Ad-oni-a
 Ad-on'i-cus
 Ad-on'is
 Ad-ra-my'ti-um
 Ad-ra-ne
 A-dre-num
 A-dras'ta
 Ad-ra-tia
 Ad-ras'ti Cam'pi
 Ad-ras'tine
 A-dras'tus
 A-dre'ne
 Ad-ri-a
 Ad-ri-an-op'o-lis
 Ad-ri-a-num
 Ad-ri-a'tus
 Ad-ri-at'icum
 Ad-ri-me'tum
 Ad-u-at'i-ci
 A-du'la
 A-dul'is
 Ad-u'l'ton
 Ad-yr-mach'i-d's
 E-a-c'e-a or -ce'a
 E-aci-das
 E-aci-dal
 E-a-ci-um, or
 -cum
 E-a-cus
 E-a-e
 E-a-me'ne
 E-an'te-um
 E-an'tis
 E-a'tus
 E-ch-mac'o-ras
 E-dep'sus
 E-des'sa
 E-die-n-la
 E-di-lis, pl. -les
 E-dep'sus
 A-e-don
 A-e-do-nis
 E-d'i-i
 E-ello, or A-ello
 E-eta, or E-etes
 E-ga
 E-gas
 E-gas
 E-gas, or -gi's
 E-gas-on
 E-gas-us (adj.)
 E-gale-os
 E-gale-um
 E-gan
 E-gas
 E-gates
 E-gas
 E-gelle-n
 E-gelli
 E-ge-ri-a
 E-ge'ta
 E-ge'tus
 E-gi'a-le
 E-gi-a-le-us
 E-gi-a-li-a
 E-gi-a-lus
 E-gi-la
 E-gil'i-a
 E-gil'is
 E-gim'i-us
 E-gim'o-rus,
 -urus
 E-gi'na

E-a-me'ta
 E-gi-me'tes
 E-gi-o-chus
 E-gi-pas
 E-gi-ra
 E-gi-ro-er'm
 E-gis
 E-gis'thus
 E-gi'tum
 E-gi-um
 E-gle
 E-gle
 E-gletes
 E-gle-re
 E-gol'o-lu
 E-goc'e-ros
 E-gon
 E-go-nes
 E-go-sa'ne
 E-go-pot-a-m
 E-gos-the-na
 E-gus
 E-gyp'sus
 E-gyp'ta
 E-gyp'ti
 E-gyp'ti-um
 E-gyp'tus
 E-li-a'us
 E-li-as, -a
 E-li-rus
 E-ma'thi-a
 E-m-i-li-a'us
 E-mi-li-us, -a
 E-m-ne'tus
 E-mo'na
 E-mo'ni-a
 E-mo'ni-d's
 E-m'o-nis
 E-mus
 E-da'ria
 E-na'si-us
 E-ne'a, or a'ia
 E-ne'a-d's
 E-ne'a-d's
 E-ne'a
 E-ne'i-a
 E-ne'i-d's
 E-ne'i-us
 E-ne'tus
 E-ni-cus
 E-ni-d's
 E-ni'o-chi
 E-n'o-ler'bus
 E-n'o-cles
 E-nos or -nus
 E-ny'ra
 E-oli-a, or E-ol
 E-oli-m
 E-oli-da
 E-oli-d's
 E-o-lus
 E-o-ra
 E-pa'li-us
 E-pe'a
 E-pu-lo
 E-py
 E-py-tus
 E-qua'na
 E-qui
 E-qui'o-li
 E-qui-me'ti-um
 E-ria
 A-e-ro-pus, -pa,
 or -pe
 E-sa-cus
 E-sar, E-sa-rus
 E-schi-nes
 E-schri-on
 E-schyl'i-d's
 E-schy-lus
 E-sa-ca-pi-us
 E-se-pus

E-ser'n-a
 E-si'on
 E-son
 E-son'i-des
 E-so'pus
 E-str'a
 E-su-la
 E-sy-e'tes
 E-syme
 E-sym-ne'tes
 E-sym'nus
 E-th'a-le
 E-tha'li-a
 E-tha'li-de's
 E-tha'li-ou
 E-thi'ces
 E-thi'cus
 E-thi'on
 E-thi-ops,
 pl. thi'o-pes
 E-thi-o-pi-a
 A-eth'li-us
 E-thon
 E-thra
 E-thu'sa
 E-ti-a
 A-e'ti-on
 E-ti-o-ne'a
 E-ti'tes
 A-e'ti-us
 E-to'li
 E-to'li-a
 E-to'lus
 E-x-o'ne
 A-fer
 A-fra'ni-a
 A-fra'ni-us
 A'ri-ea
 A-fr'i-ca'nus
 A-fr'i-ens
 A-ga-bus
 A-ga'c'ly-tus
 A-ga-r'i-a'nus
 A-ga-las'es
 A-gal'la
 A-ga-me
 A-ga-me'de
 A-ga-me'des
 A-ga-mem'uon
 A-ga-mem-no'ni-us
 A-ga-me'tor
 A-gam'ma-tm
 A-ga-m-ne'stor
 A-ga-mus
 A-g-a-nip'pe
 A-gan'za-ga, or -va
 A-ra-pe
 A-g-a-pe'nor
 A-gr
 A-ga-ri
 A-ga-ri'sta
 A-ga-si-cles
 A-ga-s'se
 A-ga-s'the-nes
 A-ga-s'tus
 A-ga-s'tro-phus
 A-ga-sus
 A-ga-tha
 A-ga-tha'r'chi-de's
 A-ga-thar'chus
 A-ga-thi-as
 A-ga-tho
 A-ga-tho-cle'a
 A-gath'o-cles
 A-ga-thon
 A-ga-thopus
 A-ga-thyr'num,
 or -na
 A-ga-thyr'si
 A-ga-thyr'us
 A-gau'e, or -ga've
 A-ga'vus, pl. -vi
 A-g-de'tis

A-g-e-la'das, or -des
 A-g-e-las'tus
 A-g-e-la's
 A-g-e-le's
 A-gen'di-cum
 A-g-e'nor
 A-g-e-nor'i-de's
 A-g-e-rin'us
 A-g-e-san'dar
 A-g-e-si-as
 A-ges-i-da'mus
 A-ges-i-lu's
 A-g-e-sip'o-lis
 A-g-e-sis'tra-ta, -tus
 A-ge'tor
 A-ge'tus
 A-g-e'nus
 A-g-gram'mes
 A-g-grim'us
 A-g'i-ise
 A-x-i-la'us
 A-gis
 A-gla'i-a, or -e
 A-g-la-o-ni'ce
 A-g-la'o-pes
 A-g-la-o-phus'me
 A-g-la'o-phon
 A-g-la-o's-the-nes
 A-g-lau'ros
 A-g-lu's or Ag'
 A-gna
 A-g-nod'i-ce
 A-g'non
 A-g-non'i-de's
 A-g-no'tes
 A-g-o-na'li-a,
 A-g-o'ni-a
 A-g-o'nes
 A-g-o'ni-us
 A-g-o'nus
 A-g'o-ra
 A-g-o-rac'ri-tus
 A-g-o-ras'a
 A-g-o-ra'nis
 A-g-o-ran'o-mi
 A-g-o-re'sus
 A-gra
 A-grae-a, -us
 A-grae'i, or
 A-gr-en'ses
 A-gra-gas
 A-grau'le
 A-grau'li-a
 A-grau'los
 A-grau-o-ni'te
 A-gri-a'nes
 A-gric'o-la
 A-gri-geu'tum
 A-grini-um
 A-gri'o-dos
 A-gri'o-ni-a
 A-gri'o-pas
 A-gri'o-pe
 A-gri-oph'a-gi
 A-gripp'a
 A-grip-pe'um, or
 -p'um
 A-grip-pi'na
 A-gri's-o-pe
 A-gri-us
 A-gr'o-las
 A-gron
 A-gro'tas
 A-gro'ter-a
 A-gry'o-us
 A-gry'e-us
 A-gy'la
 A-gy-lus
 A-gy'li-um, -us
 A-gyrt'es
 A-gyrt'us
 A-ha'la

Al-do'ne-us
 A-ila
 A-im'y-lus
 A-i-us Lo-cu'ti-us
 A'jax
 Al-a-ban'da
 Al-a-ban'di, or
 -den-ses
 Al-a-ban'di-cus
 Al-a-bus, -bum, or
 -bon
 A-las'a
 A-las'i
 A-las'sa, -sus
 A-las'us
 Al-a-go'ni-a
 A-la'la
 Al-al-com'e-nus
 A-la'lin, or Al'a-lis
 Al-a-ma'nes
 Al-a-(or Al-e-)
 -man'ni, or -ma'ni
 A-la'ni
 Al-a-res
 Al-a-ri-cus
 Al-a-ro'di-i
 A-las'tor
 A-lau'das
 A-la'xon, or
 -zo'ni-us
 Al-a-zo'nes
 Al-ba'ni or
 Al-beu'ses
 Al-ba'ni-a
 Al-ba'nus
 Al'bi-a
 Al-bi'ci
 Al-bi-e'tas
 Al-bi-gau'num
 Al-bi'ni
 Al-bi-no-va'nus
 Al-bin-to-me'li-um
 Al-bi'nus
 Al'bi-on
 Al'bi-us
 Al-bu-cl'la
 Al'bu-la
 Al-bu'ne-a
 Al-bur'nus
 Al-bu'ti-us
 Al-can'e-tus
 Al-can'us
 Al-can'e-nes
 Al-can'der
 Al-can'dre
 Al-ca'nor
 Al-cath'o-e
 Al-cath'o-us
 Al-ca'nor
 Al-ces'te, or
 Al-ces'tis
 Al'ce-tas
 Al'chi-das
 Al-chim'a-chus
 Al-ci-bi'a-des
 Al-ci'das
 Al-ci'da-mas
 Al-ci-da-me'a
 Al-ci-dam'i-das
 Al-ci'das
 Al-ci'des
 Al-ci'di-ces
 Al-ci'di-cus
 Al-ci'm'e-de
 Al-ci'm'e-don
 Al-ci'm'e-nes
 Al-ci'mus
 Al-ci'n'o-e
 Al-ci'nor
 Al-ci'n'o-us
 Al-ci-o'ne-us
 Al-ci-phron
 Al-ci'ppe

Al-cip'pus
 Al-cith'o-e
 Al-co'm'on
 Al-co-m'on-i-das
 Al-co-me'na
 Al'co-ne
 Al-cy'o-ne
 Al-cy'o-ne-us
 Al-des'cus
 Al-du'a-bis
 A'le a
 A-le'bas
 A-le'bi-on
 A-lec'to
 A-lec'tor
 A-lec'try-on
 A-lec'tus
 A-le'i-us
 A-le'mon
 A-le-mon't-des
 A-le-mu'ni
 A'lens
 A-le-on
 A-le'ris
 A-le'sa, or A-loe'sa
 A-le'si-a, or
 A-le'xi-a
 A-le'xi-um
 A-le'sus
 A-le'tes
 A-le'thes
 A-le'thi-a
 A-le'tis
 A-le-tri-na'tes
 A-le'tri-um
 A-le'tum
 A-leu'a-das
 A-le-us
 A'lox
 A-le-xa-me'nus
 Al-ex-an'der
 Al-ex-an'dra
 Al-ex-an'dri-a
 (a woman)
 Al-ex-an'dri-a
 (a city)
 Al-ex-an'dri-de's
 Al-ex-an'dri'na
 Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis
 Al-ex-a'nor
 Al-ex-ar'chus
 A-lex'as
 A-lex'i-a
 Al-ex-ic'a-cus
 Al-ex-i'us
 A-lex'i-o
 Al-ex-ip'pus
 Al-ex-i'a-res
 A-lex'i's
 A-lex'on
 Al-fa'ter'na
 Al-fe'nus
 Al'gi-dum
 Al-go'num
 A-li-artum
 Al'i-cis
 A-li'e'nus
 A-li'fae, or -phae,
 or Al-li'fae
 Al-i'wei
 Al-i-ment'us
 Al-im'e-nus
 A-lin'de
 Al-in-do'i-a
 Al-i-pha'nus, or
 -fa'nus
 Al-i-pha'ra, or
 -phi'ra
 Al-i-pha-rac'i
 Al-i-ro'thi-us
 Al-i-son'ti-a
 A-li'sum, or
 -so, or -son

Al-le'di-us
 Al'ti-a
 Al-li'e'nus
 Al-lob'ro-ges
 Al-lot'ri-ges
 Al-lu'ti-us
 Al-me'ne
 Al-mo'pes
 A-lo'a
 A-lo'as, or A-lo'is
 A-lo'e-us
 Al-o-i'les, pl. -dae
 A-lo'ne, or A-lo'na
 A-lo'ni
 Al'o-pe
 A-lo-pe-ce, or
 -pe'ci-a
 A-lo-pe-con-ne'sus
 A-lo-pi-us
 A-lo'rus
 A'los
 A-lo'ti-a
 Al-pe'nus
 Al-pha'e, or -i-a
 Al-phen'or
 Al-phen'us
 Al-pha-si-bon'us, -a
 Al-phi'on
 Al-phi-us
 Al-pi'nus
 Al-po'nus
 Al'ai-um
 Al-th'e'a
 Al-th'eum'e-nes
 Al-th'e'pus
 Al-ti'nium
 A-lun'ti-um
 A-lus or Al'u-us
 A-ly-at'tes
 A'ly-ba
 A-ly-bi'da
 A-ly-cas'a
 A-ly-cas'us
 A-ly'mon
 A-ly'pus
 A-ly'sus
 Al-yx-oth'o-e
 A-ly-ze'a
 A-mad'o-ci
 A-mad'o-cus
 Am'a-ge
 Am-al-th'e'a
 Am-al-th'e'um
 Am'a-na, or -nus
 A-mau'dus
 A-man'tes, or
 Am-an'tini
 A-ma'us
 A-mar'a-cus
 A-mardi
 A-martus
 Am-a-ryllis
 Am-a-ryn'ce-us
 Am-a-ryn-thi'a
 Am-a-ryn'thus
 Am-a-ry'si-a
 A'mas
 Am-a-se'a
 Am-a-se'nus
 A-ma'si-a
 A-ma'sis
 A-mas'tris
 A-mas'trus
 A-ma'ta
 Am-a-the'i
 A-ma'thus
 A-max-am-pe'us
 A-max-an'ti'a
 A-mux'i-a
 Am-ex-i'ta
 Am-ex-o'bi-i

A'RA
 Ab'a-a
 Ab'a-ba
 Ab-a-c'e-na
 Ab-a-c'e-num
 A-b'e'a
 Ab'a-ga
 A-ba-g'a-rus
 Ab'a-la
 Ab'a-lus
 A-b'e'na
 A-cant'es
 Ab-an-ti'a-des
 A-ban-ti-as
 A-ban-ti-das
 A-ban-tis
 Ab-ar-ba're-a
 Ab'a-ri
 A-bar-i-mon
 A-be'rus
 A-bas
 A'bas-a
 Ab-a-si'tis
 Ab-as-se'na
 Ab-as-se'ni
 A-bas'tus
 Ab'a-toe
 Ab-da-lon'i-mus
 Ab-de'ra
 Ab-de'ri-a
 Ab-de'ri'tes
 Ab-de'rus
 Ab-a-e'tes
 A-be'l'a
 Ab-el-la'ni
 Ab-el-li'num
 Ab-el-li'nus
 A-be'l'us
 Ab'e-lux
 A-bon'da
 Ab-es-se'lon
 Ab'a-g'a-rus or
 A-bi'a
 Ab'i-la
 A-bis'a-res
 Ab-i-sont'es
 A-bie'rus
 A-bie'tes
 Ab'no-ba
 Ab-o-bri'ca
 A-bo'bus
 A-boc'ri-tus
 Ab-o-la'ni
 A-bo'lus
 A-bon-i-tai'chos
 Ab-o-ra'ce
 Ab'o-ras
 Ab-o-rig'i-nes
 A-bor'ras
 Ab-ra-da'tes
 A-bra'ha-mus
 A-bren'ti-us
 A-broc'o-mas
 Ab-ro-di'e'tus
 A'bron
 A-bro'ni-us
 A-bron'y-cus
 A-bro'ta
 A-bro'to-num
 A-bryp'o-lis
 Ab-sa'rus
 Ab-se'us
 Ab-sin'thi-i
 Ab-syr'tis, pl.
 -ti-des
 Ab-syr'tus
 Ab-u-lites
 A'bus
 Ab-y-de'nus
 A-by'di
 A-by'dus
 Ab'y-la

Ab'y-lon
 Ab-ys-si'ni
 Ab-ys-si'ni-a
 A-ca-cal'lis
 A-ca-c'e-si-um
 A-ca-ci-us
 A-ca-cus
 A-ca-de'mi-a
 A-ca-de'mus
 A-cen'i-tus
 A-ca-lan'drus
 A-cal-le
 A-ca-mar'chis
 A-ca-mas
 A-camp'is
 A-can'tha
 A-can'thi-ne
 A-can'thus
 A-ca-ra
 A-ca'ri-a
 A-ca-r'a-nes
 A-ca-r'ma'n-ia
 A-car'nas
 A-car'ta
 A-car'tus
 A-ca-thant'us
 A-ca-ton
 A-ci'a
 A-ci'i-us
 A-ci'us
 A-cu-a
 A-c'e
 A-c'e-di'oi
 A-c'e-lo
 A-c'e-lum
 A-ceph'a-li
 A-c'e-ra'tus
 A-cer'vas
 A-c'e-r'ras
 A-c'er'm
 A-c'er-se'o-mes
 A'ces
 A-c'e-si-a
 A-c'e-si'nes
 A-c'e-si'nus
 A-c'e-si-us
 A-c'es'ta
 A-c'es'tes
 A-c'es'ti-um
 A-c'es-to-do'rus
 A-c'es-to'ri-dus
 A-c'e'tes
 Ach-a-by'tes
 A-chus'a
 A-chus'i
 A-chus'i-um
 A-chus'm'e-nes
 Ach-s-me-ni-a
 Ach-s-men'i-des
 A-chus'us
 A-cha'i-a
 A-cha'is
 Ach'a-ra
 Ach-a-ren'ces
 A-char'us
 Ach-a'tes
 Ach-e-lo'i-des
 Ach-e-lo'i-um
 Ach-e-lo'us
 A-cher'dus
 A-cher'i-mi
 Ach'e-ron
 Ach-e-ron'ti-a
 Ach-e-ru'si-a
 A-che'tus
 A-chil'las
 Ach-il-le'a
 A-chil-lei-en'ses
 A'bus
 A-chil'les
 Ach-il-le'us
 A-chil'leus
 A-chi'vi

Ach-la-d'e'us
 Ach-o-la'i, or
 Ach-o-a'li
 Ach-o-lo'e
 A-cho'reus
 A-cho'rus
 Ach-ra-di'na or
 A-ra-di'na
 A-chi'o'ri-us
 A-chi-da-li-a
 A-chi-da'sa
 A-ci'a
 A-ci'i-a
 A-ci-lig'e-na
 A-ci'i'i-us
 A-ci'ia
 A'cis
 A-c-mon'i-das
 A-c-me'tus
 A-c-o'tes
 A-c-o-ly'ti
 A-c'o-ne
 A-con'tis
 A-con'te-us
 A-con'ti-us
 A-con-to-bul'lus
 A-c'o-ris
 A'ora
 A'ora
 A-cra's
 A-cra'phi-a
 A-cra-gal'i'dae
 A-cra'gas
 A-cra'tus
 A'cri-s
 A'cri-as
 A-c'ri-doph'a-gi
 A-c'ri'on
 A-c'ris-i-o'ne
 A-c'ris-i-o-ne'us
 A-c'ris-i-o-ni'a-des
 A-c'ris'i-us
 A-c'ri'tas
 A-cro'a-thon
 A-cro'a-thos
 A-cro-ce-rau'ni-a
 A-croc'o-ma
 A-cro-co-rin'tus
 A'cron
 A-crop'o-lis
 A-cro-re'a
 A-cro-re'i
 A-cro'ta
 A-crot'a-tus
 A-cro-tho'um,
 -tho'i
 A-c'ta's
 A-c'ta'on
 A-c'ta'us
 A-c'tis'a-nes
 A-c'ti-um
 A-c'ti-us
 A-c-to'ri-des
 A-c'to'ris
 A-c'u-le-o
 A-cu'phis
 A-cu-si-la'us
 A-cu'ti-cus
 A-c'y'tus
 A-c'y'tus
 A'da
 A-d'e'us
 Ad-o-man-ta'e'a
 Ad'a-mos
 Ad-a-mas'tus
 Ad'a-na
 A-das'pi-i
 Ad-de'pha'gi-a
 Ad'du-a
 A-nel'phi-us
 A-ne'mon
 A-de'pha-gus
 Ad-gan-des'tri-us

Ad-her'bal
 Ad-her'bas
 A-di-a-be'ne
 A-di-an'te
 A-di-a'to-rir
 Ad-i-man'tus
 Ad-me'ta
 Ad-me'tus
 A-do'ne-us or
 Ad-o-ne'us
 A-do'ni-a
 A-don'i-cus
 A-do'nis
 Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
 Ad'ra-na
 A-dra'ne
 A-dra-num
 A-dras'ta
 Ad-ras'ti'a
 Ad-ras-ti'i Cam'pi
 Ad-ras-ti'ne
 A-dras'tus
 A-dre'ne
 A'dri-a
 A-dri-an-op'o-lis
 A-dri-a-num
 A-dri-a'nus
 A-dri-a'icum
 Ad-ri-me'tum
 Ad-u-ati'ci
 A-du'la
 A-du'lis
 Ad-u-liton
 Ad-yr-mach'i-dae
 A-e-o's'a or -ce'i'a
 E-a-ci'das
 E-a-ci'des
 E-a-ci'um, or
 -cum
 E-a-cus
 E-a'ra
 E-a-me'ne
 E-an'te'm
 E-an'tis
 E-a-tus
 Eob-mac'o-ras
 E-de'pus
 E-de'sa
 E-die'i-la
 E-di'lis, pl. les
 E-de'pas
 A-ed'on
 A-e-do'nis
 E-d'u-i
 E-el'lo, or A-el'lo
 E-e'ta, or E-e'tes
 E'ga
 E'ga
 E'ge
 E'ge, or -gi'e
 E'ge'on
 E'ge'us (adj.)
 E-ga'le-os
 E-ga'le-um
 E'gan
 E'gas
 E-ga'tes
 E'ge-as
 E-ge'le-on
 E-ge'li
 E-ge'ri-a
 E-ge's'ta
 E-ge'us
 E-gi'a-le
 E-gi'a'le-us
 E-gi'a'li-a
 E-gi'a-lus
 E'gi-la
 E-gil'i-a
 E-gil'i-lips
 E-gim'i-us
 E-gim'o-rus,
 -urus
 E-gi'na

E-gi-a'ne'ta
 E-gi-a'ne'tes
 E-gi'o-chas
 E-gi'pas
 E-gi'ra
 E-gir-o-es'm
 E'gis
 E-gi'rus
 E-gi'thus
 E-gi'tum
 E'gile
 E'giles
 E-gi'etes
 E-gi'o-ge
 E-gob'o-las
 E-goc'e-ros
 E-gon
 E-g'o'nes
 E-go-m'ges
 E-go-pot'a-mos
 E-gor'the-na
 E'grus
 E-gyp'tus
 E-gyp'ta
 E-gyp'ti-i
 E-gyp'ti-um
 E-gyp'tus
 E-gi'a'us
 E-gi'us, -a
 E-i'rus
 E-ma'thi-a
 E-mi'i-a'nes
 E-mil'i-us, -a
 E-m-ne'tus
 E-mo'na
 E-mo'ni-a
 E-mon'i-des
 E-m'o-nis
 E'mus
 E-de'ri-a
 E-ne'si-us
 E-ne'a, or a'fa
 E-ne'a-dm
 E-ne'a-dee
 E-ne'os
 E-ne'i-a
 E-ne'i-de'mus
 E-ne'ri-us
 E-ne'tus
 E-ni'ides
 E-ni'o-chi
 E-n-o-lar'bus
 E-n'o-cles
 E-nos or -nus
 E-ny'ta
 E-o'li-a, or E-o'lis
 E-o'li-s
 E-o'li-da
 E-o'li-des
 E'o-lus
 E-o'ra
 E-pa'li-us
 E-pe'a
 E-pu-lo
 Epy
 Epy'tus
 E-qu'a'na
 E'qui
 E-quo'o-li
 E-qu-me'l-um
 E'ri-a
 A-er'o-pus, -pa,
 or -pe
 E's-a'cus
 E'sar, E's-a-rus
 E's'chi-nes
 E's'chri-on
 E-s'chy'li-des
 E's'chy-lus
 E-s'cu-la'pi-us
 E-se'pus

E-ser'ni-a
 E-si'on
 E-son
 E-son'i-des
 E-so'pus
 E-st'ria
 E-su'la
 E-sy-e'tes
 E-syme
 E-sym-ne'tes
 E-sym'nus
 E-th'a-le
 E-thu'li-a
 E-thal'i-de's
 E-thal'i-ou
 E-thi'ces
 E-thi'cus
 E-thi'on
 E-thi-ops,
 pl. thi'o-pes
 E-thi-op'i-a
 E-thli-us
 E-thon
 E-thra
 E-thu'sa
 E-ti-a
 A-cti-on
 E-ti-o-ne'a
 E-ti'tes
 A-eti-us
 E-to'li
 E-to'li-a
 E-to'lus
 E-x-one
 A-fer
 A-fra'ni-a
 A-fra'ni-us
 A'fri-
 A-ri-
 A-ri-ca'nus
 A-ri-eus
 A-ga-bus
 A-ga'ly-tus
 A-ga'xi-a'nus
 A-ga-las'es
 A-gal'la
 A-ga-me
 A-ga-me'de
 A-ga-me'des
 A-ga-mem'uon
 A-ga-mem-no'ui-us
 A-ga-me'tor
 A-gam'ma-tm
 A-gam-nes'tor
 A-ga-mus
 A-ga-nip'pe
 A-gan'zu-ga, or -va
 A-ga-pm
 A-ga-pe'nor
 A-gar
 A-ga-ri
 A-ga-ri'sta
 A-ga-si-cles
 A-ga-sse
 A-ga-s'the-nes
 A-ga-sthus
 A-ga-tro-phus
 A-ga-sus
 A-ga-tha
 A-ga-thar'chi-des
 A-ga-thar'chus
 A-ga-thi-as
 A-ga-tho
 A-ga-tho-cle'a
 A-ga-tho-cles
 A-ga-thon
 A-ga-tho'pus
 A-ga-thyr'num,
 or -na
 A-ga-thyr'si
 A-ga-thyr'us
 A-gau'e, or -ga've
 A-ga-vus, pl. -vi
 A-ga-de'tis

A-g-e-la'das, or -des
 A-g-e-las'tus
 A-g-e-la'us
 A-g-e-lo'a
 A-g-e-les
 A-gen'di-oum
 A-ge'nor
 A-g-e-nor'i-des
 A-g-e-rinus
 A-g-e-san'der
 A-g-e-si-as
 A-ges-i-da'mus
 A-ges-i-la'us
 A-g-e-sip'o-lis
 A-g-e-sis'tra-ta, -tus
 A-ge'tor
 A-ge'tus
 A-g-e'nus
 A-g-gram'mes
 A-g-grin'as
 A-gi-us
 A-gi-la'us
 A-gis
 A-gla'i-a, or -e
 A-g-la-o-ni'ce
 A-g-la'o-pes
 A-g-la-o-phas'me
 A-g-la'o-phon
 A-g-la-o-whe-nes
 A-g-lau'ros
 A-g-lau'ros
 A-g-lau'ros
 A-g-na
 A-g-nod'i-ce
 A-g-non
 A-g-non'i-des
 A-g-no'tes
 A-g-o-na'li-a,
 A-go'ni-a
 A-go'nes
 A-go'ni-us
 A-go'nus
 A-go-ra
 A-g-o-rac'ri-tus
 A-g-o-rm'a
 A-g-o-ra'nis
 A-g-o-ran'o-mi
 A-g-o-re'sus
 A-gra
 A-grae-a, -us
 A-grae'i, or
 A-grae'ses
 A-gra-gas
 A-grau'le
 A-grau-li-a
 A-grau'los
 A-grau-o-ni'tas
 A-gri-a'nes
 A-gric'o-la
 A-gri-geu'tum
 A-grin'i-um
 A-gr'i'o-dos
 A-gri'o'ni-a
 A-gri'o-pas
 A-gri'o-pe
 A-gri-op'h-a-gi
 A-grippa
 A-grip-pe'um, or
 -pium
 A-grip-pi'na
 A-gris'o-pe
 A-gri-us
 A-gro-las
 A-gron
 A-gro'tas
 A-gro'ter-a
 A-gy'i'e-us
 A-gy'i'e-us
 A-gy'i'a
 A-gy'i-las
 A-gy'i-las
 A-gy'r'i-um, -us
 A-gyr'tes
 A-gyr'tus
 A-ha'la

Al-do'ne-us
 A-i'la
 A-im'y-lus
 A-i-us Lo-cu'ti-us
 A-jax
 Al-a-ban'da
 Al-a-ban'di, or
 -den-ses
 Al-a-ban'di-cus
 Al-a-bus, -bum, or
 -bon
 A-las'a
 A-las'i
 A-las'sa, -sus
 A-las'us
 Al-a-go'ni-a
 A-la'la
 Al-al-com'e-nus
 A-la'lin, or Al'a-lis
 Al-a-ma'nes
 Al-a- (or Al-e-)
 -man'ni, or -ma'ni
 A-la'ni
 Al'a-res
 Al-a-ri'cus
 Al-a-ro'di-i
 A-las'tor
 A-lau'dm
 A-la'zon, or
 -zo'ni-us
 Al-a-zo'nes
 Al-ba'ni, or
 Al-ben'ses
 Al-ba'ni-a
 Al-ba'nus
 Al'bi-a
 Al-bi'ci
 Al-bi-e'tas
 Al-bi-gau'num
 Al-bini
 Al-bi-no-va'nus
 Al-bin-to-me'li-um
 Al-bi'nus
 Al'bi-on
 Al'bi-us
 Al-bu-cil'la
 Al'bu-la
 Al-bu'ne-a
 Al-bur'nus
 Al-bu'ti-us
 Al-cen'e-tus
 Al-cus
 Al-can'i'o-nes
 Al-can'der
 Al-can'dre
 Al-ca'nor
 Al-cath'o-e
 Al-cath'o-us
 Al-ca'nor
 Al-ces'te, or
 Al-ces'tis
 Al-ce'tas
 Al'chi-das
 Al-chim'a-chus
 Al-ci-bi'a-des
 Al-ci'dm
 Al-ci'da-mas
 Al-ci-da-me'a
 Al-ci-dam'i-das
 Al-ci'das
 Al-ci'des
 Al-ci'di-ce
 Al-ci'di-cus
 Al-ci'm'e-de
 Al-ci'm'e-don
 Al-ci'm'e-nes
 Al-ci'mus
 Al-ci'n'e
 Al-ci'nor
 Al-ci'n'o-us
 Al-ci'o-ne-us
 Al-ci-phron
 Al-cippe

Al-cippus
 Al-cith'o-e
 Al-co-mes
 Al-co-mes-on'i-dm
 Al-co-me'na
 Al'co-ne
 Al-cy'o-ne
 Al-cy'o-ne-us
 Al-des'cus
 Al-du'a-bis
 A'le-a
 A-le'bas
 A-le'bi-on
 A-lec'to
 A-lec'tor
 A-lec'try-on
 A-lec'tus
 A-le'i-us
 A-le'mon
 A-le-mont'-des
 A-le-mu'ci
 A'lens
 A-le-on
 A-le'ris
 A-le'sa, or A-loe'sa
 A-le'si-a, or
 A-le'xi-a
 A-le'si-um
 A-le'sus
 A-le'tes
 A-le'thes
 A-le'thi-a
 A-le'tis
 A-le-tri-na'tes
 A-le'tri-um
 A-le'tum
 A-leu'a-dm
 A-le-us
 A'lox
 A-lex-a-me'nus
 Al-ex-an'der
 Al-ex-an'dra
 Al-ex-an'dri-a
 (a woman)
 Al-ex-an-dri'a
 (a city)
 Al-ex-an'dri-des
 Al-ex-an'dri'na
 Al-ex-an'drop'o-lis
 Al-ex-a'nor
 Al-ex-ar'chus
 A-lex'as
 A-lex'i-a
 Al-ex-ic'a-cus
 Al-ex-i'us
 A-lex'i-o
 Al-ex-ip'pus
 Al-ex-i'a-ree
 A-lex'is
 A-lex'on
 Al-fa-ter'na
 Al-fe'nus
 Al'gi-dm
 Al-go'num
 Al-i-ar'tum
 Al-i-cis
 A-li'e'nus
 A-li'fae, or -phae,
 or Al-li'fac
 Al-i-lm
 Al-i-men'tus
 A-lim'e-us
 A-lin'dm
 Al-in-do'i-a
 Al-i-pha'nus, or
 -fa'nus
 Al-i-pha'ra, or
 -pha'ra
 Al-i-pha-rae'i
 Al-i-ro'thi-us
 Al-i-son'ti-a
 A-li'sum, or
 -so, or -son

Al-le'di-us
 Al-li-a
 Al-li-e'nus
 Al-lol'ro-ges
 Al-lol'ri-ges
 Al-lu'ti-us
 Al-me'ne
 Al-mo'pes
 A-lo'a
 A-lo'as, or A-lo'is
 A-lo'e-us
 Al-o'i'les, pl. -das
 A-lo'ne, or A-lo'na
 A-lo'ni
 A-lo-pe
 A-lo-pe-ce, or
 -pe'ci-a
 A-lo-pe-con-no'sus
 A-lo'pi-us
 A-lo'rus
 A'los
 A-lo'ti-a
 Al-pe'nus
 Al-phi'e'a, or -i-a
 Al-phi'e'nor
 Al-phi'e'nus
 Al-phi-e-si-bos'us, -a
 Al-phi'e-us
 Al-phi'on
 Al-phi-us
 Al-pi'nus
 Al-po'nus
 Al'ni-um
 Al-the'a
 Al-them'e-nes
 Al-the'pus
 Al-ti'num
 A-lun'ti-um
 A-lus or Al'u-us
 A-ly-at'tes
 A-ly-ba
 A-ly-bi'da
 A-ly-ca'a
 A-ly-cus
 A-ly'mon
 A-ly'pus
 A-ly'sus
 Al-yx-oth'o-e
 A-ly-ze'a
 A-mad'o-ci
 A-mad'o-cus
 Am'a-ge
 Am-al-thm'a
 Am-al-thm'um
 Am-a-na, or -nus
 A-mau'dus
 A-man'tes, or
 Am-an'ti'ni
 A-ma'us
 A-mar'a-cus
 A-mar'di
 A-mar'tus
 Am-a-ryllis
 Am-a-ryn'co-us
 Am-a-ryn'thi'a
 Am-a-ryn'thus
 Am-a-ry'si-a
 A-mas
 Am-a-se'a
 Am-a-se'nus
 A-ma'si-a
 A-ma'sis
 A-mas'tris
 A-mas'trus
 A-ma'ta
 Am-a-th'e'i
 A-ma'thus
 A-max-am-pe'us
 A-max-an'ti'a
 A-mux'i-a
 Am-ax'i'ta
 Am-ar-o'bi-d

Am-a-ge'nes	Am-phi-a-ra'us	An-a-n'as	An'dro-cles	An'thi-us
A-ma'zon	Am-phi-ar-a-e-us,	An-a-phe	An-dro-chides	An-tho'ra
A-ma-zo'nes (pl)	(adj.)	An-a-phy'atus	An-dro-clus	An-thro'ci-a
Am-a-zo'ni-a	Am-phi-cle'a	A-na'pi-us	An-dro-cy'des	An-thro-pi'us
Am-a-zo'ni-des	Am-phi-cra'tes	A-na'pus	An-dro-damus	An-throp-o-mor
Am-a-zo'ni-um	Am-phi-cy'ton	A-na'ry-ri	An-dro'dus	phi'ta
Am-a-zo'ni-us	Am-phi-cy'o-n-a	A-na'rtes	An-dro'e-os	An-thro-poph'a-
Am-bar'ri	Am-phi-d'e-mus	A-nas	An-dro'ge-us	thy'la
Am-bar-v'les	Am-phi-doli	A-nath'e-ma	An-dro'g'e-mo	An-thy-la
Hon'tio	Am-phi-dro-mi-a	A-na'to-le	An-drom'a-che	An-thy-la-m'ra
Am-bar-vu'li-a	Am-phi-ge'ni'a	A-na'u-chi-das	An-drom'a-chi'lo	An'ti-as
Am-ba'to	Am-phi-o-chus	A-na'u'rus	An-drom'a-chus	An'ti-bac-chi'us
Am-be-nus	Am-phi-y'tus	A-na'u'sis	An-drom'a-das	An'tic'a-nis
Am-bi-a-lites	Am-phim'a-chu's	A-nax	An-drom'e-da	An'tic'a-to
Am-bi-a-num	Am-phim'e-don	An-ax-ar'o-ras	An-drom'e-des	An'tich'tho-mes
Am-bi-a-ti-num	Am-phim'o-me	An-ax-an'der	An-drom'e-cus	An'tic-i-no'lis
Am-bi-lar'e'ti	Am-phim'o-mus	An-ax-an'dri-das	An-drom'ph-ci	An'ti-cle'a
Am-bi'cus	Am-phion	An-ax-ar'chus	An-dro-pom'pus	An'ti-cles
Am-bi-ga'tus	Am-phi-pa-cus	An-ax-ar'e-te	An-dro-the'us	An'ti-clic'us
Am-bi-g'rix	Am-phi-p'o-les	An-ax-e-nor	An-dro'tion	An'tic'ra-cus
Am-bi-la'a	Am-phi-polis	An-ax-i-as	An-e-lon'tis	An'tic'ra'tes
Am-bi-la'ia	Am-phi-p'y-ros	An-ax-i-bia	An-e-mo'lia	An'tic'y-ra
Am-bro'ci-us	Am-phi-r'etus	An-ax-i-c'ra'tes	An-e-mo'la	An'ti-c'us-mus
Am-bro'clax	Am-phi-r'e	An-ax-i-da-mus	An-e-ras'tus	An'tid'o'tus
Am-bro'ches	Am-phi-sa'ne	A-na-xi-clas, or la'us	A-ne'tor	An'ti-g'e-nos
Am-bro'ci-a	Am-phic'a	An-ax-i-l'oles	An-di' (or-phin)	-des
Am-bro'ki-us	Am-phic'e-ne	A-na-xi-man'der	-o-mus	An'ti-g'o-na, or-u
Am-bry'on	Am-phic'us	An-ax-im'e-ne	An'gu-ri	An'ti-g'o-nia, or
Am-bry'sus	Am-phic'the'nes	An-ax-ip'olis	An'ge-li-a	-ne'a
Am-bu-la'jon	Am-phic'ti-des	An-ax-ir'ho-u	An'ge-li-on	An'ti-g'o-nus
Am-bu'li-us, -li	Am-phic'tra'tus	A-nax'is	An'ge-lus	An'ti'lico
Am'e-les	Am-phit'e-a	A-nax'o	An'gi'tes	An'ti-lib'a-nus
Am-e-ca'nus	Am-phit'e-a-trum	An-ax'o	An'ge-li-a	An'ti-l'o-chus
Am-e-ni'cles	Am-phit'e-mus	An-c'e-us	An'gu-li'a	An'tim'a-chus
Am-e-ni'cles	Am-phit'o-u	An-ca-li'te	An'ia	An'tim'e-nes
Am-e-no-plus	Am-phit'ri-te	An-ca-ri-u	An-i-ce'tus	An'tin'o-e
A-me'ria	Am-phit'ry-on	An-ca-rea	An-i-cia	An'tin-o-e'a
A-mes'tra'tus	Am-phit'ry-oni-	An-ca'ria	An-i-ci-um	An'tinoc'i-a
A-mes'tris	-ades	An-ca'ria	An-i-ci-us	An'tinop'o-lis
A-mi'clas	Am-phit'us	An-ca'tes	An-i-grus	An'tin'o-us
Am-i-cle'us	Am-phu's	An-che-m'us	An'o, An'i-en	An'ti-o-chi'a, or
A-mi'e'tas	Am-pho'te-rus	An-che-sites	An-i-us	-che'a
A-mi'da	Am-phry'us	An-che'mus	An-i'torgis	An'ti-o-chis
A-mil'car	Am'py-cus	An-chi'a-le	An-i-us	An'ti-o-chus
Am'i-los	Am'py-sas	An-chi-a'lia	An-i-a'nus	An'ti-o-pe, or -pa
A-mim'o-ne	Am'py-cides	An-chi-a-lus	An-i-bal	An'ti-o-rus
A-mym'o-ne	Am-sanc'tus	An-chi-mo-li-us	An-i-bi	An'ti-p'a-ros
A-mu'ca	A-mu'ti-us	An-chin'o-e	An-i-cie'ris	An'ti-pa'ter
Am-min'e-a	A-mu'ela	An-chi'ses	An-i-cho'ri, or	An'ti-pa'tri-a
A-mi-ni-as	A-mu'ele	An-chi'sia	-r-s	An'ti-pa'tri-das
A-mi-ni-us	Am-y-la'us	An-chi'sia-das	An-i-cus	An'ti-pa'tri-tris
A-min-o-ch's	Am-y-cis	An-chlo'e	An-i-lus	An'ti-ph'a-tes
Am-ri'se-na	Am-y-clic'us	An-chlo-ra	An-i-nus	An'ti-ph'i-lus
Am-ri's-a	Am-y-cus	An-chu'rus	An-o-pa'a	An'ti-phon, -phus
A-m'i'tas	Am-y-don	An-chu'le	An-si-la'ria	An'ti-ph'o-nus
A-m'i'tas	Am-y-mo'ne	An-co'na	An-ta'as	An'ti-ph'o-rus
A-m'i'tum, or	A-mynt'is	An-cy-le	An-ta'p'o-lis	An'ti-ph'o-rus
A-m'i'tus	A-mynt'a-nus	An-cy'ra	An-ta'us	An'ti-ph'o-rus
Am-i'ter-num	A-mynt'e-r	An-cy'ro	An-ta'z'o-ras	An'ti-ph'o-rus
Am-i'tha'on, or	A-my'ris	An-cy'ron	An-tal'ic-las	An'ti-rhi-um
Am-y'tha'on	A-my'ris	An-dab'a-lis	An-tan'der	An'ti-rho'des
Am-na-lo	Am'y-rus	An-dab'a-tu	An-tan'dros	An-tis-sa
Am-ni-a'nus	A-my'stis	An-da'ra	An-te'a	An'tis'the'nes
Am-mo-cho'stos	Am-y'tha'on	An-da'ni-a	An-te'us	An'tis'ti-us
Am-mo'ni-a	Am-y'tha-chi-us	An-de-ca'via	An-tem'no	An'tith'e-us
Am-mo'ni-i	Am-y'tis	An-do-gu'vua	An-te-nor	An'ti-um
Am-mo'ni-us	A-na-ba'sis	An-de'ra	An-te-nori-des	An'tom'e-nes
Am-mo'the'a	A-nab'astu	An-de-ca'o-n-s	An-ter-bro-gi-us	An-to-ni-na
Am-mo'u'ca	A-na-ce'la	An-doci'des	An'te-ros	An-to-ni-nus
An'i'nes	An-a-cas, or	An-don'a-tis	An-the'a	An-to-ni-op'o-lis
An'i'nes	A-na-cas	An-dre'mon	An-the-as	An-to-ni-us, -a, -i
An-i'tes	A-na-co'm	An-dre'mon	An-the'don	An'tori'des
An-o-b'us	A-na-char'is	An-dre'mon	An-the-la	An'u'lis
An-o-b'us	A-na-cle'tus	An-dre'mon	An-the-mis, -mus	An'u'rus, -ras
Am-o-m'e'tus	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	An'y-tus
Am-om-phar'e'tus	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mu'si-a	An-zo'o
A-mor	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-ne	An'oli-us
A-mor'ges	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	A'o-nes
A-mor'zot	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	A'o'm-a
Am-po'les	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	A'o'n-i'des
Am-po'li'si-a	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	A'o'ris
Am-ph'e-a	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	A-or'nos, or A-or'nis
Am-ph'i-n-y	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	
Am-ph'i-a-i-des	A-na-cro-on	An-dre'mon	An-the-mus	

A-or'si	Ap-sin'thi-l	Ar-chi-da-m'a	Ar-g'i'a	A-ris-to-cl'i'des
A-or'us	Ap'si-nus	Ar-chi-da'mus	Argi-as	A-ris-to-cle'a
A-o'ti	Ap'te-ra	Ar'chi-das	Argi-le'tum	A-ris'to-cles
A-o'us	Ap-u-le'i-us, -a	Ar-chi-de'mus	Argi-li-us	Ar-is'to-cra'tes
A-pa'te	A-pu'la	Ar-chi-de'us	Argi-lus	Ar-is'to'cre-on
A-pa'ma, or -me	Ap'u-lus	Ar-chi-di'i-um	Argi-lus	Ar-is'to'cri-tus
A-pa-me'a, or -mi-a	Ap-u-scid'a-mus	Ar-chi-gal'us	Arg'i-nus	A-ris-to-da'ma
A-pa-me'ne	Ap'y-ri	Ar-chi-ga'nes	Arg'i-nus'ses	A-ris-to-de'mus
A-par'ni	A-qu'a-r'i-us	Ar-chi'o'o-hus	Arg'o-po	A-ris-to-g'e'nes
A-pa-tu'ri-a	Aqu'il-la	Ar-chi-me'des	Argi-pho'nes	A-ris-to-gi'ton
A-pe-au'ros	Aqu'il-a'ti-a	Ar-chi-nus	Argip'pe-i	A-ris-to-la'us
A-pe-li-o'tes	Aqu'il-le'i-a, or -le'i-a	Ar-chi-pe'l-a-gus	Argi'the'a	Ar-is'tom'a-che
A-pe'la	A-quil'i-us, -a	Ar-chi-po'lis	Arg'i-vi	Ar-is'tom'a-chus
A-pe'les	A-quil'i-us, -a	Ar-chip'pe	Arg'i-vus, adj.	A-ris-to-me'des
Ap-el-le'us	Aqu'il-o	Ar-chipp'us	Argi-us	Ar-is'tom'e's
A-pe'li-con	Aqu'il-lo'ni-a	Ar-chi'ta	Arg'o'da	A-ris-to-nau'tes
Ap-en-ni'us	A-qu'i'nas	Ar-chon'tes	Argo'i-o'us	A-ris-to-ni'cus
A-per	A-quini'i-us	Ar'chy-lus	Argo-lis	Ar-is'ton'i-des
Ap-e-ran'ti'a	A-qu'i-num	Ar-chy'tas	Arg-o-nau'tes	Ar-is'ton'o-us
Ap-e-ro'pi-a	Aqu'i-ta'ni-a	Ar-ci'te'nes	Arg-y'n'is	A-ris'to-nus
Ap'e-us, -sas, or -san'tes	Aqu'il-tan'i-cus	Ar-ci'tus	Arg-y'n'us	Ar-is'ton'y-mus
Aph-a-ca, or -ce	Aqu'i'tes	Ar-coph'y-lax	Arg-ya	Ar-is'toph'a'nes
A-ph'e'a	A'ra	Ar-o'tus	Arg-y-ras'pi-des	A-ris'to-phi-li-des
A-phar	Ar-a-bar'ches	Ar-o'tus	Arg-y-re	A-ris'to-phon
Aph-a-re'tus	Ar-a-bes	Ar-o'tu'rus	Arg-yri-pa,	A-ris'to-phy'li
Aph-a-re'us	Ar-ra'bi-a	Ar-da-lus	Arg-y-rip'pa	A-ris'tor
A'phas	A-ra'bi-cus	Ar-da'ni-a	Arg-y-ro'p'o-lis	Ar-is'tor'i-des
A-phel'las	Ar-a-bis	Ar-de'a	A'ri-a	Ar-is'to'te's
Aph'e-sas	A'rabs, A'ra-bus	Ar-de-a'tes	A-ri-ad'ne	A-ris'to'ti'mus
Aph'e'tes	A-rac'ca, rec'ca	Ar-de-ri'ca	A-ri-a'mus	Ar-is'to'te'mus
A-phe'tor	A-ruch'ne	Ar-di-si'ca	A-ri-a'm'nes	Ar-is'to'te'nus
A-phi'das	Ar-ach-ne'a	Ar-dis'cus	A-ri-a'nis, or -e'ni	A-ris'tus
A-phid'us, -nus	Ar-a-cho'i-si-a	Ar-do-ne	A-ri-a'nis	A-ri-us (the heretic)
Aph-ne'um	Ar-a-cho'tas, or -ti	Ar-do'ne-a	A-ri-a-ra'the'a	A-ri-us, or A'ri-as
Aph-ce-be'tus	A-racthi-as	Ar-du'a	A-ri-a-ra'thes	Ar-me'ne
A-phri'ces	Ar-a-cil'um	Ar-du-en'na	A-ri-me-be'nus	Ar-me'nes
Aph-ro-dis'e-us	Ar-a-co'i-si-i	Ar-du'ne	Ar-ib-be'us	Ar-me'ni-a
Aph-ro-dis'i'a	Ar-a-cyn'thus	Ar-dy-en'es	A'ri-bes	Ar-men'a'ri-us
Aph-ro-dis'i-as	A'ra-dus	Ar-dys	A-ri'cia	Ar-mil'la-tus
Aph-ro-dis'um	A'ra	A're	A-ri-ci'na	Ar-mil-lus'tri-um
Aph-ro-dite, or -ta	Ar-a-ph'i-a	A-re-aci-das	Ar-i-da'us	Ar-mi'u's
Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis	A'rar, A'ra-ri'g	A-re'as	A-ri-e'nis	Ar-mori-cas
A-phy'te, or -phy'tis	Ar-a-te'us	A-re'gon	A-ri-e'nis	Ar-mori-cus
A'pi-a	Ar-a-thy're-a	A-re'o-nis	Ar-ig-no'tus	Ar-mo-zon
A-pi-a'nus	A-ra'tus	A-re-las	A-ri'i	Ar-ni-en'sis
A-pi-ca'ta	A-rau'ri-cus	A-re-la'tum	A'ri-ma	Ar-no'bi-us
A-pici-us	A-ra'u'us	A-re'l'i-us	A-ri-mas'pi	A'ro-a
A-pid'a-nus	Ar-ax-e'nus	A-re-mori-ca	A-ri-mas'pi-as	A-rom'a-ta
A-pid'o'nes	A-rax'es	A-re'na, -nas	A-ri-mas'thes	A-ro'tes
A-pi-na, or nas	Ar-be'ces or A'	A-re'n-a-cum	A-ri-ma'zes	A-ro'te-res
A-pi'o-la, or -las	Ar-be'la, or	A-re-o-pa-gi'tes	A-ri-mi	A-ro'te-res
A'pi-on	Ar-be'la	A-re-o-pa-gus	A-ri-m'i-nun	Ar'pa-ni
A-pis	Ar-be'us	A-re'os	Ar-im-pho'i	Ar-pi'nus
A-piti-us	Ar-bo'na	A-res	A-ri-mus	Ar-qui-tus
A-poc'o-pa	Ar-bus-cu-la	A-res'tas	A-ri-nes	Ar-ra-bo'na
Ap-o-do'ti	Ar-ca-des	A-res'tha-nas	A-ri-o-bar-za'nes	Ar-ra-chi'on
A-poli-na'res	Ar-ca'di-a	A-res'tor	A-ri-o-man'des	Ar-re'i
A-poli-na'ris	Ar-ca'di-us	Ar-es-to'ri-des	A-ri-o-mar'lus	Ar-re'chi
Ap-ol-li-ne'us	Ar-ca-num	A-re'ta	A-ri-o-me'des	Ar-rha-be'us
Ap-ol-li-ni'des	Ar-ces'i-las, -lus	A-re'tas	A-ri'on	Ar-ri-a
A-pol'lo	Ar-ces'i-us	A-re'tas	A-ri-o-vist'us	Ar-ri-a'nus
Ap-ol-loc'ra'tes	Ar-che'ma	A-re'tas	A-ri-pi'thes	Ar-ri-us
A-pol-lo-do'rus	Ar-che'ma-nax	A-re'te	A'ris	Ar-run'ti-us
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	Ar-che'ma-ti-das	A-re'te	A-ri's'ba	Ar-sa-bes
A-pol-lo-ni'des	Ar-ch'ga-thus	A-re'te	Ar-is'ten'e-tus	Ar-sa'ces
Ap-ol-lo'ni-as	Ar-ch'an'der	A-re'thon	Ar-is'te'tus	Ar-sa'ci-a
Ap-ol-lo'ni'des	Ar-ch'an'dros	A-re'thu'sa	Ar-is'tag'o-ras	Ar-sa'ci-das
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us	Ar'che	A-re'ti'nus	Ar-is'tan'der, dros	Ar-sa'm'e'nes
Ap-ol-loph'a-nus	Ar-ched'i-cus	A-re'tus	A-is'tar'che	Ar-sa'nes
A-po-my'i-os	Ar-che-g'e'tes	A-re'tus,	Ar-is'tar'chus	Ar-sa'ni-as
A-po-ni'a'na	Ar-che-la'us	A-ri'us, adj.	A-ris'ta'z'nes	Ar-se'na
A-po-ni-us	Ar-chem'e-chus	Ar-gae'us	A-ris'te-as	Ar-se'sa
Ap-o-nus	Ar-chem'o-rus	Ar-ga-lus	A-ris'te-ras	Ar-si-a
Ap-os-tro'phi-a	Ar-che'p'o-lis	Ar-gan-tho'na	A-ris'te-us	Ar-si-das'us
Ap-o-tho'o-sis	Ar-che'p-to'l-e-mus	Ar-gan-tho'ni-um	A-ris'the-nes	Ar-sin'o-e
Ap-pi'a-dea	Ar-ches'tra-tus	Ar-gath'o-na	A-ris'thus	Ar-si'tes
Ap-pi-a'na	Ar-che'ti-us	Ar-ga-tho'ni-us	A-ris'tibus	Ar-ta-be'anus
Ap-pi-a'rum	A'chi-a	Ar-ge'a	Ar-is'ti'des	Ar-ta-be-za'nes, or
Ap-pi-u's	Ar-chi-as	Ar-ge-a'thes	Ar-is'ti'dus	Ar-tam'e'nes
Ap-pu-la	Ar-chi-bi'a-des	Ar-gen'tum	Ar-is'tip'pus	Ar-ta-be'us
A-pri-es, -us	Ar-chib'i-us	Ar-ges'tras	A-ris'ti-us	Ar-ta-bri
	Ar-chi-da-mas	Ar-ge'us	A-ris'to or -ton	Ar-ta-c'as
		Ar'gi	A-ris'to-bu'lus	Ar-ta-c'na

Ar'ta-ce	As-ca'n'i-us	Ar-to-mi	A-till-us	As-re'o-lus
Ar'ta-ce'ue	As-che'tus	As-tru'a	A-tilla	As-rig-a
Ar'ta-ci-a	As-che'um	As-tru'us	A-ti'na	As-rin'a
Ar'tm'i	As-ci'i	As-tura	A-ti'nes	As-ro-a
Ar'ta-ge'ra	As-cle-pi'a-des	As-tu-ros	A-ti'i'a	As-rus'd
Ar'ta-ger'es	As-cle-pi-o-do'rus	As-tu'ri-cus	At-lan'tes	As-run-cu-bis
Ar'tu'us	As-cle-pi-o-do'tus	As-ty'a-ge	At-lan'ti'a-des	Asu-chim
Ar'ta-o-zus	As-cle'pi-us	As-ty'a-lus	At-lan'ti-des	Au'te-rie
Ar'ta-pa-nus	As-cle-ta'ri-on	As-ty'a-nax	A-to'rus	Au'to-nus
Ar'ta-pher'nes	As-co'i'a	As-ty-cra'te'a	At-ra-ces	Au'so'la
Ar'tu'tus	As-co'i'i-us	As-ty-cra'ti'a	At-ra-my't'i-um	Au'so'la
Ar'ta-va'si'des	As-cu-lum	As-ty'da-mas	At-ra-pes	Au'so'la
Ar-tax'a, or	As'dru-bal	As-ty-da-mi'a	A'trax	Au'so'la
Ar-tax'i-us	A'se-a	As'ty-lus	At-re-be'tes	Au'so'la
Ar-tax'i-ros	A-selli-o	As-tym-o-du'sa	At-re-be'tes	Au'so'la
Ar-tax'a'si-ta	A'si'a	As-ty'n'o-me	A-tre'ni	Au'so'la
Ar-tax'a-ta	A-si-ge'nes	As-ty'n'o-mi	A'tre-us	Au'so'la
Ar'ta-xer'es	A-si-ut'i-cus	As-ty'n'o-cho	A-tri'des	Au'so'la
Ar-tax'i-us	A-si-a-ge'tes	As-ty'o-cho	A-tro'i-nus	Au'so'la
Ar'ta-yc'tes	A-si-las	As-ty-o-chi'a	At-ro-pa'te'ne	Au'so'la
Ar'ta-ynta	A-silus	As-ty-pa-lu'a	At-ro-pa'ti'a	Au'so'la
Ar'ta-yntes	As'i-na, or -ne	As-typh'i-lus	A-trop'a-tus	Au'so'la
Ar'te-mas	As-i-na'ri-us	As-ty-ron, or -ra	At-ro-pos	Au'so'la
Ar'tem-ba'ros	As'i-nes	As'ty-chias	At-ta'co-rm	Au'so'la
Ar'tem-i-do'rus	A-sin'i-us	A-sylus	At-ta-li'a	Au'so'la
Ar'te-mis	A'si-us	A-sylus	At'ta-lus	Au'so'la
Ar'te-mis'ta	As-na-us	A-syn-crit-us	At'tar'us	Au'so'la
Ar'te-mi'ta	A-so'phis	A-tab'u-lus	At'te'ru-s	Au'so'la
Ar'te-mon	A-so'phi-a	A-tab'y-ris	At'te'ri-us	Au'so'la
Ar'te-mo'na	As-o-pi'a-des	At-a-by-ri'te	At'ti-ca	Au'so'la
Ar'te'na	A-so'pis	At'a-ces	At'ti-cus	Au'so'la
Arth'mi-us	A-so'pus	At-a-lan'ta	At'ti-da'tes	Au'so'la
Ar'tim'pu-sa	As-pa-lu-thi'a	At-a-ly'da	At'ti-la	Au'so'la
Ar-to-bar-z'nes, or	As-pam'i-thres	At-a-rin'tes	At'till-us	Au'so'la
Ar-to-bar-zu-nes	As-pa-ra'gi-um	At-ar'be-chis	At'ti'nas	Au'so'la
Ar-toch'mes	As-pa'si-a	A-tar'ga-tis	At'ti-us	Au'so'la
Ar-to'na	As-pa-si'rus	A-tar'ne-a	At'u-ati-cl	Au'so'la
Ar-to'ni-us	As-pa'si-us	A'tas, A'thas	At'u-bi	Au'so'la
Ar-ton'tes	As-pas'tes	A'tax	At'u-dus	Au'so'la
Ar-tox'a-ros	As-pa-tho'sis	A'te	A'ty-a-das	Au'so'la
Ar-tu'ri-us	As-pa-thi'nes	A'tella	A'tys	Au'so'la
Ar-ty'nes	As-pen'dus	At'e-na	Au'cha'tes	Au'so'la
Ar-ty'n'a	As-phal-tites	At'e-no-mn'rus	Au'de'ra	Au'so'la
Ar-ty's-to-na	As-ple'don	A-ter'ga-tis	Au'fo'i-a'qua	Au'so'la
Ar'u-m	As-po-re'nus	Ath-a-mu'nes	Au'fi'di-us	Au'so'la
Ar-u'les, or	As-na-bi'nus	Ath'a-mus	Au'fi-dus	Au'so'la
Am-bar-u'les	A-sa-ra'a-cus	Ath-a-mn-ti'a-des	Au'ga, -u'ge	Au'so'la
A-ru'ci, or -ruc'ul	As-se'ra	Ath-a-na'si-us	Au'gu'rus	Au'so'la
A-ru'e-ri-s	A-se-re'ni	A-thun'u-ti	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
A-runs	As-se'sus	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
A-run'ti-us	As-se'us	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
Ar-u-pi-nus	As-sy'ri-a	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
Ar-ver'ni	As-sy'ri-a	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
Ar-vir'a-gus	As-tab'o-ras	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
Ar-vis-i-um, or	As-ta-ce'ni	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
-vi'us	As'ta-cus	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
A-ry-an'des	As-ta-ge'ni	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
A-ry-bas	As'ta-pus	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
Ar-yp'te'us	As-tar'te	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
A-ryx'a-ta	As-te'le-be	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
A-san'der	As-te'ri-a	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-ba-me'a	As-te'ri-on, or -us	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-bes'tu, or	As-te-ris	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-bys'te	As-te-ro'di-a	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-bo-lus	As-ter-o-pae'us	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-bo'tus	As-ter-o-po	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-by'te	As-te-ra'si-us	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-cal'a-phus	As-tin'o-mus	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la
As-ca-lun	As-ti'o-chus	Ath-a-uis	Au'gu-s	Au'so'la

B.

BA-BIL'I-US	Bac-che'is	Ba'cis	Ba'bi-us	Ba-goph'a-nas
Ba'bi-lus	Bac-che'us	Bac'o-rus	Ba-go'la	Ba-go'us
Ba'by-lon	Bac-chi'a-das	Bac-tri'a'ni	Ba-tho'ron	Ba'ra-da
Ba'by-lo'ni-a	Bac-chis	Bac-tri'a'na	Ba'tis	Ba'ra-da
Ba-by'r-a	Bac-chi'um	Bac-tri'a	Ba'ton	Ba'ra
Ba-by'ta-ce	Bac-chi-us (a man)	Ba-cun'ti-us	Ba-ga-da'o-nas	Ba-la'crus
Bac-a-ba-us	Bac-chi-us	Ba'da-na	Ba-gis'ta-nas	Ba-la-na'gus
Bac-chu'ni	Bac-chyl'i-des	Ba'di-cho'ra	Ba-gis'ta-nas	Ba-la'rus
Bac-chu-na'li-a	Bac-co-lus	Ba'di-us	Ba-go'sas	Ba-la'ri
Bac-chan'tes	Ba-co'nis	Ba'du-hen'ne	Ba-go-da'tes	Ba-bil'us

Car's-a	Cec'i-das	Ceph'a-lus	Cete'l	Char-mos'y-na
Car-si-o-do'rus	Ce-clit-us	Ce-ph'e'is	Cetes	Char'mo-tas
Car-si-o-pe, or	Ce-cl'na	Ce-ph'e'nes	Ce-the'gus	Char'ron
Car-si-o-pe'a	Ce-cl'na	Ce-ph'e-us	Ceti-lus	Char-ron'das
Car-sit'e-ra	Ce-cro'pi-a	Ce-ph'i's-a	Ceto	Char-o-ne'a
Car-sit'eri-des	Ce-cro'pi-das	Ceph-i'st'a-des	Cetus	Char-ro'ni-um
Car-si-us	Ce-cro'pi-us	Ce-ph'i's-do'rus	Ceyx	Char'rops, or
Car-si-re-lan'rus	Ce-cro'pus	Ce-ph'i's-on	Chab'rus	Char'o-pes
Car-so'pe	Ce-cryph-a-le'a	Ceph-i'sod'o-tus	Chab'us	Char'yb'dis
Car-so'tis	Ce-don	Ce-ph'i'sus, or	Chab'enus	Chat-ra'mis
Car-ta-b'a-la	Ce-dre'a	Ce-ph'i'sus	Chab'us	Chauci, or-bi
Car-ta-bus	Ce-dre'a'tis	Ce-phren	Chab'us	Chaula
Car-ta'li-us, -a	Ce-dru'zi-i	Cep'i-o	Chab'ri-a	Chaur'us
Car-ta'lis	Ce-g'ru-sa	Cep'i-on	Chab'ri-as	Chav'o-nas
Car-ta'ne-a	Ce'i	Ce'ra-ca	Chab'ry-is	Cha-te'ne
Car-the'nes	Ce'l'a-don	Ce-ra-ca'tes	Chas-an'i'tas	Che'a
Car-ti-a-n'ra	Ce'l'a-dus	Ce-rac'bus	Chas're-a	Che'les
Car-to'us	Ce-l'm'na	Ce-ra-m'cus	Chas're-as	Che'les
Car-to-res, pl.	Ce-le'ne	Ce-ra'mi-um	Chas-re-de'mus	Che-lid'o'ni-a
Car-tra'ti-us	Ce-l'm'no	Ce-ra-mus	Chas-re'mon	Che-lid'o-nis
Car'tri-cus	Ce-le'm	C'e-ras	Chas-re'phon	Che-lid-o-ni'sum
Car-tu-lo	Ce-le'si-a, Ce'la	Ce-ra'sus	Chas-res'tra-ta	Che'l'o-ne
Cat-a-b'nes	Cel-e-la'tes	Ce-ra'ta	Chas-rin'thus	Che'l'o-nis
Cat-a-cl'o'thes	Ce-len'dra-m, -dri's,	Ce-ra'ton	Chas-rip'pus	Che'l-o-noph'a-gi
Cat-a-du'pi	-de-ri's	Ce-ra'tus, or -thus	Chas'ro	Chol-y-do'ri-a
Cat-a-men'te'les	Ce-le'ne-us	Ce-rau'ni-a	Chas-ro-ne'a	Chy'na
Cat'a-na	Ce-len'na	Ce-rau'ni-i	Chas'm'on	Che'n'ne
Cat-a'on-es	Ce'ler	Ce-rau'nus	Chal-c'e'a	Che'ni-on
Cat-a-o'ni-a	Ce'le-res	Ce-rau'si-us	Chal-c'e'don	Che'ni-us
Cat-taph'ry-res	Ce'le-trum	Carba-lus	Chal-c'e-do'ni-a	Che'o-pes
Cat-a-rac'tes	Ce'le-us	Cer-be'ri-on	Chal-c'e'o-res	Che'ops, or -os'pes
Cat-tar'rh-ytus	Ce'lo-nas	Cer-be-rus	Chal-ci-de'ne	Che'phren
Cat'e-ne's	Cel'ti-ber	Cer-ca-phus	Chal-ci-de'n'es	Che-re-moc'ra'tes
Cat-th'e'a	Cel'ti-be're's	Cer-ca-so'rum	Chal-ci-de'us	Che-ris'o-phus
Cath'a-ri	Cel'ti-be'ri	Cer-ce'is	Chal-ci'd'i-ca	Che'r'o-phon
Cat-tie'nus, -a	Cel'ti-ca	Cer-ce'ne	Chal-ci'd'i-cus	Che'r'i-as
Cat-i-li-na	Cel'ti-ci	Cer-ces'tes	Chal-cil-c'e'cus	Che-r'id'a-mas
Cat-ti-lus	Cel'ti'llus	Cer-co'tas	Chal-ci'o-pe	Che'r'i-pho
Cat-ti'li	Cel-to-gal'a'tas	Cer-ci-des	Chal-ci'tes	Che'r'i-phron
Cat-ti'lus, or	Cel-to'ri-i	Cer'ci	Chal-ci'tis	Che'r-so'na
Cat'i-lus	Cel-to'scy'thas	Cer-ci'na, or	Chal-co'don	Che'r-so-ne'sus, or
Cat'i-na	Ce'ma	Cer-cin'na	Chal-d'e'a	Cher-ro-ne'sus
Cat'i-us, -a	Cem'mo-nus	Cer-cin'um	Chal-d'e'i	Che-rus'ci
Cat'i'zi	Cen'a-bum	Cer'ci-us	Chal-es'tra	Chid-m'i
Ca'to	Ce-nas'um	Cer-co'pes	Chal-es'tos	Chid-do'rus
Ca'tre-us	Cen'chre-s	Cer-cy-on, or	Chal-o-ni'tis	Chil-i-ar'chus
Cat-u-li-a'na	Cen'chre-is	-cy'o-nas	Chal'y-bes	Chil'i-us, or -e-us
Ca-tull'us	Cen'chri-us	Cer-cyph'a-las	Chal'y-bon	Chilo
Ca'tu-lus	Ce-nes'poli's	Cer-cy'ra	Chal'y-bo-ni'tis	Chil'o'nis
Ca-tu'ri-ges	Ce-n'o'ti-um	Cer-do'us	Chal'ybs	Chim'e'tra
Cau'ca-sus	Ce-ne-us	Cer-dyl'i-um	Chal-ma'ni, or -vi	Chim'a-rus
Ca-u-ci	Cen-i-mag'ni	Ce-re-a'li-a	Chal-ne	Chi-me'ri-um
Cau'con	Ce-ni'na	Ce-res	Chal'on	Chi-om'a-ra
Cau-co'nes	Ce-ni'nes	Ce-res'sus	Chal'o-nas	Chion
Cau'di, Cau'di-um	Cen-o-ma'ni	Ce-re'tas	Chal'o-ni-a	Chio'ne
Cau'di'us	Ce'non	Ce-re'tes	Chal-o-ni'tis	Chi-on'i-des
Cau-lo'ni-a	Cen-so're's	Ce-ri-a'lis	Chal-os	Chio'nis
Cau'ni-i	Cen-so-ri'nus	Ce-ri-i	Char-ac-mo'ba	Chio'es
Cau'ni-us	Cen-ta-re'tus	Ce-ri'lli	Char-a-co'ma	Chiron
Cau'nus	Cen-tau'ri-cus	Ce-ri'llum	Char-a-dra	Chi-to'ne
Cau'ros	Cen-tau'rus	Ce-rin'thus	Char'a-dros	Chit'ri-um
Cau'rus	Cen-tim'a-nus	Ce-ri'tes	Char-ra's-das	Chloe
Ca'us	Cen-tol'ri-ca	Cer-ma'nus	Char-an-das'i	Chlo're-us
Ca'va-res	Cen-to-res	Ce'ron	Charax	Chlo'ris
Cav-a-ri'llus	Cen-to'ri-pa, or	Cer-o-par'se-das	Char-ax'es, or -us	Chlo'rus
Cav-a-ri'nus	Cen-tu'ri-pa	Ce-ro'sus	Chares	Cho-a-ri'na
Ca'vi-i	Cen-tri'tes	Cer-ph'e-res	Char'i-cles	Cho-as'pes
Ca'y-ci	Cen-tro'nes	Cer-re'ta'ni	Char-i-cl'i'des	Cho-a'tas
Ca'y-cus	Cen-tro'ni-us	Cer-rha'i	Char-i-clo	Cho'bus
Ca-y's'ter, or	Cen-tum'vi-ri	Cer-so-blep'tes	Char-i-de'mus	Chor-a-des
Ca-y's'trus	Cen-tu'ri-a	Cer'ti-ma	Char'i-la	Chor-e'as
Caz'e-ci	Ce'os	Cer-to'ni-um	Char-i-la'us, or	Chor'i-lus
Ce'a	Ceph'a-las	Cer-va'ri-us	Char'il'us	Chol-on-tichus
Ce'a-des	Ceph-a-le'di-on	Cer-vi-us	Char'i'ni	Chon'ti-das
Ce'ba	Ce-phal'en,	Ce-ry'ces	Char'is	Cho-nu'phis
Ceb-al-li'nus	Ceph-a-le'na,	Ce-ry'ci-us	Char-ri's'i-a	Cho-ra'gus
Ceb-a-ren'ses	-ni-a	Cer-y-mi'ca	Char'i'tes	Cho-ras'mi
Cebes	Ceph-al-le'ni	Cer-y-ne'a	Char'i-ton	Chol-rin'e-us
Ce'bren	Ceph'a-lo	Cer-y-ni'tes	Char'ma-das	Chor-ro'bus
Ce-bre'ni-a	Ceph-a-lo'dis	Ce-sal'i-us	Char'mi-das	Chor-on-nas'i
Ce-bre'nis	Ceph-a-lu'di-um	Ce-sen'ni-a	Char'mi-des	Chor'o-ne
Ce-bri'o-nas	Ceph'a-lon	Ce'sti-us	Char'mi'o-ne	Chos'ro-es
Ceb'rus	Ceph-a-lo'to-mi	Ces-tri'na, -na		Chre'mes

i-a
 ni-o-do'rus
 o-pe, or
 s-si-o-pe'a
 ite-ra
 i-ter-i-des
 i-us
 i-ve-lau'nus
 o-pe
 o'tis
 ab'a-la
 a-bus
 ali-us, -a
 a-lis
 a'ne-a
 he'nes
 i-a-ni'ra
 o'lus
 o-res, pl.
 rati-us
 ri-cus
 a-lo
 a'lo'nes
 -cl'athes
 -du'pi
 men'te-les
 na
 'on-es
 -o'ni-a
 ph'ry-res
 rac'tes
 rhy-tus
 nes
 s'a
 a-ri
 e-nus, -a
 li'na
 i-us
 ti
 tus, or
 ti-lus
 na
 us, -a
 zi

 -us
 li-a'na
 i'lus
 lus
 ri-ges
 i-us
 i
 on
 o'nes
 i, Cau'di-um
 i'nus
 y'ni-a
 i-i
 i-us
 us
 os
 as

 res
 -ril'lus
 -ri'nus
 i
 i
 us
 ter, or
 f'strus
 ca

 es

 i-l'i'nus
 ren'ses
 i
 en
 y'ni-a
 y'nis
 o-ne's
 is

Cec'i-das
 Ce-cil'i-us
 Ce-ci'na
 Ce-cin'na
 Ce-crop'i-a
 'e-crop'i-das
 Cec'ro-pis
 Ce'rops
 Ce-cryph-a-le'a
 Ce'don
 Ce-dre'a
 Ce-dre-a'tis
 Ce-dru'si-i
 Ceg'lu-sa
 Cei
 Cella-don
 Cella-dus
 Ce-l'gus, -a
 Ce-l'ne
 Ce-l'no
 Ce-l'gus
 Ce-l'e-ga
 Ce-l'e'i-a, Ce-la
 Cel-e-la'tes
 Ce-len'dre, -dri's,
 -de-ri's
 Ce-le-ne-us
 Ce-len'na
 Ce'ler
 Cel'e-res
 Cel'e-trum
 Ce-le-us
 Ce-lo'nes
 Cel'ti-ber
 Cel'ti-be'res
 Cel'ti-be'ri
 Cel'ti-ca
 Cel'ti-ci
 Cel'til'lus
 Cel-to-ral'a-tas
 Cel-to'ri-i
 Cel-to'cy-thus
 Ce'ma
 Cem'me-nus
 Cen'a-bum
 Ce-ne'm
 Cen'chre-as
 Cen'chre-is
 Cen'chri-us
 Ce-ne'spo-lis
 Ce-ne'ti-um
 Ce-ne-us
 Cen-i-mag'ni
 Ce-ni'na
 Ce-ni'nes
 Cen-o-ma'ni
 Ce'non
 Cen-so'res
 Cen-so-ri'nus
 Cen-ta-re'tus
 Cen-tau'ri-cus
 Cen-tau'rus
 Cen-tim'a-nus
 Cen-tol'ri-ca
 Cen-to-res
 Cen-tor'i-pa, or
 Cen-tu'ri-pa
 Cen-tri'tes
 Cen-tro'nes
 Cen-tro'ni-i
 Cen-tum'i-ri
 Cen-tu'ri-a
 Ce'os
 Ceph'a-las
 Ceph-a-le'di-on
 Ce-phal'en,
 Ceph-a-le'na,
 -ni-a
 Ceph-al-le'ni
 Ceph'a-lo
 Ceph-a-lo'dis
 Ceph-a-lu'di-um
 Ceph'a-lon
 Ceph-a-lo'to-mi

Ceph'a-lus
 Ce-ph'e'is
 Ce-ph'e'nes
 Ce-ph'e-us
 Ce-phisi'a
 Ceph-i-s'a-des
 Ce-phisi-do'rus
 Ce-phisi-on
 Ceph-i-sod'o-tus
 Ce-ph'i'sus, or
 Ce-ph'i'sus
 Ce-phren
 Cep'i-o
 Cep'i-on
 Cer'a-ca
 Ce-rac'a-tes
 Ce-ram'bus
 Ce-ra-mi'cus
 Ce-ra'mi-um
 Ce-ra-mus
 Ce'ras
 Cer'a-sus
 Cer'a-ta
 Ce-rat'on
 Ce-ra'tus, or -thus
 Ce-rau'ni-a
 Ce-rau'ni-i
 Ce'rau'ni
 Ce-rau'nus
 Cerba-lus
 Cer-be'ri-on
 Cer-be'rus
 Cer-ca-phus
 Cer-ca-so'rum
 Cer-ce'is
 Cer-ce'ne
 Cer-ces'tes
 Cer-ce-tas
 Cer-ci-des
 Cer-ci
 Cer-ci'na, or
 Cer-cin'na
 Cer-cin'i-um
 Cer'ci-us
 Cer-co'pes
 Cer-cy-on, or
 -cy-o'nes
 Cer-cyph'a-las
 Cer-cy'ra
 Cer-do'us
 Cer-dyli-um
 Ce-re-a-li-a
 Ce're's
 Ce-res'sus
 Cer'e-tas
 Ce-re'tes
 Ce-ri-a'lis
 Ce'ri-l
 Ce-ri'lli
 Ce-ri'llum
 Ce-rin'thus
 Ceri'tes
 Cer-ma'nus
 Ce'ron
 Cer-o-pas'se-das
 Ce-ros'sus
 Cerphe-res
 Ce-re-ta'ni
 Cer-rhe'i
 Cer-so-blep'tes
 Cer'ti-ma
 Cer-to'ni-um
 Cer-va'ri-us
 Cer-vi-us
 Ce-ry'ces
 Ce-ry'ci-us
 Cer-y-mi'ca
 Cer-y-ne'a
 Cer-y-nites
 Ce-sel'i-us
 Ce-sen'ni-a
 Cesti-us
 Ces-tri'nus, -na

Ce-te'l
 Ce'tes
 Ce-the'gus
 Ce'ti-l
 Ce'ti-us
 Ce'to
 Ce'tus
 Ce'yx
 Cha-be'rus
 Cha'bes
 Cha-bi'nus
 Cha-bo'ri's
 Cha'bri-a
 Cha'bri-as
 Cha'bry-is
 Cha-an'i-tas
 Cha're-a
 Cha're-as
 Cha'r-e-de'mus
 Cha'r-em'on
 Cha'r'e-phon
 Cha'r-es'tra-ta
 Cha-rin'thus
 Cha-rip'pus
 Cha'ro
 Cha'r-o-ne'a
 Cha-le'on
 Chal-ce'a
 Chal-ce'don
 Chal-ce-do'ni-a
 Chal-cet'o-res
 Chal-ci-de'ne
 Chal-ci-den'ses
 Chal-ci'd'e-us
 Chal-ci'di-ca
 Chal-ci'di-cus
 Chal-cil-cy'cus
 Chal-ci'o-pe
 Chal-ci'tes
 Chal-ci'tis
 Chal-co'don
 Chal-dag'a
 Chal-dag'i
 Cha-les'tra
 Chal'e-tos
 Chal-o-nitis
 Chal'y-bes
 Chal'y-bon
 Chal'y-bo-ni'tis
 Chal'ylas
 Cha-ma'ni, or -vi
 Cha'ne
 Cha'on
 Cha'o'nes
 Cha-o'ni-a
 Cha-o-ni'tis
 Cha'os
 Char-ac-mo'ba
 Char-a-co'ma
 Char'a-dra
 Char'a-dros
 Char-re-a-das
 Char-an-das'i
 Char'ax
 Cha-rax'es, or -us
 Char'es
 Char'i-cles
 Char-i-clid'es
 Char-i-clo
 Char-i-de'mus
 Char-i-la
 Char-i-la'us,
 Cha-ril'lus
 Cha-rini
 Cha'ris
 Cha-ris'i-a
 Char-i'tes
 Char'i-ton
 Char-ma-das
 Char-mi-das
 Char-mi-des
 Char-mi'nus
 Char-mi'o-ne

Char-mos'y-na
 Char-mo-tas
 Cha'ron
 Cha-ron'das
 Cha-ro-ne'a
 Cha-ro'ni-um
 Cha'rop'us, or
 Char'o'pes
 Cha-ryb'dis
 Chat-ra-mis
 Chau'ci, or -bi
 Chau'la
 Chau'rus
 Chav'o-ne's
 Cha-re'ne
 Che'a
 Che'as
 Che'les
 Che'les
 Chel-i-do'ni-a
 Chel-id'o-nis
 Chel-id-o-ni'sum
 Chel'o-ne
 Chel'o-nis
 Chel-o-noph'a-gi
 Chel-y-do'ri-a
 Che'na
 Che'na
 Che'ni-on
 Che'ni-us
 Cha'o'pes
 Che'ops, or -os'pes
 Che'phren
 Cher-e-moc'r-tes
 Che-ris'o-phus
 Cher'o-phon
 Cher'si-as
 Cher-sid'a-mas
 Cher'si-pho
 Cher'si-phron
 Cher-so'na
 Cher-so-ne'sus, or
 Cher-ro-ne'sus
 Che-rus'ci
 Chid-nas'i
 Chi-do'rus
 Chil-i-ar'ebus
 Chit'i-us, or -e-us
 Chilo
 Chilo'nis
 Chi-mag'ra
 Chi-ma'rus
 Chi-me'ri-um
 Chi-om'a-ra
 Chi'on
 Chi'o-ne
 Chi-on'i-das
 Chi'o-nis
 Chi'os
 Chi'ron
 Chi-to'ne
 Chit'ri-um
 Chioe
 Chio're-us
 Chio'ris
 Chio'rus
 Cho-a-ri'na
 Cho-as'pes
 Cho'a-tras
 Cho'bus
 Chora-des
 Cho're-as
 Chori-lus
 Chol-on-ti'chus
 Chon'ni-das
 Cho-nu'phis
 Cho-ra'gus
 Cho-ras'mi
 Cho-rin'e-us
 Cho-re'bus
 Chor-on-nas'i
 Chor'o-ne
 Chos'ro-es
 Chre'mes

Chrem'e-tes
Chres-i-phon
Chres-phon'tes
Chro'mi-a
Chro'mi-os
Chro'nis
Chro'nis-us
Chro'nis-us
Chro'nos
Chry'a-sus
Chry'sa, -se
Chry'sa-me
Chry-san'tas
Chry-san'thi-nus
Chry-san'tis
Chrysa-o'ra-us
Chry-si'o-ris
Chry'sus
Chry-san'pi-des
Chry-se'i
Chry-ser'mus
Chry-se-rus
Chry'ses
Chry-xip'pe
Chry-xip'pus
Chry'xis
Chrysa-o-as'pi-des
Chry-soe'e-rus
Chrysa'o-chir
Chry-so'o-nus
Chrysa-o-li-us
Chrysa-o-lo'ras
Chyr-son'di-nus
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sorrho-m, or
-as
Chry-so'to-mus
Chry-so'the-mis
Chry'rus
Chtho'nis-us, -a
Chtho'n-o-phy'le
Ci-a-g'i-ai
Ci'a-las
Ci'b-a-ris
Ci-bo'tus
Ci-by-ra
Ci'e-ro
Ci'ch'y-ris
Ci'o-ne
Ci-cu'ta
Ci'e-y-ne'thus
Ci'i-ces
Ci-li'i'a, Ci-lis'sa
Ci'lix
Ci'ni-us
Ci'o
Ci'm-be'ri-us
Ci'm'bric-um
Ci'm'bric-us
Ci'm'i-nus
Ci'm-me'ris
Ci'm-me'ri-um
Ci-mo'lis
Ci-mo'lis
Ci'mon
Ci-ne'thon
Ci-na'ra
Ci-na'r-das
Ci'n'i-a
Ci'n-cin-na'tus
Ci'n-ci-us
Ci'n-e-as
Ci-ne'si-as
Ci'n-e'thon
Ci'n-get'o-rix
Ci'n-gu-la-mi
Ci'n-gu-lum
Ci'n-i-a'ta
Ci-nith'i-i
Ci'n-na-don
Ci'n-na-mus
Ci-ni'a-na

Cin'ia
Cin'ia
Cin'y-phus
Cin'y-rus
Cin'os
Ci-pe'rus
Ci-ras'um
Ci-r-en'ses Lu'di
Ci-re'us
Ci-ris
Ci-ras'a-tum
Ci-rha, Cyr'ha
Ci'r'tha, Ci'r'ta
Ci-al-pi'na Gal'i-a
Ci-se'i
Ci-se'us
Ci-se'i-a
Ci'se-m
Ci'si-as
Ci-so-as'sa
Ci-su'sa
Ci-the'ne
Ci-to-bo'ci
Ci-thu'ron
Ci-th-a-ri's-ta
Ci-the'las
Ci-th'e-ron
Ci't-um
Ci'us
Ci-vi'lis
Ci'x-cum
Ci'x-de-us
Ci'nes
Ci'nis
Ci'ni-us
Ci-na'nus
Ci'rus, or -ros
Cla-di'i-um
Cla'di-a
Cla-di-a'nus
Cla-di-op'o-lis
Cla'di-us
Cla'us
Cla-vi'e-nus
Cla-vi-ger
Cla-mo'n'e-nus, or
-na
Cla-das
Cla-me'ta
Cla-an'der
Cla-an'dri-das
Cla-an'thes
Cla-ar'chus
Cla-ar'i-des
Cla-me'ns
Cleo
Cleo-bis
Cleo-bu'la
Cleo-bu-li'na
Cleo-bu'lus
Cleo-cha'res
Cleo-cha'ri-a
Cleo-dae'us
Cleo-da'e-mus
Cleo-de'mus
Cleo-do'tra
Cleo-dox'a
Cleo-ge'nes
Cleo-la'us
Cleo-m'a-chus
Cleo-man'tes
Cleo-mbro'tus
Cleo-me'des
Cleo-me'des
Cleo-me'nes
Cleon
Cleo-ne, -na
Cleo-ne
Cleo-ni'ca
Cleo-ni'cus
Cleo-nis
Cleo-n'y-mus
Cleo-pas
Cleo-pa'ter

Cle-o-pe'tra
Cle-op'a-tra
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-tes
Cle-o-phan'thus
Cle-o-phes
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle-o-phon
Cle-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tole'mus
Cle-o-pus
Cle-o-ra
Cle-ostra-tus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Cle-p'y-dra
Cleri
Cleri-des
Clet'a
Clet-a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
Climax
Clim'e-nus
Cli-nas
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Clius
Clio
Cli-sith'e-ra
Clisth'e-nes
Clist'he
Clistar'chus
Clist'e
Clist'er'ni-a
Clist-o-de'mus
Clistom'a-chus
Cliston'y-mus
Clist'o-phon
Clist'or
Clisto'ria
Clistum'nus
Clist'us
Clio-ca
Clio-ci'na
Clio-an'thus
Clio-di-us, -a
Clio-li-us, -a
Clio'nes
Clio-ni'cus
Clio-ni-us, -a
Clio'tho
Clio-a-ci'na
Clio-en'ti-us
Clio-pe-a, Clyp'e-a
Clio-si'ni Fon'tes
Clio-si'o-lum
Clio-si-um
Clio-si-us
Clio-vi-us, -a
Clym'e-ne
Clym'e-ne'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-mon'y-mus
Cly-mon'y-mu'sa
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyti'a, or -e
Clyti'us
Cly'tus
Cna-c'di-um
Cnao'a-lis
Cnao'a-lus
Cna-gi-a
Cne'mus
Cne'us, or Cne'sus
Cni-din'i-um
Cni'dus
Cno'pus
Cnoe'si-a
Cnoe'sus
Cno-ma'ni
Cno-as'tras, -as'tras
Cob'a-res

Coc'a-lus
Coc-co'i-us
Coc-cy'ri-us
Coc'les
Coc'li-tes
Coc'ti-as, Cotti-as
Coc'y'tus
Co-da'nus
Co-dom'a-nus
Coc'dri-das
Co-drop'o-lis
Coc'drus
Coc-cl'i-us
Coc'ora
Coc-la
Coc-la'e-tes
Coc'le
Coc-le-sy'ri-a
Coc-le-sy'ri-a
Coc'li-a
Coc'li-ob'riga
Coc'li-us
Coc'li-us
Coc'us
Coc'e-nus
Coc'e-nus
Coc'e
Coc'e-y-ra
Coc'us
Coc'a-mus
Coc'i-da'nus
Coc'a-co's
Coc'le'nus
Coc'lan'o-orum
Coc'li'te
Coc'li-x-is
Coc'li-x'es
Coc'len'da
Coc'li-as
Coc'le-ti'a
Coc'le-ti'nus
Coc'li'un
Coc'lu'cia
Coc'lo
Coc'lo'ne
Coc'lo'ne
Coc'lo'ni-a
Coc'lo'nos
Coc'o-phon
Coc'lo'se, -sis
Coc'lo'sus
Coc'lo'tes
Coc'lo'the'ne
Coc'lu-bra'ria
Coc'lu'm'ba
Coc'lu-mel'la
Coc'lu-m'ne
Coc'lu'thus
Coc'ly'tus
Com-a-ge'na
Com-a-ge'ni
Com-a'na
Com-a'ni-a
Com-a're-a
Com-a'ri
Com-a-rus
Com-mas'tus
Com-ma'ta
Com-ba'bus
Com-b'e'as
Com-bu'tis
Com-me'des
Com-me'tes
Com-me'tho
Com-min'i-us
Com-mit'i-a
Com-mi-us
Com-ma-ge'nus
Com-mo-dus
Com'mon
Com-pi-ta'li-a
Com-plu'ta
Com-pu'stus
Com-pu'stus
Com-mum

Com'mus
Com-co'ni
Com-co'di-a
Com-da-las
Com-da'te
Com-di-vi'um
Com-do-cha'tes
Com-dru'ni
Com-dy'li-a
Com-dy'lus
Com'e
Com-e-to-dru'm
Com-fu'ci-as
Com-ge'dus
Com-i'a-ci
Com-i-i
Com-nim'bric-a
Com-i-sal'tus
Com-ni'ci
Com-ni'das
Com'nom
Com-no'pe
Com-son'tes
Com-son'ti-a
Com-sid'i-a
Com-sil'i'um
Com-stan'ti-a
Com-stan'ti-a
(a city)
Com-stan'ti'na
Com-stan-ti-no'y'e
lis
Com-stan-ti'us
Com-stan'ti-us
Com-sy'ri-a
Com-ta-des'das
Com-to-po'ri-a
Com-tu'bi-a
Com'us
Com-co'e-rus
Com'on
Com'os
Com'os
Com'p-is
Com'phas
Com-pho'n'tis
Com'pi-a
Com-pil'us
Com-po'ni-us
Com-pra'tes
Com'pre-us
Com'ra
Com-a-co'si-um, or
Com-a-coen'si-um
Com-a-co-na'sus
Com-a-co-ne'sus
Com-ra'l'e-tes
Com-ra'li, or -ral'i
Com-ra'nus
Com'ras
Com'ras
Com'rax
Com'rax'i
Com-be-us
Com-bu'lo
Com-co'ba
Com-co'ras
Com-cy'ra
Com-du'ba
Com-du'e'no
Com-dy'la
Com'e
Com-re'sus
Com-re'sus
Com-re'sus
Com-re'tas
Com-fin'i-um
Com'ri-a
Com'ri-a
Com-rin'e-um
Com-rin'e
Com-rin'us
Com-rin'thus
Com-ro-la'nus

Cor-i'o-li, or -ol'la
 Co-ris'sus
 Co-ri'tha
 Cor-i'tus
 Cor'ma-sa
 Cor-ne'li-us, -a
 Cor-nic'u-lum
 Cor-ni'fic'us
 Cor'ni-ger
 Cor-nu'tus
 Co-ro'e'bus
 Co-ro'na
 Cor-o-ne'a
 Co-ro'ni-a
 Cor-o-ni-des
 Co-ro'nis
 Co-ron'ta
 Co-ro'nus
 Co-ro'pe
 Co-rha'gi-um
 Cor-se'a
 Cor-si-a
 Cor-si-ca
 Cor-so'te
 Cor-su'ra
 Cor-to'na
 Cor-ty'na
 Cor-un-ca'nus
 Co'rus
 Cor-vi'nus
 Cor-y-ban'tes
 Cor-y-bas
 Cor-y-bas'sa
 Cor-y-bus
 Co-ryc'i-a
 Co-ryc'i-des
 Cor-y'ci-us
 Co-ry'cus, or -cos
 Cor-y-don
 Cor-y-la, or -le'um
 Co-rym'bi-fer
 Cor-y-na
 Cor-y-ne'ta, or -tes
 Cor-y-pha'si-um
 Cor-y-pho
 Co-ry'tha
 Cor-y-then'ses
 Cor-y'thus
 Co-ry'tus
 Co'sa, Co'sm
 Cos-co'ni-us
 Co-sin'gas
 Co'sis
 Cos-se-a
 Cos-su'ti-i
 Cos-to-bo'ci
 Cos-to-bo'i
 Co-sy'ra
 Cu'tes
 Co'thon
 Co-tho-ne'a
 Cot-i-nu'sa
 Cot-i-no
 Cot'ti-g
 Cot-to'nis
 Co-ty-s'um
 Co-ty-a-i'on
 Cot-y-lu's
 Co-ty'l'i-us
 Co'tys
 Co-ty'to, or -tyt'to

Cra'gus
 Cram-bu'sa
 Cram'bu-tis
 Cram'a-e
 Cram'a-i
 Cram'a-pes
 Cram'a-us
 Cra'ne
 Cra-ne'a
 Cra-ne'um
 Cra'ni-i
 Cra'non
 Crap'a-thus
 Cras'si-pes
 Cras-si'i-us
 Cras'ti-nus
 Crat'a-is
 Crat'm-us
 Cra'ter
 Crat'e-rus
 Cra'tes
 Crat-es-i-cle'a
 Crat-e-sip'o-lis
 Crat-e-sip'pi-das
 Cra'te-us
 Cra'te'vas
 Cra'this
 Cra'ti'nus
 Cra-tip'pus
 Crat'y-lus
 Crau'sis
 Cra-ux'i-das
 Crim'o-ra
 Crim'i-des
 Cro'my-on
 Crim'my-on
 Cre-mo'na
 Cre-mu'ti-us
 Cre-na'eus
 Cre'on
 Cre-on-ti'a-des
 Cre-oph'i-lus
 Cre-o-ph'ylus
 Cre-o-po'lus
 Cre-pe'ri-us
 Creph-a-ge-ne'tus
 Cre'sa
 Cre'si-us
 Cres-phon'tes
 Cres'ai-us
 Cres-to'ne
 Cre'sus
 Cre'ta
 Cre'te-us
 Cre'te
 Cre'te-a
 Cre'tes
 Cre'te-us
 Cre'the-is
 Cre'the-us
 Cre-thi'des
 Cre'thon
 Creth'o-na
 Cre'ti-cus
 Cre'u'sa
 Cre-u'sis
 Cri'a-sus
 Cri-nip'pus
 Cri'nis
 Cri-ni'sus, or -mi'sus

Cri'no
 Cri-o'a
 Cri'son
 Cris-pi'nus, -na
 Crit'a-la
 Cri-the'is
 Cri-tho'te
 Crit'i-as
 Cri'to
 Crit-o-bu'lus
 Crit-o-de'mus
 Crit-og-na'tus
 Crit-o-la'us
 Cri'us
 Cro-bi'a-lus
 Cro'b'y-si
 Croc'a-le
 Cro'ce-us
 Croc-o-dil'on
 Croc-o-dil-op'o-lis
 Cro'cus
 Croc-y-le'a
 Cro'sus
 Cro-i'tes
 Cro'mi
 Cro-mi'tis
 Cro'mus
 Cro'ni-a
 Cron'i-des
 Cro'ni-um
 Cro'phi
 Cros-sa'a
 Crot'a-le
 Crot'a-lus
 Cro'ton
 Cro-to'na
 Cro-to-ni-a'tes
 Cro-to-pi-as
 Cro-to'pus
 Cro'tus
 Cru'nos
 Cru'sis
 Crus-tu'me-ri
 Crus-tu-me'ri-a,
 or -um
 Crus-tu-mi'num
 Crus-tu-mi-um
 Cry'nis
 Cryp'te'a
 Cte-a-tus
 Ctem'e-ne
 Cte'nos
 Cte'si-as
 Cte-sib'i-us
 Ctes'i-cles
 Ctes-sil'o-chus
 Ctes'i-phon
 Cte-sip'pus
 Ctim'e-ne
 Cu'cu-fus
 Cu-la-ro
 Cu'ma, or -mæ
 Cu-nax'a
 Cu-ni'na
 Cu-pe'vo
 Cu-pen'tus
 Cu-pi'do
 Cu-pi-en'ni-us
 Cu'res
 Cu-re'tes

Cu-re'tis
 Cu'ri-a
 Cu-ri-a'ti-i
 Cu'ri-o
 Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
 Cu'ri-um
 Cu'ri-us
 Cur-ti'lus
 Cur'ti'nus, -a
 Cus-sa'i
 Cu'sus
 Cu-ti'l'i-um
 Cy-am-o-so'rus
 Cy-a-ne
 Cy-a-ne-sæ
 Cy-a-ne-e, or -a
 Cy-a-ne-us
 Cy-a-nip'pe
 Cy-a-nip'pus
 Cyb'a-le
 Cy-be'be
 Cy-be'la
 Cyb'e-le
 Cyb'e-lus
 Cyb'i-ra
 Cy-bis'tri-a
 Cy-ce'si-um
 Cych're-us
 Cy'da-des
 Cy-dob'o-rus
 Cy-clo-pæ-di'a
 Cy-clo'pes
 Cy-clo-pe'us
 Cy'da
 Cy'das
 Cyd'i-as
 Cyd'i-mos
 Cy-dip'pe
 Cy'don
 Cyd-o-ne'a
 Cy-do'nes
 Cyd-o-ne'us
 Cy-do'ni-a
 Cy-do'ni-us
 Cy'd-ra-ra
 Cy-dre'lus
 Cyd-ro-la'us
 Cy'da-bus
 Cy'ti-bi'a'ni
 Cy'ti-ces
 Cy'ti-lus
 Cy'ti-lab'a-ris
 Cy'ti-lus
 Cy'te'ne
 Cy'te-ne'i-us
 Cy'ti-ly'r'i-i
 Cy'ton
 Cy'to-ni'am
 Cy'ma, or -mæ
 Cy-me'lus
 Cy-mi'nus
 Cy-mod'o-oe
 Cy-mod'o-oe
 Cy'ma, or Cy'mo
 Cy-mo'lus
 Cym-o-po-li'a
 Cy-moth'o-e
 Cyn-a-gi'rus
 Cy-næ'thi-um
 Cy-na'ne

Cy-na'pes
 Cyn'a-ra
 Cy-nax'a
 Cyn'e-as
 Cy-neg'e'tm
 Cyn-e-gi'rus
 Cy-ne'si-i
 Cyn-e'the'a
 Cyn-e-thu'sa
 Cyn'i-a
 Cyn'i-cus
 Cy-nis'ca
 Cy'no
 Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
 Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
 Cyn-o-pho'n'tis
 Cy-nop'o-lis
 Cy-nor'tas
 Cy-nor'ti-on
 Cy'nos
 Cyn-o-sar'ges
 Cyn-os-se'ma
 Cyn-o-su'ra
 Cyn'thi-us
 Cyn-u-ren'ses
 Cy'nus
 Cyp-a-ris'sa
 Cyp-a-ris'si-a
 Cyp-a-ris'sus
 Cyph'a-ra
 Cyp'ri-a'nus
 Cy'prus
 Cyp-se'la
 Cyp-sel'i-des
 Cyp'se-lus
 Cy-rau'nis
 Cy're
 Cyr-e-na'i-ca
 Cyr-e-na'i-ci
 Cy-re'ne
 Cy-res'cha-ta
 Cy-ri'a-des
 Cy-ril'lus
 Cy-ri'nus
 Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
 Cyr-ræ'i
 Cyr-rha-de
 Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
 Cyr-ri-a'na
 Cy-rop'olis
 Cyr'si-lus
 Cyr-to'na
 Cy'rus
 Cy'ta
 Cy'tæ'ra
 Cy-the'ra
 Cyth-e-ræ'a, or
 re'a
 Cy-the'ris
 Cy-the're-us
 Cy-the'ron
 Cy-the'rus
 Cyth'e-um
 Cy'ti-s'o'rus
 Cy-to'ri-us
 Cy-to'rus
 Cys-i-ce'ni
 Cys'i-cum
 Cys'i-cus

D.

Da'E, or -hus
 Da'ci, or -cas
 Da'ci-a
 Da'ci-us
 Dac'ty-li
 Dad'i-cæ
 Da-du'chus
 Dæ'da-la

Dæd-a-le'a
 Dæ-da'ti-on
 Dæd'a-lus
 Dæ'mon
 Dæm'o-num
 Dæ'i
 Dæ'i-cles
 Dæ'i-des

Dæ-im'a-chus
 Dæ-im'e-nes
 Dæ'i-phron
 Dæ'i-ra
 Dæ'i-di-a
 Dæ'i-ma-tæ
 Dæ'i-ma'ti-a
 Dæ'i-ma'ti-us

Dæ'i-mi-um
 Dæ-m-a-ge'tus
 Dæ-m'a-lis
 Dæ-mar'e-tus
 Dæ-mas
 Dæ-mæ-ce'na, or
 -ne
 Dæ-mas'ci-us

Dæ-mas'cus
 Dæ-ma'si-a
 Dæ-ma-sic'thon
 Dæ-ma-sip'pus
 Dæ-ma-sis'tra-tus
 Dæ-ma-si'ton
 Dæ-mas'tes
 Dæ-ma'sus

Da-me-as	De-cu-ma'tes	Der-cyl'lus	Di-o-do'rus	Do-lo'phi-on
Da-mi-a	De-cu'ri-o	Der-cy-los	Di-o'e-tas	Do-lo-pi-a
Da-mip'pus	De-d-i-tam-e-nos	Der-cy-nos	Di-o'e-nos, -ni'a	Do-lo-pi-on
Da-mis	De-le'o-on	Der-ss'i	Di-o'e-nus	Do-lops
Dam-no'ni-i	De-id-a-mi'a	Der-tho'na	Di-o-g'e'tus	Dom-i-du'cum, -e
Dam-no'rix	De-il'o-chus	De-ru-si-æ'i	Di-o-me'a	Do-mis'i-ca
Da'mo	De-im'a-chus	Des-po'ta	Di-o-m-de'a	Do-mit-i's-nus
Dam-o-cles	De-i'o-ces	De-su-da-ba	Di-o-me-des, -da	Do-mi-ti'la
Da-moc-ra'tes	De-i'o-chus	Deu-ca'li-on	Di-o-me-don	Do-mit'i-us, -a
Da-moc'ri-tus, -ta	De-i'o-ne	Deu-ce'ti-us	Di-o'mus	Dom-not'i-sus
Da-mom'e-les	De-i'o-ne-us	Deu-do-rix	Di-on	Dom-not-o-nus
Da'mon	De-i-on'i-des	Deu-ri'o-yus	Di-on	Do-na'tus
Dam-o-ni'cus	De-i-o-pe'i-a	Dev'o-na	Di-o-ne	Don-i-la'tus
Dam-o-phan'tus	De-iph'i-la	Dex-am'e-nus, -ne	Di-on-yse'us	Do-na'ca
Da-moph'i-lus, -la	De-iph'o-bus, -be	Dex-ip'pus	Di-on-yse'i-a	Do-ny'sa
Dam-o-phon	De-i-phon	Dex-ith'e-a	Di-on-y-si-a-des	Do-ra'cte
Da-mos'tra-tus	De-i-phon'tes	Dex'i-us	Di-o-ny'i-us	Do-r-co'a
Da-mos'e-nus	De-ip'y-lus, -le	Dia	Di-o-ny'i-des	Do-res
Da-my'r'i-as	De-ip'y-rus	Di-a-c-o-pe'na	Di-o-ny'i-lus	Do-ri
Da'na	De-j-a-ni'ra	Di-a-c-re-a	Di-o-ny-si-on	Do-ri'cus, -a
Dan'a-e	De-j'o-ces	Di-a-cris	Di-o-ny-si-o-do'rus	Do-ri'cus
Dan'e-i	De-jo'ta-rus	Di-a-c'to'i-des	Di-o-ny-si'o-li-a	Do-ri-en'ces
Da-na'i'-des	De-li'a-des	Di-a-du-me-nus	Di-o-ny'si-us	Do-ri-e's
Dan'a-la	De-li-um	Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus	Di-o-ny'sus	Do-ri-e's
Dan'a-us	De-li-us, -a	Di-a-g'us	Di-o-ph'an'tus	Do-ri-las
Dan-da-ri, or	De-l-ma'ti-us	Di-a-pon, or -gum	Di-o-ph'e'nus	Do-ri-la'tus
Dan-dar'i-das	De-min'i-um	Di-a-ron'das	Di-o-pi'tes, or -thes	Do-ri-on
Da-nu'bi-us	De'los	Di-a-g'o-ras	Di-o-p'o-lis	Do-ri-s
Da'o-chus	Dol'phi	Di-a'lis	Di-o'ras	Do-ri-s'cus
Da'o-nes	Dol'phi-cus	Di-al'lus	Di-o-ryc'tus	Do-ri-um
Daph-na'us	Dol'phin'a	Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis	Di-o-scor'i-des	Do-ri-us
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a	Dol'phin'i-um	Di-a'na	Di-o-sco-rus	Do-ros-to-lum
Da'r-a-ba	Dol'phus	Di-an'a-sa	Di-o-scu'ri	Do-ros-to-rum
Da'r-a-bes	Dol'phy-ne	Di-a'ni-um	Di-o-s'pa-ge	Do-r-sen'nus
Dar-an-ta'si-a	Del-to-ton	Di-aph'a-nes	Di-o-s'polis	Do-rus
Da-raps	Dem'a-des	Di-a'si-a	Di-o't'i-nus, -me	Do-ry'a-rus
Dar-da-ni	De-mam'o-tus	Dib'i-o	Di-o't're-phes	Do-ry-la'm, or
Dar-da-ni-des	De-mag'o-ras	Di-c'a'a	Di-ox-ip'pus, -pe	-us
Dar-da-nis	Dem-a-ra'tus, -te	Di-cs-ar-cbe'us	Di-p'e's	Dor-y-las
Dar-da-nus	De-mar'chus	Di-cs-ar-chu'a	Diph'i-lus, -las	Dor-y-la'us
Da-re'i-um	Dem-a-ri's'te	Di-c's	Di-pho'ri-das	Do-ryph'o-ri
Da-res	De-ma'tri-a	Di'ce	Diph'ry-ges	Do-rvs's
Da-re'tis	De-me-a	Di-c-e-ar'chus	Di-p'o-nus	Do-si'a-das, -das
Da-ri'a	De-me'ter	Di-ce'ne-us	Dip'o-lis	Do-sith'e-us
Da-ri'a-ves	De-me'tri-a	Di-c'o-mas	Dip'y-lum	Do-se'nus
Da-ri'te	De-me'tri-us	Di-c-tam'num	Di'r'e	Do'son
Da-ri'us, or -re'us	De-me'tri-us	Di-c-ta'tor	Dir-con'na	Do't-a-das
Das-cy-le'un	De'mo	Di-c-tid-i-en'ces	Dir-phy'i-a	Do'to
Das-cy-li'tis	Dem-o-a-nas'm	Di-c'tyn'na	Dis-cor'di-a	Dox-us
Das-cy-lus	Dem-o-c'e'des	Did'i-l	Dis-co-rum	Dox-an'der
Da'se-a	De-moch'a-res	Did'y-ma, -mo	Dis-co-rum	Ira-ca'nus
Da'si-us	Dem'o-cles	Did'y-ma'us	Dis-co-rum	Drac'a-nus
Das-sar'e-tæ, or	De-moc'o-on	Did'y-ma'on	Dis-co-rum	Drac'o
Das-sa-ri'tæ	De-moc'ra'tes	Did'y-mum	Dis-co-rum	Drac'o-ti-des
Das-sa-re'ni, or	De-moc'ri-tus	Di-en'e-ces	Dis-co-rum	Drac'o-num
Das-sa-rit'i-i	De-mod'i-ce	Di-es'pi-ter	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Das-ti'a	De-mod'o-cus	Di-ge'na	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dat'a-mes	Dem-o-do'rus	Di-gen'ti-a	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dat-a-ph'nes	De-mo'le-on	Di-ge'ri	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dat'is	De-mo'le-us	Di-i-po-li'a	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dat'os, or -ton	De'mon	Di'i	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dau'lis	Dem-o-nas'sa	Di'i-mas'us	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dau'ni	De-mo'nax	Di-nar'chus	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dau'ni-a	Dem-o-ni'ca	Di-n-dy-me'ne	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dau'us	Dem-o-ph'an'tus	Di-n'dy-mus, -ma	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dau'ri-fer, or -ses	De-moph'i-lus	Di-n'i-a	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dav'a-ra	Dem'o-phon	Di-n'i-as	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Deb'o-rus	De-moph'o-on	Di-n'i-che	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec-a-du'chi	De-mop'o-lis	Di-noch'a-res	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De-cap'o-lis	De'mos	Di-noc'h'a-res	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De-ceb'a-lus	De-mos'the-nes	Di-noc'h'a-res	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec-e-le'a	De-mos'tra-tus	Di-nod'o-chus	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec-e-li-cum	De-mu'chus	Di-n-o-ge-ti'a	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec'e-lus	De-m'y-lus	Di-nol'o-chus	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec-em'vi-ri	Den-e-le'tæ	Di-nom'e-nes	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De-ce'ti-a	De-ol'a-tus	Di-non	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De-ci-a'tum	De-o'is	Di-nos'the-nes	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De-cid'i-us	Der-bi'ces	Di-nos'tra-tus	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec'i-mus	Der-ce'bi-i	Di-o-cms-a-re'a	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De-cin'e-us	Der-cen'nus	Di-o-cle'a	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
De'ci-us	Der-ce'to, or -tis	Di'o-cles	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us
Dec'u-ma	Der-cyl'i-das	Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus	Dis-co-rum	Drac'us

Dry/o-pes
Dry/o-pis, or
-op'i-da
Dry/ops
Dryp'e-tis
Du/bis
Du/bris

Du-ce/ti-us
Du-il'i-us, -a
Du-lich'i-um
Du-lop'o-lis
Dum'no-ris
Du'nax
Du'ra-nus

Du-ra'ti-us
Du'ra-to
Du'ri-us
Du-ro-oor'to-rum
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy-a-gou'das

Dy-ar-den'ses
Dy'mas
Dy'mas'
Dy'mas
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dy-nas'te
Dy'ras

Dy-ras'pes
Dy'ris
Dy-ra'chl-um
Dy-sau'les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
Dys-pon'ti-i

E.

E'A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
Eb'do-me
Eb'o-da
E'bon
Eb'o-ra
Eb'o-rum
Eb-ro'i-ces
E-bu'das
Eb'u-ra, -ro
Eb-u-ro'nes
Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-nus
Ec-a-me'da
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-e-chir'i-a
E-ce'tra
E-che'm
E-chee'ra-tes
Ech'e-das
Ech-e-da-mi'a
E-chel'a-tus
E-chel'ta
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-che'mon
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-che'p-o-lis
Ech-e-po'lus
Ech-ches'tra-tus
Ech'e-tla
Ech'e-tra
Ech'e-tus
E-cher'e-then'ses
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech-i-nus'sa
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
E-chi-o'ni-us
E'chi-us
E'cho
Ec'o-no-mus
E-des'sa, or
E-de'sa
E-dis'sa
E'don
E-do'ni
E-du'sa
E-dyl'i-us
E-e'ti-on
E-ga'le-os
E-gel'i-dus
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
E-g-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
E-ge'ta
Eg-na'ti-us, -a
E'lon
E-i'o-nes
E-i-o'ne-us
E-t-ze-lus
El-a-bon'tas
E-la'sa

E-las'us
E-las-u'ti'chus
El-a-gab'a-lus
E-la'is
El-a-i'tes
E-la'i-us
El-a-phe-bo'i-a
El-a-phi-s'a
El-a-phus
El-ap-to'ni-us
E-la'ra
El-a-te'a
El'a-tus
E-la'xer
E-le-a
E-le-a'tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'tus
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
El-e-gi'a
E-le'i
El-e-le'us
E-le-on
E-le-on'tum
E-le-o-phan'ti-ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-
gi
El-e-phan-to-the'-
re
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
El-eu-chi'a
E-le-us
El-eu-sin'i-a
El-eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-re
El-eu'the'ri-a
E-leu'ther-o-cil'i-
ces
E-leu'the-ro-la-co'-
nes
E-leu'the-rus
E-leu'tho
E-lic'i-us
E-li-en'sis, or
E-li'a-ca
E-li-me'a
E-li'sa
E-li-s-pha'si-i
E'lis
E-li'sa
E-li'sus
E-lo'ne
El-lo'pi-a
E-lo'rus
E'los
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-u'i'na
El'y-ces
El'y-ma'is
El'y-mi
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
El'y-na
E-lys'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on

Em'ba-tum
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mer'i-ta
E-mes'sa, or
-mis'sa
E-mo'da, or -dus
Em-ped'o-cles
Em-pe-dus
Em-pe-ra'mus
Em-po'clis
Em-po'ri-a
Em-po'ri-me
Em-pu'sa
Em-pyr'i-um
E-nas'si-mus
En-oe'l'a-dus
En-che'le-me
En-de-is
En-de'ra
En-de'rum
En-dym'i-on
En-gon'a-sis
En-gy'um
E-ni-en'ses
E-ni-o-pe-us
E-nip'e-us
E-nis'pe
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gas
En'o-pe
E'nops
E'nos
En-o-sic'thon
E-not-o-oc's'tes
En-tel'a
En-tel'us
E-ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E-o-ne
E'os
E'o-as
E-pen'e-tus
E-pe'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep-an-te'li-i
E-paph-ro'di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-as-nae'tus
E-pe'b-o-lus
E-pe'i
E-pe-tri'mi
E-pe'us
E-phe'bi
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tm
E-phi-al'tes
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
Eph'ra-ta
Eph'y-ra, -e
Epi-ca'rus
Epi-cas'te
Epi-cer'i-des
Epi-cha'i-des
E-pich'a-ris
Epi-char'mus
Epi-cles
Epi-cl'i-des
Epi-co-ne-mid'i-i
E-pic'ra-tes

E-pi-cre'ne
E-pi-cle'tus
Epi-cu-re'i
Epi-cu'rus
E-pi-cy-des
Epi-cy-di'des
Epi-dam-ne'us
Epi-dam'nus
Epi-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
E-pi-daur'us
E-pidi'um
E-pidi'us
E-pi-do'tes
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-ni
E-pig'o-nus
E-pi-gra-ne-a
E-pi'l, or pe'i
E-pil'a-ria
E-pi-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
E-pi-men'i-des
E-pi-me'the-us
E-pi-me'this
E-pi'o-chus
E-pi'o-ne
E-piph'a-nes
E-pi-ph'i-ni-us
E-pip'o-lus
E-pi'rus
E-pis-co-pi'um
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-des
E-pit'he'ras
E-pi'tos
E-pl-um
E-p'o-na
E-pon'y-mus
E-po'pe
E-po'pe-us
E-p-o-red'o-ri-x
Epy-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Epy'tus
Epy'us
E-qua-jus'ta
E-quo-tu'ti-um
E-quo'tu-lus
Equir'i-a
Er'a-con
E-ras'
E-ra-si'nus
E-ra-sip'pus
E-ra-sis'tra-tus
E-ra'to
E-ra-tos'the-nes
E-ra-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er-bes'sus
Er-chi'a
Er'e-bus
Er-ech-the'um
Er-ech'the-us
Er-ech'ti'das
E-rem'bi
E-re'mus
E-re-ne'a
E-res'sa
E-re'sus, or
E-re'sus
E-re'tri-a

E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on
Er-ga-ne
Er-gan'i-ca
Er-gen'na
Er-gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-gin'us
Er-i-bo'a
Er-i-bo'tes
Er-i-ca'tes
Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
Er-ich'tho
Er-ich'tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-on'sa
Er-id'a-nus
Er-i-ga'd'pus
Er-ig'o-ne
Er-ig-o-ne'l-us
Er-ig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'us
Er-ill'us
Er-in'des
Er-in'e-os
Er-in'na
Er-in'ny's
Er-i'o-pis
Er-iph'a-nis
Er-iph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
Er'is
Er-i-sich'thon
Er-i'thus
Er-ix'o
Er-ro'chus
E-ro'phus
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ro'ti-a
E-ra'ca
E-ris-as
E-ry'a-lus
E-ryb'i-um
E-ry-ci'na
E-ry-man'this
E-ry-man'thus
E-ry-mas
E-rym'na
E-rym'a-ne-us
E-ry'mus
E-ry-the'a
E-ry-the'a
E-ry-thi'a
E-ry-thi'ni
E-ry-th'm-um
E-ry-thra
E-ryth-ra-bo'lus
E-ry-thras
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E-ryx
E-ryx'o
E-ser'nus
Es-quil'i-ne
Es-quil'i-neus
Es-sed'o-neus
Es'su-i
Es-ti-mo'tis
Es-ti-a'i'a

r'i-dæ
r'i-des
'tis
s'cus
s'cus, -de
'i-cum
nan'tes
nan'tis
ias
as
-tes
ath'y-ra
'nus
phi-a
r'i-dæ
ris
rus, -a
'tus
-us
us
'na
s
a-tas
-me'la
, or -le-on
us
Ga'os
us
'na
si
si-a
li
or
s, -a
r -lon

Ge-lo'ni
Ge'los
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus, -a, -i
Ge-mi'nus (the
astrologer)
Ge-na'bum
Ge-nau'ni
Ge-ne'tes
Ge-ne'va, -na'va
Ge-ni'sus
Ge-ni-us
Gen-na'i-des
Ge-no'ni
Gen'se-rio
Gen'ti-us
Gan'u-a
Ge-nu'ci-us
Gan'u-sus
Ge-nu'ti-a
Gen'y-sus
Ge-om'o-ri
Ge-o-phy-ra
Geph-y-ræ'i
Ge-phy'rus
Geph-y-ro'te
Gep'i-dæ
Ge-ræstus
Ger-a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a
Ger-ran'thæ
Ger-a-sa
Ge-re'a
Ge-resti-cus
Ger'g-thum
Ger-go'bi-a
Ger'i-on
Ger-man'i-a
Ger-man-i-ci'a
Ger-man'i-cus

Ger-ma'ni-i
Ger-ma'nus
Ger-on-teus
Ge-ron'thæ
Ge'rus
Ge'ry-on
Ge-ry'o-nes
Ge-sith'o-us
Ges'sa-tæ
Ges-so-ri'a-cum
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
Ge-thor'y-ne
Geth-sem'a-ni
Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Gi-gan'tes
Gig-an'te-us
Gi-gartum
Gig'is
Gi-gonus
Gin-da'nes
Gin-gu-num
Gippi-us
Gla-di-a-to'ri-i
Lu'di
Glan-do-me'rum
Gla'nis
Gla'num
Glaph'y-ra, -ra
Glaph'y-rus
Glauc'e
Glauc'i-a
Glauc-clip'pus, -pe
Glauc'on
Glauc-on'o-me
Glauc-o-pis
Glauc'us
Glauc'us
Glauc'ti-as
Gli'oon

Gli's'sas
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-cæ'ri-um
Gly'con
Gna'ti-a
Gn'd-us
Gnos'si-a
Gob-a-niti-o
Gob'ar
Gob'a-res
Gob'ry-as
Gom'o-ra
Go-na'tas
Go-ni'a-des
Go-nip'pus
Go-nos'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di-a'nus
Gor-di'e-um
Gor-di-u-co'mon
Gor-di-um
Gor-di-us
Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor-ga'us
Gorg'i-as
Gorgo-nes
Gor-go-ne-us
Gor-go'ni-a
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
Gor-go'pis
Gor-gythi-on
Gor-tu-s
Gor-ty'na
Gor-ty'n'a
Go-tho'nes
Go'thi (P.)
Gra-di'us
Gra'ci

Græ'ci-a
Græ-ci'nus
Græ-co'sta-sis
Græ'cus
Gra'ti-us
Gra-ju'genæ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra-ni-us
Gra'te'm, In's-læ
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gra'vi-i
Gra-vis'cus
Gra'vi-us
Gre-go-ri-us
Gro-ne'a
Gry'ne-um
Gry-ne'us
Gry-ni'um
Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus, Gy'a-ros
Gy'as
Gy-gæ'us
Gy'ge
Gy'ges, or Gy'es
Gyl-a-cæ'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-na'si-a
Gym-na'si-um
Gym-ne'si-æ
Gym-ne'tes
Gym-no-pai'd'a
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ
Gy-næ'ce-as
Gy-næ-co-tho'nas
Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

H.

h
a-nop'o-lis
a'nus
at'i-cum
le'um
n
'ni-a
-nis
s
g'o-ra
us
i
o-ne
'tum
a
i-us
us
c'mon
'e-tus
r'tus
ar-nas'se-
ar-nas'sus
y-æ
-is
'e-de
rho'ti-us
her'a-us
m
s
o'nes
y'nes
'des'sus
'ris
r-ro'tes
t
ra-tas

Ha-lo'ne
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'ti-a
Ha-lo'tus
Ha'tus
Ha-ly-e'tus
Ha-ly-at'tes
Ha-ly'cus
Ha'tys
Ha-lyz'i-a
Ham-a-dry'a-des
Ham-ar-to'lus
Ha-max'i-a
Ha-max'i-tus
Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mill'us
Han'ni-bal
Har-ca-lo
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har-ma-tris
Har-ma-tus
Har-men-o-pu'lus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mon'i-des
Har-mos'y-ni
Har-mo-son
Har-pagi-a
Har-pagi-des
Har-pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce, -y-ce
Har-pal'i-on
Har-pal'y-ous
Har-pa-sa
Har-pa-ses
Har-poc'ra-tas
Har-py'i-æ

Ha-ru'des
Has-by'te
Has'dru-bal
Ha-te'ri-us
Haus'ta-nes
He-au-ton-ti-mo-
ru'me-nos
Heb'do-le
Heb'do-me
He'be
He-be'nus
Heb'ri-nus
He-brom'a-gum
He-brom'a-nus
He'brus
He-bu'des
Hee'a-le
Hee-a-le'si-a
Hee-a-me'de
Hee-a-tæ-us
Hee-a-te
Hee-a-te'si-a
Hee-a-to
Hee-a-tom-bo'i-a
Hee-a-tom-pho'-
ni-a
Hee-a-tom-po-lis
Hee-a-tom-py-lus
Hee-a-ton-ne'si
Hee'te'na
Hee'u-ba
Hee'y-ra
Hed'i-la
Hed-o-næ'um
Hed'u-es
Hed'u-i
Hed'y-lus
He-dym'e-lus
He-gæ'o-chus

He-ge'mon
Heg-e-ni'a-nax
Heg-e'ni-as
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-sin'o-us
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-sipp'us
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Heg-e-ty'p'e-le
Heg-e-tor'i-des
Hel'e-na
He-le'ni-a
Hel-e-ni'us
He-le'nor
Hel'e-nus
He-le-on
He-le'r'ni Lu'cus
He'les, or Ha'les
He'li-a
He-li-a-des
He-li-as'tæ
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Hel-i-co'nis
Hel-i-co'ne
Hel'i-mus
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
He-li-op'o-lis
He-lis'son
He-li'um
He-li'us
He-li'us
Hel-la-da
Hel-lan'te-us, -ce
Hel-la-no'ra-tas

Hel-la-nod'i-cæ
Hel-le'nes
Hel-le-s-pon'tus
Hel-lo-pes
Hel-lo-pi-a
Hel-lo'ti-a
He-lo'ris
He-lo'rus, -rum
He'los
He-lo'tæ, -tes
He'lum
Hel-ve'ti-a
Hel-ve'ti-i
Hel-ve'tum
Hel'vi-a
Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i
Hel-vil'um
Hel-vi'na
Hel'vi-us
Hel'y-mus
He-ma'thi-on
Hem-e-ros-co-pi'-
um
He-mic'y-nes
He-mith'e-a
He-mo'dus
He'mon
He-mo'na
He'mus
Hen'e-ti
He-ni'o-chi
He-ni'o-chi'a
He-phæ'sti-a (a
city)
Heph-se'ti-a (a
festival)
He-phæ'st'i-a-des
He-phæ'sti-i

Lu'-ce-gu
 Lu'-ci-ri
 Lu'-cas-ia
 Lu'-cas-i-um
 Lu'-cas-ni-as
 Lu'-cas-rus
 Lu'-ci-ri-a
 Luc'-ce-i-us
 Luc'-ce-rus
 Luc'-ce-ri-us, -a
 Luc'-ce-tius
 Luc'-ci-a-nus
 Lu'-ci-fer
 Lu'-cil-i-us
 Lu'-ci-li-a
 Lu'-ci-li-a
 Lu'-ci-o-lus
 Lu'-ci-us
 Lu'-cret-i-lis
 Lu'-cre-ti-us, -a
 Lu'-cri-nus
 Luc'-ta-ti-us
 Lu'-cul-le-a
 Lu'-cul-lus
 Lu'-ca-mo
 Lu'-cus
 Lup'-du-num
 Lu'-na
 Lu'-per-cal
 Lu'-per-ca'lia
 Lu'-per-ca-s, -a
 Lu'-pi-as, -a
 Lu'-po-du-num
 Lupus, -pa
 Lu'-si-ta-nus
 Lu'-so-nus
 Lus'-tri-cus
 Lu'-te-ri-us
 Lu'-to-ri-us
 Ly'-mus
 Ly'-bas
 Ly'-botus
 Lyb'-y-a, -or
 Ly'-bia-s
 Lyc'-a-bas
 Lyc'-a-be'tus
 Lyc'-ma
 Lyc'-cam
 Ly'-cam-bus
 Lyc'-cam-be's
 Ly'-ca-on
 Lyc'-a-on'i-a
 Ly'-ca-o-nus
 Lyc'-as
 Ly'-cas'te
 Ly'-cas'tum
 Ly'-cas'tus
 Ly'-ce
 Ly'-ce-as
 Ly'-ceus
 Ly'-ce-um
 Ly'-ce-us
 Lych'-nidus
 Lyl'-a
 Lyl'-i-as
 Ly'-cim'-na
 Ly'-cim'-ni-a
 Ly'-cis'-cus
 Lyl'-i-us
 Lyl'-o-a
 Lyl'-o-me'des
 Ly'-con
 Ly'-co'ne
 Ly'-co'pes
 Lyl'-co-phron
 Ly'-cop-o-lis
 Ly'-co-pus
 Lyl'-co-re-us, -a
 Ly'-co-ri-as

as, -a	Il-lyp'a-la	I-no/res	Iph'i-tus	Is-se/don
us	Il-li-tur'gis	I-no/us	Iph'hi-me	Is-sed'o-nes
thyr'sus	Il-lyr'i-cum,	In'su-bres	Ip-se'a	Is-tav'o-nes
nes	Il-ly-ris	In-su-bri-a	I-ra	Isth-mi-a
	Il-lyr'i-cus	In-ta-me'll-um	I-ra'is	Isth-mi-ns
	Il-lyr'i-us, -a	In-ta-pher'nes	Ir-a-phi'o-tes	Is-ti-s'o-tis
	Il'u-a	In-te-ram'na	Ir-e-nu's	Is-to'ne
a	I'lus	In-ter-ca'ti-a	I-re'ne	Is'tri-a
sa	Il-ar-ge'a	In-u-us	I-re'sus	Is-trop'o-lis
	I-lyr'gis	I-my'cus	I-ris	I'teus
ta-vi'sus	I-man-u-an'ti-us	I'o	I-rus	I'ta-li
e-ne	I-ma'on	I-ob'a-tes	I-sa'cus	I'ta'li-a
e-ne'us	Im'a-us	I'o-bes	Is'a-das	I'ta'li-cus, -a
he-a	Im'ba-rus	I-o-la'i-a	I-sa'a	I'ta-lus
us	Im-brac'i-des	I'o-las, or -la'us	I-sa'u	I'tar'gris
e-da	Im-bras'i-des	I-o'l'chos	Is'a-mus	I't'e-a
ae, -me'a	Im'bra-sus	I'o-le	I-san'der	I'tem'a-les
	Im'b're-us	I-o'lum	I-se'pis	Ith-a-cr
a	Im'bri-us	I'on	I'sar, I'a-ra	Ith'a-co-ni-co
	Im-briv'i-um	I'o'ne	I'sar, I-sa'u's	I-thob'a-lus
i	Im'bros	I'o'nes	I-sar'chus	Ith-o-ma'i-a
ti-us	Im'o-la	I'o'ni-a	I-san'ri-a	Ith-o-ma'tas
tes	In'a-chi	I-on'ti-cus	I-san'ri-cus	I-tho'mus
i-um	I-na'chi-a	I-o'pas	I-san'rus	I-tho'ne
a	I-nach'i'des	I'o-pe	Is-che'ni-a	Ith-u-ro'i
tes	I-nach'i-des	I'o-phon	Is-cho-la'us	Ith-y-phal'lus
'o-nes	I-na'chi-um	I'o'pis	Is-chom'a-che	I-to'ni-a
'ses	In'a-chus	I'os	Is-chop'o-lis	I-to'ni-a
a	I-nan'ti-mes	I-o-taph'a-ta	Is-chy'ras	I-to'ni-a
e'tes	I-nari-me	Ip'e-pa	Is-com'a-chus	I'to'rum
	In-a-rus	Iph-i-a-nas'as	Is-de-ger'des	I'tu-na
rus	In-ci-tat'us	Iph'i-clus, or -cles	I-se'a	I'tu-rw'a
les	In-da-thyr'sus	I-phic'ra-tes	I-se'pus	I'tu'rum
'ses	In'di-a	Iph-i-cra'ti-des	Is'i-a	I'ty-lus
	In-di'bi-lls	Iph-i-da-mi'a	I-si'a-cus	I'ty-rw'i
ne	In'di-cus	I-phid'a-mus	Is-i-do'rus	I'tys
ne-us	In-di-ge'tes (a	Iph-i-de-mi'a	I'ais	I-u-le'us
us	people)	Iph-i-ge-ni'a	Is-ma-e'la	I-u-li'i-a-cum
y-i'a, or	In-di-g'e'di	Iph-i-me-di'a	Is'ma-rus, -ra	I-ul'us
iy'i-a	In-gav'o-nes	I-phim'e-don	Is-me'ne	Ix-lb'a-ta
a, or -on	In-ne'as	Iph-i-me-du'sa	Is-me'ni-as	Ix-i'on
a-nus	I'no	I-phin'o-us, -e	Is-men'i-des	Ix-i-o'ne-us
-ris	I-no'a	I'phis	Is-me'nus	Ix-i-on'i-des
	I-no'pus	I-phit'i-on	Is-oc'ra-tes	

J.

JBUS	Je'ra	Ji-vi'us	Ju-li-a'nus	Ju-no'nes
ra	Je-ro'mus	Jo'za	Ju-li-o-bo'na	Ju-no'ni-a
-alum	Je-ron'y-mus	Ju'ba	Ju-li-o-ma'rus	Ju'pi-ter
'ca	Je-ru'sa-lam	Ju-das'a	Ju-li-op'o-lis	Ju'ra
s	Je'sus	Ju-ga'lis	Ju'lis	Jus-ti'us
'i-des	Jo-ba'tes	Ju-gan'tes	Ju'li-us, -a	Ju-tur'na
tus	Jo-cas'ta	Ju-ga'ri-us	Ju'ni-us, -a	Ju-ve-na'lis
i	Jor-nan'des	Ju-gur'tha	Ju'no	Ju-ven'tas
ges	Jo-se'phus	Ju-li'a-des	Ju-no-na'li-a	Ju-ver'na
sus	Jo-vi-a'nus			

L.

N'DER	Lab-y-rin'thus	La-con'ic-ca	La-er'ti-us	Lam-be'ca
chus	La-ca'na	Lac'ra-tes	La-stryg'o-nes	Lam-bra'ni
-ris	Lac-e-dæ'mon	Lac'ri-nes	Lac-to'ri-a	I'a'mi-a
-rus	Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-	Lac-tan'ti-us	Læ'tus, -a	I'a'mi-æ
ac'i-des	cus	Lac'y-des	Læ'vi	I'a'mi-as
-cus	Lac-e-dæm'o-nes	Lac'y-dus	Læ-vi'nus	La-u'i'rus
a-lon	Lac-e-de-mo'ni-us	La'das	La-ga'ri-a	Lam-pe'ti-a (a
o	La-cer'ta	La'de	La-ge'us	female)
'ri-us	Lac-e-ta'ni-a	La'des	La-gi-a	Lam-pe'ti-a (a
'rus	Lach'a-res	Lad-o-ce'a	Lag'i-des	city)
ci	La'ches	La'don	La'gus	Lam-pe'ti-um
cus, -um	Lach'e-sis	La-e'a	La-gu'sa	Lam-pe'tus
e'nus	Lac'i-das	Læ'laps	La-gy'ra	Lam-po-ne'a,
ne'tus	Laci-des	Læ-li-a'nus	La-i'a-des	Lam-po'ni-a, -um
'bi-us	La-cin'ta	Læ'li-us, -a	La'i-as	Lam-po'ni-us
b'ri-gi	La-cin-i-en'sis	Læ'na	La'ib	Lam-prid'i-us
-ri'ni	La-cin-i-um	Læ'nas	La'i-us	Lam-pro-cles
'tas	La'co	Læ'ne-us	La'i-ge	Lamp'sa-cus -chum
a'de-us	La-cob'ri-ga	Læ'pa	La-las'is	Lamp-te'ri-a
on	La-co'nes	Læ-er'tes	Lam'a-chus	La'mus
'cas	La-co'ni-a	Læ-er'ti-a-des	La-mal'mon	Lam'y-rus, -a

[illegible]

-oo'ris
 -cor'mas
 -cor'tas
 -cos'the-ne
 -o-o-su'ra
 -oo'tas
 -o-o-ze'a
 -o-ur-gi'des
 -y'cus
 -y'de
 y'di-a

Lyd'i-as
 Lyd'i-us
 Ly'dus
 Lyg'da-mis, or
 -mus
 Lyg'i-i
 Lyg-o-des'ma
 Ly'rus
 Lym'i-re
 Ly'max
 Lyn-ces'tas
 Lyn-ces'tes

Lyn-ces'ti-us
 Lyn-ces'us
 Lyn'ce-us
 Lyn-cl'des
 Lyn'eus, -ces'us
 Lyr'ces
 Lyr-ces'us
 Lyr-ce'a
 Lyr-ci'us
 Lyr'i-ce
 Lyr-nes'us
 Lyr'o-pe

Lysan'der, -dra
 Ly-sa'ni-as
 Ly'se
 Ly-si'a-des
 Ly-si-a-nas'sa
 Ly-si'a-nax
 Ly'si-as
 Lys'i-cles
 Ly-sid'i-oe
 Ly-sim'a-che
 Lys-i-m'chi-a
 Lys-i-mach'i-des

Ly-sim'a-chus
 Lys-i-me-li'a, or -me'
 Ly-siu'o-e
 Ly-sip'pus, -pe
 Ly'sis
 Ly-sis'tra-tus
 Lys-i-thi'des
 Ly-sith'o-us
 Ly'so
 Ly-tas'a
 Lyx-e'a
 Ly-xa'ni-as

M.

IA'CE

i-a'car
 i-a-c'a-reis
 i-a-c'a-re-us
 i-a-ca'ri-a
 i-a-ca'ris
 i-a-c'a-ron
 i-a-car'ta-tus
 i-a-ced'nus
 i-a-c'e-do
 i-a-c'e-do'ni-a
 i-a-c'e-don'i-cus
 i-a-cel'la
 i-a-cel'la
 i-a-c'er
 i-a-c'e'ris
 i-a-c'e'tas
 i-a-c'he'ra
 i-a-c'he'ra
 i-a-c'ha'ni-das
 i-a-c'ha'on
 i-a-c'he'rus
 i-a-c'ra
 i-a-c'ri-a'nus
 i-a-c'ri'nus
 i-a-c'ri-tus
 i-a-c'ro
 i-a-c'ro'bi-i
 i-a-c'ro'bi-us
 i-a-c'ro-chir
 i-a-c'ro'nes
 i-a-c'ro-ni'chus
 i-a-c'rop-o'g'nes
 i-a-c'ry-ne'a
 i-a-c'ro'ni-um
 i-a-c'u-lo'nus
 i-a-dau'ra
 i-a-de'tes
 i-a-de'tes
 i-a-dre'ni
 i-a-d-u-at'e-ni
 i-a-d'y-es
 i-a-e'an'der
 i-a-e'an'dria
 i-a-e'ce'nas
 i-a-e'di
 i-a-e-dob-i-thy'ni
 i-a-e'li-us
 i-a-e-ac'te'ria
 i-a-e'u-a-des
 i-a-e'u'a
 i-a-e'u-a-lus
 i-a-e'ni-us
 i-a-e-n-o-bo'ra
 i-a-e-nom'e-na
 i-a-e'non
 i-a-e'nus
 i-a-e'o'ni-a
 i-a-e'o'nes
 i-a-e-on'i-das
 i-a-e-on'i-des
 i-a-e'nis
 i-a-e'o'tes
 i-a-e-o'ti-cus
 i-a-e-o'ti-des
 i-a-e'o'tis
 i-a-e'si-a
 i-a-e'so'll

Ma'to-na
 Ma'ti-vi-us, -a
 Ma'gas
 Ma-ga'dol'us
 Ma-gel'la
 Ma-g'e'tas
 Ma'gi
 Ma-gi-a
 Ma-gi-us
 Ma-g'en-ti-us
 Ma-g'ne'si-a
 Ma-g'ne'tes
 Ma'gon
 Ma-g'on-ti'a-cum
 Ma'gus
 Ma-her'bal
 Ma'i-a
 Ma-i-n'ma
 Ma'i-u-mas
 Ma-je'tas
 Ma-jor'ca
 Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
 Ma-k'a-reus
 Ma'l-a-ca or -che
 Ma-lach-be'lus
 Ma'chi-on
 Ma-le'ba
 Ma-le'os
 Ma-le-ven'tum
 Ma'l'ho
 Ma'li-a
 Ma'li-i
 Ma'lis
 Ma'li-e-a, or -li-a
 Ma'lli-us
 Ma-lolph'o-ra
 Ma-lo'des
 Ma-l'thi'nus
 Ma-l'u'ca
 Ma-l'va'na
 Ma-ma'ne
 Ma-mer'cus
 Ma-mer'thes
 Ma-m'er-ti'na
 Ma-m'er-ti'ni
 Ma-mill'i-us, -a, -i
 Ma-m'e'a
 Ma-m-mo'nas
 Ma-mu-ri-a'nus
 Ma-mu'ri-us
 Ma-mur'ra
 Ma-m'thon
 Ma-na's-tal
 Ma-n'ci'nus
 Ma-m-da'nes, -e
 Ma-n-de-la
 Ma-n-do'ni-us
 Ma-n'dro-cles
 Ma-n-droo'li-das
 Ma-n-du'bi-i
 Ma-n-du-bra'ti-us
 Ma-n-du'ri-a
 Ma-n'e-ros
 Ma'nes
 Ma-n'e-tho
 Ma'ni-a

Ma-nill'i-us, -a
 Ma'n'i-mi
 Ma'n'i-us, -a
 Ma-n-sue'tus
 Ma-n'te-um
 Ma-n-ti-ne'a
 Ma-n-ti-ne'us
 Ma-n'ti-us
 Ma-n'tu-s
 Ma-r-o-can'da
 Ma-r'a-tha
 Ma-r'a-thon
 Ma-r'a-thus
 Ma-r-cel'l'i-nus
 Ma-r-cel'lus, -a
 Ma-r-ci-a'us
 Ma-r-ci-a-nop'o-
 lis
 Ma-r-ci-a'nus
 Ma-r-ci-on
 Ma-r-ci'ta
 Ma-r'ci-us, -a
 Ma-r-co-man'ni
 Ma-r-com'e-ros
 Ma-r'di-a
 Ma-r'do-nes
 Ma-r'do'ni-us
 Ma-re'a, or -o'tis
 Ma-re-ot'i-cus
 Ma-r-ga-ri'ta
 Ma-r-gin'i-a
 Ma-r-gi'ni-a
 Ma-r-gi'tes
 Ma-r'i-a
 Ma-r'i-a-be
 Ma-r-i-am'ne
 Ma-r-i-an-dy'ni
 Ma-r-i-an-dy-num
 Ma-r-i-a'nus, -a
 Ma-r'i-cus, -ca, -ci
 Ma-r'i'nus, -na
 Ma-r'i-on
 Ma'ris
 Ma-ris'a
 Ma-r'i-us
 Ma-rit'i-ma
 Ma'ri-us
 Ma-rma-cus
 Ma-r-ma-ren'ees
 Ma-r-mar'i-ca
 Ma-r-mar'i-e
 Ma-r-i-mil'i-a'na
 Ma-r-mar'i-on
 Ma'ro
 Ma-ro-bu'dn-i
 Ma'ron
 Ma-ro-ne'a
 Ma-r-pe'ni-a
 Ma-r-pes'a
 Ma-r-pe'us
 Ma-ru'bi-i
 Ma-ru-ci'ni
 Ma-ru'vi-um, or
 -bi-um
 Ma-r'e-us
 Ma-r'e-la
 Ma-r-sig'ni
 Ma-r-pi-ter

Mar-sy'a-ba
 Mar-sy-as
 Mar-ci'alis
 Mar-ci'a'nus
 Mar-cip'e-na
 Mar-ci'na
 Mar-tin-i-a'nus
 Mar-ti-na, -a
 Mar-tullus
 Mar-se-syl'i-i
 Mar-se'zel
 Mar-s'clion
 Mar-si-g'ion
 Mar-si-nis'sa
 Mar-sa'ga
 Mar-sag'e'tas
 Mar-sa'na
 Mar-sa'ni
 Mar-si'cus
 Mar-sid'i-a
 Mar-sy'la
 Mar-sy'li
 Mar-sy'li-us
 Mar-tram'e-la
 Ma-su'ri-us
 Ma-thi-on
 Ma-th'o
 Ma-ti'ni
 Ma-tis'no
 Ma-tis'oo
 Ma-tra'li-a
 Ma'tre-as
 Ma'tro-na
 Ma'tro-nus
 Ma'tro-ni'a
 Ma'tu'ci-ci
 Ma-tu'ce'tas
 Ma-tu'ta
 Ma-tu'ti'nus
 Ma'u'ri-cus
 Ma-n-ri-ta'ni-a
 Ma'n'rus, -i
 Ma-n'ru'si-a
 Ma-n'ru'si-a
 Ma-n-so-le'um
 Ma-n-so'll
 Ma-n-so'lus
 Ma'vors
 Ma-vorti-a
 Ma-x-on'ti-us
 Ma-x'o'tus
 Ma-xim-i-a'nus
 Ma-x-i-mil'i-a'na
 Ma-x-i-mi'nus
 Ma'ri-mus
 Ma'x-a
 Ma-xa-ces
 Ma-xe'us
 Ma-xa-ros
 Ma-xa'ros
 Ma-xi'ces -sy'ges
 Ma-x'us
 Ma-c'e'nus, -ce'nas
 Me-ch'a-ne-us
 Me-cis'te-us
 Mec'ri-da
 Me'de-on
 Me'de-on

Me-dec-i-car'to
 Me'di-a
 Me'di-as
 Me'di-cus
 Me-di-o-la'num
 Me-di'o-lum
 Me-di-o-ma-tri'-
 ces, or -ci
 Med'i-on
 Me-di-or'u-mi
 Me-di-tri'na
 Me-do'a-cus, or
 -du's-cus
 Me-d-o-bith'y-ni
 Me-dobri'ga
 Me'don
 Me-don'ti-as
 Me-d'ores
 Me-d-u'sa
 Me-d-u'sa
 Me-du'i'i-a
 Me-du'li'i-a
 Me-du'li'i-na
 Me'dus
 Me-du'sa
 Me-ga'bi'us
 Me-ga-by'r'us
 Me-ga-cles
 Me-ga'cl'i-des
 Me-gu'ra
 Me-gu'le
 Me-gu'le-as
 Me-gu'le-as
 Me-gu'le-as
 Me-gu'li-a
 Me-ga-lop'o'tis
 Me-ga-me'de
 Me-ga-ni'ra
 Me-ga-pen'thes
 Me-g'a-ra
 Me-ga-reus, or
 -ga're-us
 Me-ga-re-us (adj.)
 Me-ga-ria
 Me-ga'rus
 Me-ga'rus
 Me-ga'the-nes
 Me-ga-ti'chus
 Me'ges
 Me-gilla
 Me-gis'ta
 Me-gi'ti-as
 Me'le'ne
 Me-lan-pe'a
 Me-lam'pus
 Me-lan-py'ges
 Me'la
 Me-lan-chm'tes
 Me-lan-chm'ni
 Me-lan'chrus
 Me'la-ne
 Me'la-neus
 Me-la'ni-a
 Me-la'ni-da
 Me-la'ni-on
 Me-la-nip'pi-des
 Me-la-nip'pus, -e
 Me-la-no'pus
 Me-la-no'e-y-ri
 Me-lan'thi-i

Me-lan'thi-us	Me-me-ro-s	Mi-ci-te	Mo-ci-a	Mo-re-tus
Me-lan'thus, -tho	Me-mu-n-das	Mi-cy-thus	Mo-nus	Mo-r-ga-tio
Me-las	Me-mo-das	Mi-d-a-l'on	Mo-di	Mo-r-ra-tus
Me-l-oom'a-ni	Me-o-e	Mi-das	Mo-don	Mo-r-rhe-us
Me-le-a'ger	Me-o-pe	Mi-e-sa	Mo-on-i-dee	Mu-r-ti-a
Me-le-ag'ri-des	Me-o-pis	Mi-la-ni-on	Mo-ra	Mu-na
Me-le-san'der	Me-rops	Mi-le-si-us, -i	Mo-ra-g'e-tes	Mu-nas
Me-l'es	Me-ros	Mi-le-ti-a	Mo-ris	Mu-nag'e-tus
Me-le-se	Me-r'u-la	Mi-le-ti-um	Mo-ris	Mu-ne'a
Me-le-sig'e-nes	Me-sab's-tes	Mi-le-tus	Mo-gun'ti-a	Mu-ne-um
or -na	Me-sa-bi-us	Mi-las	Mo-gyni	Mu-so-ni-us
Me-le-te	Me-sa-pi-a	Mi-l'i-chus	Mo-lia, -le'a	Mu-sa-tis
Me-li-a	Me-sau-bi-us	Mi-l'i-nus	Mo-l'ion	Mu-ta
Me-li-b'o-ous	Me-sem'bri-a	Mi-l'i-oni-a	Mo-l'i-ne	Mu-tha-fus
Me-li-b'us-us, -a	Me-se-ne	Mi-l'i-z-i-ge'ris	Mo-to	Mu-ti-ka
Me-li-oer'ta	Me-so-b'o-a	Mi-lo	Mo-to-is	Mu-ti-li-a
Me-li-chus	Me-so-me'des	Mi-lo'ni-us	Mo-to'chus	Mu-ti-na
Me-li-e	Me-so-po-ta'mi-a	Mi-li'i-a-des	Mo-to'sia, or -tis	Mu-tina
Me-li-gu'nis	Me-sa-b'a-tas	Mi-l'i-us	Mo-to'sus, -i	Mu-tinus
Me-li-na	Me-sa-la	Mi-l'y-as	Mo-to-pa'di-a	Mu-tinus
Me-l'i-nus	Me-sa-l'i-nus, -a	Mi-mal'o-nes	Mo'tus	Mu-ti-us, -a
Me-l'i-se	Me-sa-na	Mi-mas	Mo-ly-ore'um	Mu-tu'us
Me-li-s'us, -as	Me-sa-pi-a	Mim-ne'das	Mo-lye'ri-a	Mu-tu'us
Me-li-ta, or -te	Me-sa-pus	Mim-ne'r-mus	Mo-lye'ri-on	Mu-zeris
Me-li-te'na, -ne	Me-sa-tis	Mi-o'ci-us	Mo-lyrus	My-a-grus
Me-li-tus	Me-se-is	Mi-u-da-rus	Mo-mem'phis	My-c-a-le
Me-li-us	Me-se-ne, or -na	Mi-ne'i-des	Mo-mus	My-o-lo'us
Me-li-x-an'drus	Me-se-ni-a	Mi-ne'va	Mo-na	My-oes
Me-lob'o-sis	Me-so-a	Mim-er-vali-a	Mo-na-chi'um	My-o-e'ri-us
Me-lon	Me-so-gis	Mi-n'o	Mo-nas'es	My-o-i-ber-na
Me-los	Me-su-la	Mi-n-na'i	Mo-nas	Myo'ti-thus
Me-l'pi-a	Me-ta-bus	Mi-no'a	Mo-ne'ta	My'con
Me-l'pom'e-ne	Me-ta-git'ni-a	Mi-no'is	Mo-ni-ca	My-o-ne, or -na
Me-mac'e-ni	Me-ta-gon	Mi'nos	Mon-i'mus, -ma	My-dom
Mem'mi-us, -a	Me-t-a-mor-pho'sis	Mi-n-o-taur-us	Mon-o-dacty-lus	My-e-pho-ris
Mem-no-nes	Me-t-a-ni'tra	Mi-n-tur-us	Mon-o-dus	My-e'us
Mem-no-ni'um	Me-t-a-pou-ti'ni	Mi-nu'ti-us, -a	Mon-o-cus	My-ga-le
Mem-no'ni-us	Me-t-a-pou'tum	Mi-n'y-e	Mon-o-le-us	Myg-do-nes
Mem-phi'tis, -tes	Me-t-a-pont'us	Mi-n'y-as	Mon-o'mus	Myg-do-ni-a
Me'na, or -nes	Me-tau'rus	Mi-n'y-cus	Mon-o-ph'a-ge	Myg-do'us
Me-nal'as	Me-te-lis	Mi-ny'i-a	Mon-o-ph'i-lus	Myg-do'us
Me-nal'ci-das	Me-te'la	Mi-ny'tus	Mon-o-ph'o-lus	My-l'a-gras
Me-n-a-lip'pus, -pe	Me-te'lus, -la	Mi-r-a-ces	Mon-o-ph'o-li	My-las'a
Me-nan'der	Me-temp-sy-cho'sis	Mi-ro-ra	Mon-o-pho-li'te	My-le, or -lus
Me-nan-dre'us		Mi-se'nun	Mon-ta-nus	My-les
Meu'a-pi	Me-te-re'a	Mi-se'nus	Mou'y-chus	My-li'ta
Me-na'pi-i	Me-th'a-na	Mis-ge'tes	Mon'y-mus	My-n-do-nes
Meu'a-pis	Me-thur-ma	Mi-si'the-us	Mo-phis	My-nees
Me'nas	Me-thur-ma	Mi-si'the-us	Mop-si-um	My-ni-e
Meu-che'res	Me-tho'di-us	Mi-th-ra-cen'ses	Mop-so-pi-a	My-o-nes
Me-ne-cles	Me-tho'ne	Mi-th-ra-da'tes	Mop-so-pus	My-o-ne-us
Me-ne-cl'i-des	Me-tho'ne	Mi'thras	Mop-su-es'ti-a	My-o-ni-a
Me-ne-co'us	Me-thy'dri-um	Mi-th-re-da-ces, -tis	Mor-gan'ti-um	My-ra
Me-ne-cr'a'tes	Me-thym-na	Mi-th-ro-bar-z'a-nes	Mo-r-ge'tes	My-ra-ces
Me-ne-d'e'mus	Me-ti-a-du'sa	Mi'ty-le-ne	Mo-r-i-me'us	Myr-g'e-tas
Me-ne-g'e'tas	Me-ti-lis	Mi'tys	Mo-r'i-ni	My-ri-ce
Me-ne-la'i'a	Me-ti'ri-us, -a, -i	Mi-zai	Mo-ri-tas'gus	My-ri-cus, -ce
Me-ne-la'us	Me-ti'o-chus	Mna-sal'ces	Mo-ri-us	My-ri-co
Me-ne'ni-us	Me-ti-on	Mna-se-as	Mo-rphe-us	Myr-i-on'y-ma
Me-ne-phron	Me-tis	Mna-si-cles	Mo'rys	Myr-le'a
Me'nes	Me-tis'cus	Mna-sip-pi-das	Mo'sa	Myr-me'i-dee
Me-ne's-the-us,	Me-ti-us	Mna-sip-pus	Mo'schi-on	Myr-me-ci-um
Me-ne's-the-us	Me-to'si-a	Mna-si'the-us	Mo-scho-pu'lus	Myr-mid'o-nes
Me-ne'sthi-us	Me-ton	Mna'son	Mo-sel'a	Myron
Me-ne-tas	Me-to-res	Mna-syl-us	Mo-ses	My-ro-ni-a'us
Me-nip'pi-des	Me'tri	Mna-syri-um	Mo-sy-nac'i	My-ro-ni-dee
Me-nip'pus, -pe	Me-tra-gyr'te	Mne-mi'um	Mo-syni	My-rhi-nus
Me'ni-us	Me-tro'a	Mne-mon	Mo-tho'ne	Myr-si-lus
Me-nod'o-tus	Me-tro-bi-us	Mne-mo'sy-ne	Mo-ti'eni	Myr-si-nus
Me-noc'e-us	Me-tro-cles	Mne-sar'chus	Mo-ty'a	Myr-ta-le
Me-noc'tes	Me-tro-dorus	Mnes-i-b'us-lus	Mo'y-ses	Myr-ta-le
Me-noc'ti-a-dee	Me-troph'a-nus	Mnes-i-la'us	Mu-ci-a-nus	Myr-ti-lus
Me-noc'ti-us	Me-trop'o-lis	Mne-sim'a-chus, -che	Mu-ci-us	Myr-to'um
Me'non			Mu'cras	Myr-tun'ti-um
Me-noph'i-lus	Me-tu-lum	Mne-sith'e-us	Mu'ci-ber	Myr-tu'as
Me-ni'tis	Me-va'ni-a	Mnes-the-us	Mu-lu'cha	My-sel'lus
Me-ni'to-res	Me-vi-us	Mnes-ti-a	Mu'vi-us	My'ti-a
Me-ny'lus	Me-zen'ti-us	Mne'si-a	Mum'mi-us	My-so-ma-oc'd'o-m
Me-ph'i'tis	Mi-a-co'rus	Mne-o-pher'nes	Mu-na'ti-us	My'son
Me'ra	Mi-o-co'tro'gus	Mo-co'r'e-tas	Mu-ni'tus	My'ti-e-cus
Mer-ce-di'nus	Mi-o'e-a	Mo-des'tus	Mu-nych'i-a	My'ti-le'ne
Mer-cu'ri-us	Mi-o'e-lus	Mo'di-a	Mu-nychi-a	My'us
Me-ri'o-nes	Mi-clip-a	Mo'dou-us	Mu-r'na	

3, or	Pan-ta'gi-a	Pas-i-pe'da	Pe-lo'ri-a	Per-rhm'bi-a
3	Pan-tag-nos'tus	Pa-siph'a-e	Pe-lo'rum, or	Per-se'si
	Pan-ta'gy-as	Pa-siph'i-le	-rus	Per-ses'us
ri-us	Pan-ta'le-on	Pa-sith'e-a	Pe-lu'si-um	Per-se'se
o-thra	Pan-tau'chus	Pa-sith'o-e	Pe-na'tes	Per-se'sis
	Pan-te-us	Pa-sit'i-gris	Pen-da'li-um	Per-seph'o-ne
3, or	Pan-the'a	Pas-sa-ron	Pe-ne'i-a,	Per-sep'o-lis
i	Pan-the-on	Pas-se-rinus	Pe-ne-is	Per-se-us
a	Pan-the-us	Pas-si-e'nus	Pe-ne'i-us	Per-si-a
3	Pan-thi-ca-pe'sum	Pat'a-ge	Pe-ne'li-us	Per-si-us
3	Pan-thi-des	Pat'a-lus	Pe-ne'l'o-pe	Per-ti-nax
3	Pan-tho-i-des	Pat'a-ra	Pe-ne'us	Per-tu'si-a
u'rus	Pan-tho-us	Pat-a-vi'nus	Pen'i-das	Per-tu'si-us
u'rus	Pan-tic'a-pes	Pa-ta'vi-nus	Pen-tap'o-lis	Per-oon'ni-us
'o-pas	Pan-ti'li-us	Pa-te'us	Pen-tap'y-lon	Per-si'nus
les	Pan-to'l-a-bus	Pa-ter'cu-lus	Pen-ta'thlm	Pot'a-le
li-um	Pa-ny'a-sis	Pat-i-zi'thes	Pen-te-dac'ty-lon	Pe-ta'li-a
li-um	Pa-ny'a-sus	Pa'trs	Pen-te-le	Pet'a-lus
-te-um	Pa-pe'us	Pa'tro	Pen-tel'i-ous	Pe-te'li-a
'ti-as	Pa-ph'ges	Pa'tro-bas	Pen-the-si-le'a	Pet-e-li'aus
'ti-dea	Pa'phi-us, -a	Pa'tro'cles	Pen-tho-us	Pe'te-on
'ti-on	Paph'la-gon	Pa'tro'cli	Pen-thi'des	Pe'te-us
le	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Pat-ro'cli'des	Pen'thi-lus	Pe-tili'i
sos	Pa-phos	Pa-tro'clus	Pen'thy-lus	Pe-tili'us, -a
'ra	Pa-phus	Pa'tron	Pe-p-a-re'thos	Pet-o-si'ris
tus	Pa-pi-nus	Pa'tro'us	Pe-phre'do	Pe-tra
'ri-us	Pa'pi-as	Pa-tu'ci-us	Pe-rm'a	Pe-tra'm'a
-bi'num	Pa-piu-i'a'nus	Pe'au-li'nus, -a	Pe-r-a-sip'pus	Pe-tre'i'us
e-neas	Pa-pin'i-us	Pau'lus, -a	Per'a-tus	Pe-tri'num
il-us	Pa-piri'us, -a	Pau-se'ni-as	Per-co'pe	Pe-tro'ni-us, -a
ly-la	Par-a-bys'ton	Pau'si-as	Per-co'ri-us	Pet'ti-us
yl'i-a	Par-a-chel-o-i'te	Pau-si-li'pon	Per-co'te	Peu'ce
yl'lis	Par-a-di'sus	Pa'vor	Per-dic'cas	Peu-ced'a-nos
'a	Pa-rm'a-cs	Pe'as	Pe-ren'a	Peu-ces'tes
ra	Par-se-to'ui-i	Pe-da'ci-a	Pe-ren'nis	Peu-ce'ti-a
li-us	Par-se-to'ni-um	Pe-de'us	Pe-re-us, or	Peu-ce'ti-i
es	Per'a-li	Pe-da'ni	Pe-reus	Peu-ci'ni
e-tus	Per'a-lus	Pe-da'ni-us	Per-ga-me-us	Peu-co-la'us
is'te	Par-a-po'ta'mi-a	Pe'da-sa	Per-ga-mus	Pe-x-o-do'rus
e-ne's'a	Pa-ra'si-us, -a	Pe'da-sus	Per-ga-se	Ph'm'a
'a	Par'e-dri	Pe-di'a-dis	Pe-ri-an'der	Phm'a'ces
'ti-um	Pa-ren-ta'li-a	Pe-di'a'us	Pe-ri-ar'chus	Phm'a'ci-a
ma	Pa-ret'ro-nes	Pe'di-as	Per-i-bo'a	Phm'ax
'ri-a	Pa'ris	Pe'di-us	Pe-ri'b'o-lus	Phm'di-mus
rus	Pa-ri-a-des	Pe'do	Per-i-bo'mi-us	Phm'don
'ri-a	Pa-ri'a'i-i	Pe'dum	Per'i-cles	Phm'dra
'ri-a	Pa-ri'sus	Pe'ge	Per-i-clym'e-nus	Phm'dri-a
-tes	Pa'ri-um	Pe-ga'si-des	Pe-ri-e-ge'tes	Phm'drus
mi-a	Pa'ri-us	Pe-g'a-sis	Pe-ri-e'res	Phm'd'y-ma
mus	Par-me-nas	Pe-g'a-sus	Pe-rig-e-nes	Phm-mon'o-e
a	Par-men'i-des	Pe-la'gi-us	Pe-rig'o-ne	Phm-nag'o-re
on	Par-me'ni-o	Pe-la-gon	Per-i-la'us	Phm-nar'e-te
o-nis	Par-me-no	Pe-lag'o-nes	Per-i-le'us	Phm'ni-as
-chi'um	Par-na'sus	Pe-lar'ge	Pe-ril'li-us	Phm-n-o-me'ris
'ra	Par-nas'sus	Pe-as'gi	Pe-ril'li-us, -la	Phm-oc'o-mes
'si-a	Par-nes'sus	Pe-las'gi-a,	Per-i-me'de	Phm'a-na
o-sos	Pa'ron	-gi-o'tis	Per-i-me'le	Pha'e-thon
s	Par-o-pam'i-sus	Pe-las'gus	Per-i-me'le	Pha-e-thon-te'us
'y-ri-s	Par-o-re'i-a	Pe-la'tes	Per-i-me'le	Pha-e-thon'ti-us
us	Pa'rus	Pe-le'ces	Per-in'thus	Pha'e-ton
us,	Par-rha'si-a	Pe-len'do-nes	Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci	Pha-e-ton'ti-a-des
e'us	Par-rha-sis	Pe-le-thro'ni-i	Pe-ri-p'a-tus	Pha-e-tu'sa
'us	Par-rha'si-us	Pe-le'tro-nes	Pe-ri-p'a-tus	Phm'us
	Par-tha-mis'i-ri-s	Pe-le-us	Per-i-phas	Phm-ge'si-a
-sis	Par-tha'on	Pe-li'a-des	Pe-ri-ph'a-tus	Pha'i-nus
e'ris	Par-the'ni-m-i	Pe'li-as	Per-i-ph'e-mus	Phal-a-cri'ne
'ni-um	Par-the'ni-as	Pe-li'des	Per-i-ph'e'tes	Pha'm
s	Par-the'ni-ce	Pe-li'g'us, -ni	Per-i-pho-retas	Pha'm'cus
'ni-a	Par-the'ni-on	Pe-li-ne'um	Pe-ri-sa-des	Pha'm'si-a
-nes	Par-the'ni-us	Pe-li-n'sus	Pe-ri-ste-re	Pha-lan'thus
i-phas'us	Par-the-non	Pe'li-on	Pe-ri-ste-nes	Pha-la'ra
o, -pe'a	Par-then-o-pe'us	Pe'li-um	Pe-ri'sty-lum	Pha-la'ris
es	Par-then'o-pe	Pe-li-nae	Pe-ri'ta-nus	Pha-la'ris
es	Par-thi-a	Pe-le'ne	Per'i-tas	Phn'i'ci-don
es-us	Par-thi'ni	Pe'l'o-pe	Per-i-to'ni-um	Pha'le-as
li-on	Par-thy'e-ne	Per-me's-pe'a, -pi'a	Per-me's-pus	Pha-le're-us
is	Pa-ry'a-dres	Pe-l'o-pe'i-a	Pe-ro, Pe-ro'ne	Pha-le'ri-a
'o-lis	Pa-rys'a-des	Pe-l'o-pe'us	Per'o-e	Pha-le'ris
'tes	Pa-y-sa'tis	Pe-lo'p'i-das	Per'o-la	Pha-le'rum
mus	Pa-sar'ga-da	Pe-lo'pi-us	Per-pen'na	Pha-le'rus
n'e-tus	Pa'se-as	Pe-l'o-pon-ne'sus	Per-pe-re'ne	Pha'li-as
g-a-thus	Pa'i-cles	Pe-lo'pho	Per-pho-re'tus	Pha'li-on
	Pa-sic'ra-tes	Pe'lor	Per-ran'thes	Pha-lo're

3, or	Pan-ta'gi-a	Pas-i-pe'da	Pe-lo'ri-a	Per-rhæ'bi-a
3	Pan-tag-nos'tus	Pa-siph'a-e	Pe-lo'rum, or	Per-se'is
	Pan-ta-gy-as	Pa-siph'i-le	-rus	Per-se'sus
ri-us	Pan-ta'le-on	Pa-sith'e-a	Pe-lu'si-um	Per-se'se
o-thra	Pan-tau'chus	Pa-sith'o-e	Pe-na'tes	Per-se'sis
3	Pan'te-us	Pa-sit'i-gris	Pen-da'li-um	Per-seph'o-ne
or	Pan-the'a	Pas'sa-ron	Pe-ne'i-a	Per-sep'o-lis
i	Pan'the-on	Pas-se-r'i-nus	Pe-ne-is	Per-se-us
-a	Pan'the-us	Pas-si'e-nus	Pe-ne'i-us	Per-si-a
s	Pan-thi-ca-pæ'um	Pat'a-ge	Pe-ne'i-us	Per-si-us
dro-mos	Pan'thi-des	Pat'a-lus	Pe-nel'o-pe	Per-ti-nax
u'rus	Pan'tho'i-des	Pat'a-ra	Pe-nes-us	Pe-ru'si-a
'rus	Pan'tho-us	Pat-a-vi-nus	Peni-das	Per-u-si-nus
'rus	Pan'tica-pes	Pat-a'vi-um	Pen-tap'o-lis	Pe-sen'ni-us
'o-pas	Pan'til'i-us	Pa'te-ræ	Pen-tap'y-lon	Pe-si-nus
les	Pan-tol'a-bus	Pa'ter'cu-lus	Pen-ta'thlm	Peta-le
li-um	Pa-ny'a-sis	Pat-i-zi'tæes	Pen-te-da'ty-lon	Pe-ta'li-a
ti-us	Pa-ny'a-sus	Pa'træ	Pen'te-le	Pet'a-lus
-te'um	Pa-pæ-us	Pa'træ	Pen-tel'i-ous	Pe-te'li-a
'tis-as	Pa-phæ'ges	Pat'ro-bas	Pen-the-ni'e'a	Pet-e-li'nus
'ti-dea	Pa'phi-us, -a	Pat'ro'cles	Pen'the-us	Pe'te-on
'ti-on	Paph'la-gon	Pat'ro'cli	Pen'thi'des	Pe'te-us
æ	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Pat-ro'cli-des	Pen'thi-lus	Pe-til'i-i
sos	Paphos	Pat'ro'clus	Pen'thy-lus	Pe-til'i-us, -a
'ra	Paphus	Pa'tron	Pep-a-re'thos	Pet-o-si'ris
tus	Pa-pi'nus	Pa'tro'us	Pe-phre'do	Petra
'ri-us	Pa'pi-as	Pa-tul'ci-us	Pe-ræ's	Pe'træ'a
-bi'num	Pa-pin-i'a-nus	Pa'u-li'nus, -a	Pe-ræ-sip'pus	Pe'tre'i-us
e-nes	Pa-pin'i-us	Pa'u'lus, -a	Pe-ræ-tus	Pe'tri-num
il-lus	Pa-piri'i-us, -a	Pa-u-sa'ni-as	Pe-ræ'ope	Pe'tro'ni-us, -a
ly-la	Par-a-bys'ton	Pa'u'si-as	Pe-ræ'oi-us	Pet'ti-us
yl'i-a	Par-a-chel-o'i'tæ	Pa-u-si-li'pon	Pe-ræ'ot'e	Peu'ce
yl'ia	Par-a-di'us	Pa'vor	Pe-ræ'ot'cas	Peu-ces'd'a-nos
'æ	Pa-ræ'ta-cæ	Pe'as	Pe-ren'nis	Peu-ces'tes
'ra	Par-se-to'ui-i	Pe-da'ci-a	Pe-ren'nis	Peu-ce'ti-a
ti-us	Par-se-to'ni-um	Pe-dæ-us	Pe're-us, or	Peu-ce'ti-i
es	Par'a-li	Pe-da'ni	Pe'reus	Peu-ci'ni
e-tus	Par'a-lus	Pe-da'ni-us	Per-ga'me-us	Peu-co-la'us
is'te	Par-a-po'ta'mi-a	Pe'da-sa	Per-ga-mus	Pex-o-do'rus
e-næ'a	Pa-ra'si-us, -a	Pe'da-sus	Per-ga-se	Phæ'a
sæ,	Par'e-dri	Pe-di'a-dis	Pe-ri-an'der	Phæ'a'ces
-a	Pa-ren-ta'li-a	Pe-di'a'nus	Pe-ri-ar'chus	Phæ'a'da
'ti-um	Pa-ret'ro-nes	Pe'di-as	Pe-ri-bo'a	Phæ'ax
ma	Pa'ris	Pe'di-us	Pe-ri-bo'lus	Phæ'd'i-mus
'ri-a	Pa-ris'a-des	Pe'do	Pe-ri-bo'mi-us	Phæ'don
-rus	Pa-ris'i-i	Pe'dum	Pe'ri-cles	Phæ'dra
-ta'ri-a	Pa'ri-sus	Pe'ge	Pe-ri-clym'e-nus	Phæ'dri-a
-tes	Pa'ri-um	Pe-ge'si-des	Pe-ri-e-got'es	Phæ'drus
'mi-a	Pa'ri-us	Pe-ga'sis	Pe-ri-e'ros	Phæ'd'y-mæ
'mus	Par-me-nas	Pe-ga'sus	Pe-rig'e-nes	Phæ-mon'o-e
a	Par-men'i-des	Pe-la-gi-us	Pe-rig'o-ne	Phæ-nag'o-re
on	Par-me'ni-o	Pe-la-gon	Pe-ri-a-lus	Phæ-nar'e-te
o-nis	Par-me-no	Pe-lag'o-nes	Pe-ri-le'us	Phæ'ni-as
-chl'um	Par-na'sus	Pe-lar'ge	Pe-ril'i-us	Phæn-o-me'ris
'ra	Par-nas'sus	Pe-as'gi	Pe-ril'i-us, -la	Phæ-oc'o-mes
'si-a	Par-nes'sus	Pe-las'gi-a,	Pe-ri-me'de	Phæ'sa-na
o-sos	Pa'ron	-gi-o'tis	Pe-ri-me'le	Phæ'e-thon
s	Par-o-pam'i-sus	Pe-las'gus	Pe-ri-me'le	Phæ-e-thon-te'us
'y-ris	Pa'ro-re'i-a	Pe-la'tes	Pe-ri-mel'i-des	Phæ-e-thon'ti-us
us	Pa'ros	Pe-le'ces	Pe-rin'thus	Phæ'e-ton
us,	Par-rha'si-a	Pe-len'do-nes	Pe-ri-pa-tet'i-ci	Phæ-e-ton'ti-a-des
'us	Par-rha-sis	Pe-le-thro'ni-i	Pe-ri-pa'tus	Phæ-e-tu'sa
'us	Par-rha-si-us	Pe-let'ro-nes	Pe-ri-pa'tus	Phæ'us
	Par-tha-mis'i-ris	Pe-le-us	Pe-ri-phas	Phæ-ge'si-a
-sis	Par-tha'on	Pe-li'a-des	Pe-ri-phæ'tus	Phæ'i-nus
e'ris	Par-the'ni-as-i	Pe-li-as	Pe-ri-phæ'mus	Phæ-la-cri'ne
'ni-um	Par-the'ni-as	Pe-li'des	Pe-ri-phæ'tes	Phæ'us
s	Par-the'ni-ce	Pe-li'g'nus, -ni	Pe-ri-phæ'tas	Phæ-læ'cus
'ni-a	Par-the'ni-on	Pe-li-næ'um	Pe-ris-a-des	Phæ-læ'si-a
-nes	Par-the'ni-us	Pe-li-næ'us	Pe-ris-te-re	Phæ-lan'thus
phæ'us	Par-the-non	Pe-li-on	Pe-ris'te-nes	Phæ-la'ra
æ, pe'a	Par-then-o-pæ'us	Pe-li-um	Pe-ris'ty-lum	Phæ-la'ris
æ-sæ	Par-then'o-pe	Pe-la'næ	Pe-rit'a-nus	Phæ-la'rus
æ-sæ	Par'thi-a	Pe-le'ne	Pe-ri'tas	Phæ'ci-don
æ-sæ	Par'thi'ni	Pe-lo'pe	Pe-ri-to'ni-um	Phæ'le-as
æ-us	Par-thy'e-ne	Pe-lo-pe'a, -pi'a	Pe-ræ-mes'sus	Phæ'le-re-us
ni-on	Pa-ry'a-dres	Pe-lo-pe'i-a	Pe-ro, Pe-ro'ne	Phæ'le-ri-a
pis	Pa-rys'a-des	Pe-lo-pe'us	Pe-ro'e	Phæ'le-ri-s
'o-lis	Pa-ry-sa'tis	Pe-lo-pi-das	Pe-ro'la	Phæ'le-ri-um
'tes	Pa-sar'ga-da	Pe-lo-pi-us	Pe-ræ-pa'na	Phæ'le-ri-us
'mus	Pa'se-as	Pe-lo-pon-ne'sus	Pe-ræ-pe-re'us	Phæ'li-as
m'e-tus	Pa'si-cles	Pe-lops	Pe-ræ-pho-re'tus	Phæ'li-on
gæ-thus	Pa-sic'ra-tes	Pe-lor	Pe-ræ-ran'thes	Phæ-lo're

u'ces	Pol-y-gi'ton	Poe-i-do'ni-us	Pro-me'the-us	Pu-di'ca
u'cus	Pol-lyg'i-us	Po'si-o	Pro-me'this	Pul-che'ri-a
a	Pol-yg-no'tus	Poe-si-do'ni-um	Prom-e-thi'des	Pu'ni-cum
o'p-o-lis	Pol-lyg-o-nus	Post-hu'mi-us, -a	Prom'e-thus	Pu'pi-us
us, -a	Pol-y-hym'ni-a,	Post-hu-mus	Prom'u-lus	Pu-pi-e'nus
chus	Pol-lym'ni-a	Post-u'mi-us	Pro-nap'i-des	Pup'pi-us
	Pol-ly-id'i-us	Post-ver'ta	Pro-na-um	Pu-te'o-li
	Pol-ly-i'dus	Po-tam'i-des	Pro'nax	Py-a-nep'si-a
	Pol-y-la'us	Pot'a-mon	Pron'o-mus	Pyg'e-la
	Pol-lym'e-nes	Pot'a-mus	Pron'o-us, -e	Pyg-mei'
i-um	Pol-y-me'de	Po-thi'nus	Pron'u-ba	Pyg-mes'on
	Pol-lym'e-don	Po'thos	Pro-per'ti-us	Pyg-mu'li-on
	Pol-y-me'la	Pot-i-dae'a	Pro-post'i-des	Pyl'a-des
ria	Pol-ym-nes'tes	Po-ti'na	Pro-pont'is	Pylus
dis	Pol-ym-nes'tor	Po-tit'i-us	Prop-y-le'a	Py-lam'e-nes
s	Pol-y-ni'ces	Pot-ni'a-des	Pro-s-chys'ti-us	Py-lag'o-ras
-us	Pol-lyn'o-e	Pot'ni-s	Pro-s-e-le'ni	Py-la'on
'a	Pol-y-nus	Prac'ti-um	Pro-sel'y-tus	Py-lar'ge
'i-us	Pol-y-pe'mon	Pras'ci-a	Pro-ser-pi-na	Py-lar'tes
es, -ce	Pol-y-per'chon	Pras-nes'te	Pro-sop'is	Py-las
a	Pol-y-phe'mus	Pras-es-ti'ni	Pro-s-o-pi'tes	Py-le'ne
e	Pol-y-pho'n'tes	Pras-sos	Pro-sym'na	Py-le-us
us	Pol-y-phron	Pras-tu'ti-um	Pro-tag'o-ras	Pyl'i-us
	Pol-y-po'tes	Pras'ti-ni-um, adj.	Pro-ta-gori'des	Pyl-le-on
is	Pol-y-ren	[i'um, a.]	Pro-tes-i-la'us	Pyl-o
	Pol-y-step'h-a-nus	Pras'i-i	Pro-te-us	Pyl-os
s	Pol-ly-tra'tus	Pras'i-nus	Pro'the-us	Pylus
a	Pol-y-tech'nus	Pras'ti-nas	Proth-o-e'nor	Py-m'a-tus
	Pol-ly'tes	Pras-ag'o-ras	Proth'o-us	Py-ra
	Pol-y-ti-me'tus	Pras'i-as	Pro'to	Py-rac'mon
	Pol-y-ti'mus	Pras-i-bu'lus	Pro'to-ge-ne'a	Py-rac'mos
	Pol-lyt'i-on	Pras-id'a-mas	Pro'tog-e-nes	Py-rac'h'mes
	Pol-lyt-ro-pus	Pras-id'i-ce	Pro'tog-e-ni'a	Py-ras'eus
o-cra'ti-a	Pol-lyx'e-nus, -na	Pras-i-la	Pro'to-me-di'a	Py-ran'i-des
n	Pol-lyx'o	Pras-lph'a-nes	Pro'to-me-du'as	Py-r'a-mus
r	Pol-y-xe'lus	Pras'tis	Pro-tot'y-pon	Py-r'a-mus
	Pom-sax-s'thres	Pras'ti'e-les	Pro'try-ge'a	Py-r'e'i-cus
m	Po-me'ti-a	Pras-ith'e-a	Pro'tu-nus	Py-r'e-nus
	Po-me'ti-i	Pre'li-us	Pro'tu'ti-us	Py-r'e-nus
	Pom-e'ti'na	Pre'u-ge-nes	Prum'ni-des	Py-re'ne
ce'tes	Po-mo'na	Prex-as'pes	Prus'a	Py-r'i-on
i	Pom-pe'i-a	Pre-am'i-des	Prus-as'us	Py-r'i-got'e-les
i-tus	Pom-pe-i-a'nus	Pris-mus	Prus'i-as	Py-r'i-p'pe
i	Pom-pe'i-i	Pris-a'pus	Prum-ne'si-a	Py-ro
i-um	Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis	Pris-e'ne	Pyrt'a-nes	Py-r'o-des
	Pom-pe'i-us	Pris-ma	Pyrt-a-ne'um	Py-r'o-ge'ri
-a	Pom-pe'i-on	Pris'o-la	Pyrt'a-nis	Py-r'o-is
	(-o'na)	Prion	Psam'a-the	Py-ro'ni-a
	Pom-pili'us, -a	Pris-o-no'tus	Psam'a-thos	Py-ro-phleg'e-thon
-a	Pom-pilus	Pris-ci'a'nus	Psam-me-ni'tus	Py'r'hi-as
	Pom-pi-cus	Pris-cil'la	Psam-met'i-chus	Py'r'hi-ca
non'i-des	Pom-po'ni-us, -a	Pris-ver'num	Psaphis	Py'r'hi-cus
rus	Pom-po-si-a'nus	Pris-ver'nus	Psa'pho	Py'r'hi-dae
a'tus	Pom-pit'nus, -a	Pro'bua, -a	Pse-bo'a	Py'r'i-cha
chus	Pom'ti-cus	Pro'cas	Pse-cas	Py-thom'e-tus
tes	Pom'ti'na	Proch'o-rus	Pse-ne'rus	Py-thag'o-ras
das	Pom'ti'nus	Proch'y-ta	Psen-do-ce'lis	Py-tha-go-re'i
as	Pom'ti-us, -a	Pro-cl'i'i-us	Psen-do-man-ti'a	Py-thau'ge-lus
'a	Pom-to-po-ri'a	Pro-clil'us	Psen-dos'to-ma	Pyth-a-ra'tus
'a	Po-pili'us	Pro-cle-a	Pait'ta-cus	Pyth'e-as
'tes	Po-plic-o-la	Pro'cles	Pait'ta-cus	Py'thes
'tes	Pop-pe'us, -a	Pro-cl'i'dae	Pao'phis	Pyth'e-us
tum	Pop-u-lo'ni-a	Pro-co-n-ne'sus	Pay'che	Pyth'i-as
on	Por'a-ta	Pro-co-pi-us	Pay'cho-man-to-um	Pyth'i-on
'pus	Por'ci-us, -a	Pro'cris	Pay'chrus	Pyth-i-on'i'ce
'tes	Por-do-se-le'ne	Pro-crus'tes	Pay'ta-li'a	Pyth-i-on'i'ces
'res	Por-red'o-rax	Pro-cu-le'i-us	Pte'le-os	Pyth'i-um
'a	Por-ri'na	Pro-cu-li'na	Pte'le-um	Pyth'i-us, -a
s	Por-o-se-le'ne	Pro-cu-lus, -la	Pter'e-las	Py'tho
'tus	Por-phyr'i-on	Pro'cy-on	Pter-e-las	Py-thoch'a-ris
'tes	Por-phyr'i-us	Prod'i-cus	Pter-e-las	Pyth-o-cles
'ta, or	Por'ri-ma	Prod'ro-mus	Pte'ri-a	Pyth-o-de'lus
	Por'se-na, -sen'na	Pro'e-dri	Pte'ri-on	Pyth-o-do'rus
-tus	Por-ti-us, -a	Pro-er'na	Pti-chi'um	Pyth-o-la'us
r	Por-tum-na'li-a	Proet'i-des	Ptol-e-der'ma	Py'thon
'mon	Por-tum'nus	Proetus	Ptol-e-mes'um	I-y-tho'nes
mas	Por-tu'nus	Pro-la'us	Ptol-e-mes'us	Pyth-o-ni'ce
m'na	Po'rus	Prom'a-chus	Ptol-e-mas'is	Py-thon'i-ci
'tes	Po-sid'e-on	Pro-math'i-das	Ptol'y-cus	Pyth-o-nis'as
i-ce'a	Po-si'des	Pro-ma'thi-on	Pto'us	Pyt'ta-lus
rus, -ra	Po-si-de'um	Prom-e-don	Pub-lic'i-us, -a	Pyx-ag'a-thus
	Po-si'don	Prom-e-nus'a	Pub-lic'o-la	
	Po-si-do'ni-a	Prom-e'the-i	Pub'li-us	

Q.

QUA-DEE'NA

Qua'di
Qua-d-ra'ta
Qua-dra'tus
Qua-dri-fron'a
Qua-dri-ceps

Qua-sto'res

Qua'ri
Qua'ri-us
Qui-e'tus
Quino-ti-a'nus
Quino-ti'i-a

Quinc'ti-us

Quin'da
Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
Quin-qua-trus
Quin-quen-na'les

Quin-que'ri

Quin-ti'i-a'nus
Quin-ti'tis
Quin-ti'i-us, -a
Quin-ti'i-us, -a
Quin-ti-us

Q-in'tus

Quir-i-as'tia
Quir-i-as'tis
Qui-r'i-us
Qui-r'i'tes

R.

RA-BIR'I-US

Ra-cil'i-a
Rae-sa'ces
Ra-mi'nes
Ra-pha'e-us
Ra'po
Ra-scip'o-lis
Ra-tu'us-na
Rau-ra'ci, -ri'ci
Ra-ven'na
Rav-en-na'tes
Rav'o-la
Re-a'te
Re-dic'o-lus
Red'o'nes
Re'sus
Re-ti'na
Re-u-dig'ni
Rhab-du'chi
Rha-cel'us
Rha'ci-a
Rha'ci-us
Rha-co'tes, -tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad-a-mis'tus
Rhad'i-ne
Rha'di-us
Rha'e-us-na

Rhe'te-um

Rhae'ti
Rhae'ti-a
Rha-ge'a
Rha-me'lus
Rham-nen'rus
Rham-nu'i'tus
Rham-nu'i-a
Rha'nis
Rha-phe'a
Rhap-so'di
Rha'tri-us
Rha'tros
Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rhas-cu'po-ris
Rha-to'us
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas, -bus
Rhed'o'nes
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-gus'ci
Rhe'ni
Rhe'ne
Rhe-ne'a
Rhe'ni
Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus

Rhet'i-co

Rhe-tog'e-nes
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-a'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-mot'a-cles
Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi'pha, -phe
Rhi-ph'e'i
Rhi-ph'e'us
Rhi'um
Rho-be'a
Rhod'a-lus
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'de
Rho'di-a
Rho'di-i
Rhod-o-gy'ne, -gu'ne
Rhod-o-pe, -pis
Rho'dus
Rho'e'bus
Rho'e'cus
Rho'e'tum
Rho'e'tus

Rhom-bi'tes

Rho-sa'ces
Ri-ph'e'i
Ri-ph'e-us
Riq-ue-be'lus
Rix'a-mae
Rix-am'a-rus
Ro-bi'go, or
Ru-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Ro-mu'l'i-dae
Rom'u-lus, -a
Ro'mus
Ros'ci-us
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ro'si-us
Ro-tom'a-gus
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru-belli-us
Ru'bi
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-cinus
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra Sax'a

Ru-bre'nus

Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-a
Ru'fo
Ru-d'i'lus
Ruf'i'nus
Ru-f'i-nus
Ru'f-us
Ru'f-us
Ru'gi-i
Ru'mi-nus
Rum-ci'us
Ru-pil'i-us
Rus-ci-no
Rus-ci-us
Rus-co'ni-a
Ru-sel'us
Ruspi-na
Rust'i-cus
Ru'te'ni
Ru'the'ni
Ru'ti-lus, -a
Ru'ti'l'i-us
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pae
Ru'tu-pi'us

S.

SA'BA

Sa-ba-chus, or
Sa-ba-con
Sa'bae
Sa-bae'i
Sa-ba'ta
Sa-ba'th'e
Sa-ba'tra
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sa-bella
Sa-bell'i
Sa-bell'us
Sa-bra'ta
Sa-bri'na
Sa-b'u-ra
Sa-b-u-ra'nus
Sa'bus
Sa'ca-das
Sa'cam
Sa-o-a-pe'ne
Sa'o'er
Sa-ch-a-lit'es
Sa-ch-a-lit'es
Sa-cra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sa-cra'ti-vir
Sa-cro-ne
Sa'da-les
Sa'dus
Sa-dy-a'tes
Sa-gi-m'e'rus
Sa'ta-bee
Sa-g-a-las'us
Sa-g-a-na
Sa-g-a-ris
Sa-gi'ta

Sa-gun'tum, -tus

Sax-un'ti'us
Sa'is
Sa'it'es
Sa'la
Sa-la'ci-a
Sa-la-con
Sa-la-gi'a
Sa-la-min'i-a
Sa-la-mis
Sa-la-mi'na
Sa-lam'ti-ca
Sa-la'pi-a, -ae
Sa-la-ra
Sa-lari-ca
Sa-las'ci
Sa-le'i-us
Sa-le'ni
Sa-len-ti'ni
Sa-ler-num
Sa-lga'ne-us, -a
Sa-li-a
Sa-li-a'ris
Sa-li-na'tor
Sa-li-us, -a
Sa-lu'ri-us
Sa'lma-cis
Sa-lmo'ne
Sa-lmo'ne-us
Sa-lmo'nis
Sa-lmy-des'us
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me
Sa'l'o-mon
Sa'l'o-mon
Sa-lo'na, -ae

Sal-o-ne'a

Sal-o-ni'us, -na
Sa-lo-ni-us
Sal-pi'nas
Sal-tu-a-res
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'us
Sal'vi-us
Sa'ly-es
Sa-ma'ria
Sam-ni'tes
Sam-ni-um
Sam-o-cho-ni'tes
Sa-mon'i-cus
Sa-mon'i-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce, or
-cia
Sam-o-thra'ces
Sa'mus
Sa-my'l'i-a
Sa'na
Sa-na-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da-ce
San-dal-i-o'tis
San-da-li-um
San-da-nis
San-da-nus
San-di'on
San-do'ces
San-dro-cot'tus
San-ga-la
San-ga'tri-us, or
San'ga-ris

San-gui'ni-us

San-ny'i-on
San-to-nes, -nes
San-ton'i-cus
Sa-o'ce
Sa-o'o-ras
Sa'on
Sa-o'tes
Sa-pae'i, -ph'e'i
Saph'a-ru,
-ap-i-re'ne
Sa-pi'res
Sa'por, -po'res
Sap-pho'us
Sap'ti-ne
Sar-a-ce'ne
Sar-a-ce'ni
Sa-ra-co'ri
Sar-a-me'ne
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sar-a-pus
Sar-a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
Sa-ravus
Sar-da-na-palus
Sar-de'ne
Sar'di
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'a
Sar'di'a, des
Sar-do-nes
Sar-don'i-cus
Sar'do-nyx
Sar-doy'a-tris
Sar-do'us

Sa-ri-as'ter

Sar-ma'te
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sar-men'tus
Sar-ni-us
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus
Sa-ro'nis
Sar-pe'don
Sar-ra'nus
Sir-ra-pis
Sa'ti-es
Sat-i-bar-sa'nes
Sa-tio'i-lus, -la
Sa'tis
Sa-tra'i-dae
Sat-ra-pe'a
Sat-ra-pe'ni
Sat'ra-pes
Sa-tri'cum
Sa-trop'a-ces
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'i-um
Sa-tu're-um
Sa-tu-re'i-us
Sat-ur-na'ti-a
Sat-ur-ni'us
Sa-tur'ni-us, -a
Sa-tur-nus
Sat-u-rum
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y-rus
Sat-fe'i-us
Sau-rom'a'te
Sau'rus
Sava-ra

Sa'vo, -vo'na	Se-bas'tia	Se-re-ni'a'nus	Sil-va'nus	So-ll'mus
Sa'vus	Seb-as-top'o-lis	Se-re'nus	Si-man'ge-lus	So-li'nus
Sax'o-nes	Seb'e-da	Ser-ges'tus	Sim-briv'i-us, or	Sol-le'um
Saz'i-ches	Seb-en-ny'tus	Ser-gi'o-lus	-bruv'i-us,	Sol'o-e, or Soli
Scas'a	Se-be'this	Ser'gi-us, -a	Si-me'na	Sol'o-lus
Scas'va	Se-be'tus	Ser'i-cus	Si-me'thus	Sol'on
Scas'vo-la	Se-bu-si-a'ni	Ser'i-phus	Sim'i'le	So-lo'ni-um
Scal'pi-um	Sec'e-la	Ser'my-la	Sim'i-lis	Sol'us
Scas-man'der	Sec-ta'nus	Ser'on	Sim'mi-as	Sol'y-ge'a
Scas-man'dri-us	Se-dig'i'tus	Ser-ra'nus	Si'mo	Sol'y-ma, -ma
Scas-da'ri-a	Sed-i-ta'ni	Ser-re'um	Sim'o-eis-	Sol'y-mi
Scas-de'a	Sed-en-ta'ni	Ser-to'ri-us	Sim'o-is	Non-ti'a-tes
Scas-di-na'via	Se-du'ni	Ser-vas	Sim-o-is'i-us	Sop'a-ter
Scas-till'a	Se-du'ni	Ser-vi'a'nus	Si'mon	Sop'hax
Scap-tos'y-le	Se-ges'ta	Ser-vil-i-a'nus	Si-mon'i-des	Sop'hene
Scap'ti-a	Se-ges'tes	Ser-vil'i-us, -a	Sim-pli-c'i-us	Sop'hon'e-tus
Scap'ti-s	Se-ge'ti-a	Ser-vi-us	Sim'u-lus	Sop'hi-a
Scap'u-la	Se-gob'ri-ga	Ses-a-me'ni	Si'mus	Sop'h-o-dies
Scar'di-i	Seg'o-nax	Ses-a-mum	Sim'y-ra	Sop'h-o-nis-ba
Scar-pha'a	Se-gon'ti-a	Ses-a-ra	Si-ne-ra	Sop'hron
Scar-phi'a	Se-gun'ti-a	Ses-a-re'thus	Sin-ga'i	Sop'h-ro-na
Scan'rus	Seg-on-ti-a-ci	Ses-o-ostris	Sin-gu-lo'i-es	Sop'hron'i-a
Sceda-sus	Se-go'vi-a	Se-sostris	Si'nis	Sop'hron'i-cus
Scel-e-ra'tus	Se-gun'ti-um	Ses'ti-us	Sin'na-oes	Sop'h-ro-nis-cus
Scen-n'us	Se-gu-si-a'ni	Se-su-vi-i	Sin-na-cha	Sop'hron'i-us
Sche'di-a, or	Se-gu'si-o	Set'a-bis	Sin'o-e	Sop'hros'y-us
Ske'di-a	Se-ja'nus	Set'hon	Si'non	Sop'ithes
Sche'di-us	Se-i-sach-thi'a	Se'ti-a	Si-no'pe	Sop'o-lis
Sche'ri-a	Se'i-us	Seu'thes	Si-no'pe-us	Sora
Scho-ne'is	Sel-do'mus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Si'n-o-ris	So-rac'tes, -te
Scho'ne-us	Se-lemi-nus	Se-ve'rus, -ra	Si'n-ti-c	So-ra'nus
Scho'nus, or	Se-le'ne	Se'vo	Si'n-ti-i	Sor'di-oe
Sche'no	Sel-ou-eu'ce'na	Ser-ti'is	Sin-u-ces'a	Sorex
Sci-ap'o-des	Se-leu-ci-a, -ci'a	Ser-till'i-us, -a	Si'n-u-ces-a'nus	So-rit'i-a
Sci'a-this, or	Se-leu-ci-das	Ser'ti-us, -a	Si'o-pe	So-sib'i-us
Sci'a-this	Se-leu-cis	Ser'tus	Si-pont'um, or	So-si-cles
Sci'a-thos	Se-leu-co-be'lus	Si'bi'ni	Si'pus	So-sic'ra-tes
Sci'dros	Se-leu'cus	Sib'o-tris	Sipy-lum, -lus	So-sig'e-nos
Sci'nis	Se-lim-nus	Sib-ur'ti-us	Sir-bo'nis	So-si-i
Sci-o-ne	Se-li'nus, or -nus	Si-byll'e	Si-red'o-nos	So-si-lus
Sci-pi-a-das	Seli-us	Sib-yl'l'us	Si-re'nes	So-sip'a-ter
Sci-pi-a-ds	Se-la'ni-a	Si'ca	Si'ris	So-sip'o-lis
Scip'i-o	Sel-le'is	Si-cam'hri	Si'r'i-us	So'sis
Sci'ra	Se-lym'bri-a	Si-ca'ni	Si'r'mi-um	So-sis'tra-tus
Sci-ra'di-um	Sem'e-le	Si-ca'ni-a	Si-ro'mus	So-sith'e-us
Sci'ras	Sem-en'ti'nus	Si'e-lis, -celi-des	Si-ro-p'o-nos	So'si-us, -a
Sci'ron	Se-mid'e-i	Si-ce'mus, -ma	Si'a-p'on	So'spi'ta
Sci'ron'i-des	Sem-i-ger-ma'ni	Si-ce'mus	Si-sam'nes	So'sthes
Sci'rus	Sem-i-gru'tus	Si-chus	Si'a-pho	So'stra-tus
Scol'o-ti	Se-mir'a-mis	Si-cili'a	Si'a-ra	So's'te'ra
Scol'us	Sem-no-nos	Si-cl'i'i-us	Si-a'cia	So't'a-dos
Scop'us	Sem-no'the-i	Si-cl'us	Si-a'nos	So'ter
Scop'e-los	Se-mo'nes	Si-co'ris	Si-sen'na	So'teres
Scop'i-um	Sem-o-saac'tus	Si-co'rus	Si-la-gam'bis	So'te'ri-a
Scor-dia'ci, -ces	Sem-pro'ni-us, -a	Si-co'ulus, -i	Si-o-co'stus	So'te'ri-cus
Scot'inus	Se-mu'ri-um	Si-cy-a	Si'y-phus	So'this
Scot'us-a	Se'na	Si-cy-o'ni-a	Si-tal'ces	So'ti'a-tes
Scri-bo'ni-a	Se-na'tus	Si-d-o-ce'ne	Si-the'ni	So'ti-on
Scri-bo'ni-a'nus	Sen'e-ca	Si-de	Si'th'ni-des	So'ti-ra
Scri-bo'ni-us	Se'ni-a	Si-de'le	Si'thon	So'ti-us
Scyl'a-ce	Sen'o-nos, or	Si-de'ne	Si'th'o-nos	So'us
Scyl'a-ce'um	-no'nes	Si-de'ro	Si'th'o-nis	Sor'o'tes
Scylax	Sen'ti-us	Si-di-ci'um	Si'tho'ni-a	Spa'co
Scylla'eum	Se'pi-us	Si'don	Si'ti-us	Spa'e-thra
Scyll'as	Se-pla'i-a	Si-do'nes	Si'to-nos	Spar-ga-pi'thes
Scyl'urus	Sep-tem'pe-da	Si-do'ni-us	Si'te-be'ris	Spar'ta-cus
Scyp'pi-um	Sep-tem'tri-o	Si'ga	Si'y-ges	Spar'ta'ni, or
Scy'ras	Sep-te'ri-on	Si-gam'um, -ge'um	Sma-ra'gdos	Spar'ti'a'tes
Scy'ri'a-des	Sep-tim'i-us	Si'gni-a	Sme'nus	Spar'ta'nus
Scy'ros	Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us	Si-g'i'nus	Smi'lax	Spar'ti'a'nus
Scy'ri-pi-um	Sep'y-ra	Si-g-o-ces	Smi'lis	Spar-to'lus
Scyt'a-le	Se-qu'a-na	Si-g'u-nas, -gy'ni, or	Smin-dyri-dos	Spa'ta-le
Scy'thes	Se-qu'a-ni	-gy'n'us	Smin-the-us	Spe'chi-a
Scy'the'ni	Se-quan'i-cus	Si'la	So'a'na	Spe'n-di-us
Scy'thes, or -tha	Se-quin'i-us	Si-la'i	So-a'nda	Sper-chi'us, -a
Scyth'i-a	Se-ra'pes	Si-la'nus, -na	No-anes	Sper-ma-top'h'a-gi
Scyth'i-des	Ser-a-pe'um	Si-la'rus	So-ra-tes	Spu-sip'pus
Scy'thon	Se-ra'pi-o	Si-le'ni	Sod'o-ma	Spha-co'te'ri-a
Scy'thon	Se-ra'pi-on	Si-le'nus	Som'i-as	Sphe-ce'a
Scy'thop'o-lis	Se-ra'pis	Sog-di-a'na	Sog-di-a'na	Sphe'rus
Se-bar'ta	Se-res	So-g-di-a'nus	Sog-di-a'nus	Spho'dri-as
Seb-as-te'a	Ser-bo'nis	So-la'us	So-la'us	Spha-gid'i-um
Seb-as-te'ni	Se-re'na	Si'l'phi-um	Sole'nus	Spi-cl'ius

Spin-tha-rus
Spi-o
Spi-tam'e-nus
Spi-thob'a-tes
Spi-th-ri-da'tes
Spo-le'ti-um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu'r'us
Spu'r'us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-e
Stab'u-lum
Sta-gi'ra
Sta'us
Stam'e-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta-san'der
Sta-sil'e-us
Sta-te'nus
Sta-till'i-us, -a
Sta'ti'ne
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Sta-se'us
Sta-sic'ra-tes

Sta'tor
Sta'ta-nos
Stel-la'tes
Stel'i-o
Stef'na
Sten-o-bo'a
Sten-o-bo'a-tes
Sten-to'ris
Sten-y-cle'rus
Step'h-e-na
Step'h-e-nus
Ster'o-pea, -pe
Ster-sich'o-rus
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-rus
Ste-sich'o-rus
Ste-si-cle'a
Ste-si-le'us
Ste-sim'bro-tus
Sten-e-la'i-das
Sten-e-lus, -le
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Sthe'u-o-bo'a
Still'bi-a
Still'i-cho

Stim'i-con
Stiph'i-lus
Sti-ri'tes
Sto-b'e-us
Stoche'a-des
Sto'i-ci
Stra'to
Stra-tar'chas
Stra-te'us
Stra'to, -ton
Stra'to-cles
Strat-o-cl'i-a
Strat-o-ni'ce
Strat-on-i-ce'a
Strat-o-ni'ons, -oe
Stro-go'la
Strong'gy-le
Stroph'a-des
Stroph'i-us
Stru-thi'a
Stru-thoph'a-gi
struthus
Stry'ma
Stry'mon
Strym'o-nis
Styg'i-us

Sty-lob'a-tes
Stym-pha'li-a
Stym-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Sty'rus
Su-a'da
Su-ag'e-la
Su-a'na
Su-ar-do'nes
Sub-al-pi'nus
Su-be'tri-i
Sub'ta-cum
Su-blic'i-us
Sub-mon-to'ri-um
Su-bo'ta
Su-bur'ra, -bu'ra
Su'cro
Su-de'ti
Su-e'bus
Su-es'sa
Su-es-sa'nus
Su-es-si'o-nes, or
-o'nes
Su-es-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us

Sue'vi
Sue'vi-us
Suf-fe'nus
Suf-fe'tes
Suf-fe'ti-us
Sui'das
Su-il'le'us
Su-il'le'us
Su-i-o'nes
Sul-ci-us
Sul'mo-na
Sul-pic'i-us, -a
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-des
Su'ni-um
Su-o'd'o-na
Su-o-ve-ta-ri'i'a
Syr-o-pho-ni'ces
Sy'ros
Sy'rus
Syr-i-gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Syr'i-nas
Sy'thas

T.

TA-AUTES

Ta-b'a-nus
Ta-be'ni
Ta'bor
Tab'ra-ca
Ta-bu'da
Ta-bur'nus
Ta-ca'pe
Tao-a-pho'ris
Tao-a-tu'a
Tao-fa'ri'nas
Ta-champ'eo
Tach'o-ri
Ta'chos, -chus
Tao'i'tus, -ta
Tao'o-la
Tao'di-a
Tao-di'e-ra
Tao'n'a-ros
Tao'n'e-rus
Tao'ni-as
Ta-c'pa
Ta'ges
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'gus
Ta-la'si-us
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'lus
Tam'a-rus
Ta-ma'sc-a
Tam'e-sis
Ta'mos
Tam'pi-us
Tam'y-ras
Tam'y-ris
Tau-a-gra
Tau-a-gre'us, -grus
Tau-a-grus, -ger
Tau'a-is
Tau'a-quill
Ta-ne'tum
Ta'nis
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us
Ta-o'ca, -ci
Ta'phi-s
Ta'phi-i
Ta'phi-us, -as'sus

Tap'o-ri
Tap-o-si'ria
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tapy'ri
Tar'a-nis
Tar'as
Tar-as'co
Tar-ax-ippus
Tar-bel'i
Tar-bel'i-cus
Tar-che'ti-us
Tar'chi-a
Tar-chon-dim'o-tus
Tar-en-ti'us
Tar-en'tum, -tus
Tar-pe'i-us, -a
Tar-quin'i-us, -a, -i
Tar-quit'i-us
Tar-qui'tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us
Tar'si-us
Tar-tar-i-nus
Tar'ta-rus
Tar-te'sus
Tar-tes'sus
Ta-run'ti-us
Ta'rus
Tar-vis'i-um
Tas-ge'ti-us
Tas-si-to
Ta'ti-an
Ta-ti-en'ses
Ta'ti-i
Ta'ti-us
Tau-chi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau-ran'tes
Tau'ri
Tau'ri-a
Tau'ri-ca
Tau'ri'ni
Tau'ri'sci
Tau'ri-um
Tau'ri-us
Tau-rob'o-lus
Tau-ro-is
Tau-rom'e-nos
Tau-ro-min'i-um
Tau-ro-po-li'a

Tau-rop'o-lus
Tau-ru-bu-lus
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la
Tax'i-ll
Tax'i-lus, or -les
Tax-i-maq'ui-nus
Ta-yg'e-te, -ge'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus, -ta
Te-a-num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, -ate
Te-ge'a-te
Te'ches
Tech-mes'sa
Tech'na-tis
Tec'ta-mus
Tec'tos'a-ges, -ges
Tec'to-sax
Te'ge-a, Te-ges'a
Te-ge-a'tes
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra
Te'i-os
Te'i-um
Te'i-us
Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Tel-chi'nes
Tel-chin'i-us, -a
Te'le-a
Tel'e-ba
Tel'e-b'o-as
Tel'e-b'o-m, -es
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Tel-e-cles, or -clus
Tel-e-cl'i-des
Tel-leg'o-nus
Tel-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Tel'e-si-a
Tel-es'i-cles
Tel-e-sil'la
Tel-e-sin'i-cus
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Tel-es'pho-nus
Tel-e-stag'o-ras
Tel-es'tes, -tas
Tel-es'to

Tel'e-thus
Tel-le-thu'sa
Tel-leu'ri-as
Tel-leu'te
Tel-leu'ti-as
Tel'i-nus
Tel-le'ne
Telli-as
Tel'me-ra
Tel-mes'sus, or
-mis'sus
Tel'on
Tel-thu'sa
Telys
Te-ma'the-a
Tem'bri-um
Tem-e-ni'a
Tem-e-ni'tes
Tem-e-ni-um
Tem'e-nus
Tem-e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa, -se
Tem'i-sus
Tem-mi'ces
Tem'pe-a
Tench-te'ri
Te'ne-a
Te'ne-m
Ten'e-dos
Ten'e-rus
Te'nes
Ten'e-sis
Te-ne'um
Te'nos
Ten'ty-ra (in
Egypt)
Ten'ty-ra, or
Tem-py-ra
Te'os, or Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us, -a
Te-ren'tus
Te-re-us
Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-ges'te, -tum
Te'ri-as
Ter-i-ba'zus
Te-rid'a-e
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter-i-gum
Te'ri-na
Ter-men'ti-a

Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter'me'sus
Ter-mi-na'li-a
Ter-mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter'mi-sus, or
-mes'sus
Ter-pander
Terp-sich'o-re
Terp-sic'ra-te
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-na, -a
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Te'thys
Ter-ra-co'mum
Ter-ra-go'nia
Te-trap'o-lis
Te'tri-cus
Teu'cer
Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teu'cte-ri
Teu-me'os
Teu-mes'sus
Teu-o'chis
Teu'ta
Teu-ta-mi-as, -mis
Teu'ta-mus
Teu'tas, -ta'tes
Teu'thras
Teu-thro'ne
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni, -nes
Teu-ton'i-cus
Tha-ben'na
Thac'co-na
Tha'is
Tha'la
Tha'l'a-me, -mme
Tha-las'i-o
Tha-las'i-us
Tha'les
Tha-les'tri-a, or
-tris
Tha-letes
Tha-le'us
Tha-li'a
Tha-li-us
Thal'pi-us
Tham'u-da

-ras	The-op-ro-pus	Thor'nax	Tig'a-sis	Tit-i-a'na
-ris	The-o'ris	Tho'us	Tig-el-li'nus	Tit-i-a-nus
-tus	The-o'ri-us	Thra'oe	Ti-gel'i-us	Tit'i-nes
-cus	The-o'ti-mus	Thra'ces	Ti-gra'nes	Tit'i-i
'li-a	The-ox'e-na	Thra'ci-a	Tig-ran-o-ear'ta	Ti-tin'i-us
'u-lus	The-ox-e'ni-a	Thra'ci-dae	Ti-gris	Tit'i-us, -a
-des	The-ox-e'ni-us	Thra'cis	Ti-gris	Ti-tor'mus
s	The'ra	Thra'se-as	Ti-gu-ri'ni	Tit-the'um
s, or	The-ran'bus	Thra-sid'e-us	Ti-l-a-tai	Ti-tu'ri-us
-us	The-ran'e-neo	Thra'si-us	Ti-l-a-vemp'tus	Ti'tus
	The-rap'ne	Thra'so	Ti-l-phus'sus	Tit'y-rus
	The'ras	Thras-y-bu'lus	Ti-men'e-tus	Tit'y-us
'ci-a	The-rid'a-mas	Thras-y-dae'us	Ti-mes'us, -a	Tle-pol'e-mus
u'ti-as,	The-rim'a-chus	Thra-sy'lus	Ti-mag'e-nes	Tma'rus
is	Ther'i-nus	Thra-sym'a-chus	Ti-ma-ge'tes	Tmo'lus
'si-us	The-rip'pi-das	Thras-y-me'les	Ti-mag'o-ras	Toch'a-ri
	Ther'i-tas	Thras-y-me'nas	Ti-man'dra	To-ga'ta
	Ther-mo'don	Thre-lc'i-us	Ti-man'dri-des	To-le'tum
'tus	Ther-mop'y-lae	Thre-is'as	Ti-man'ge-lus	Tol-is-to'bi-i
-nes	The-rod'a-mas	Threp-sip'pas	Ti-man'thes	Tol-mi-des
s	The'ron	Thri-am'bus	Ti-mar'chus	Tol'o-phon
	Ther-pan'der	Thro'ni-um	Ti-ma-re'ta	To-lo'sa
um	Ther-san'der	Thry'on	Ti-ma'si-on	To-lum'nus
-das	Ther-sil'o-chus	Thry'us	Ti-ma-sith'e-us	To'lus
-us	Ther-sip'pus	Thu-cyd'i-des	Ti-ma'vus	To-mes'um
'tes	Ther-sites	Thu-is'to	Ti-me'as	Tom'a-rus
	The-se'a	Thu'le	Ti-me'ei-us	Tom'i-sa
s	The-se'i-dae	Thu'ri-as, or -um	Ti-moch'a-ris	To-mi'tae
-us	The-se'i	Thu-ri'nus	Ti-mo-cle'a	Tom-o-ri, -mu'ri
	The-se'um	Thus-ci-a	Ti-mo-cles	To'mos, -mis
u'sa	The-se-us,	Thy'a	Ti-moc'rates	Tom'y-ris
	The'seus	Thy'a-des	Ti-moc're-on	Ton-do'ta
	The-si'dae	Thy-a-mi'a	Ti-mo-de'mus	To'ne-a
ra	The-si'des	Thy-a-mis	Ti-mo-le-on	Ton-gil'i-us
bas'sa	Thes-moph'o-ra	Thy-a-na	Ti-mo-lus	To-ni'a
'nus	Thes-moti'e-lae	Thy-a-ti'ra	Ti-mom'a-chus	To-pa'zos, -zus
	Thes'o-a	Thy-bar'ni	Ti'mon	Top'i-ris, Top'rus
sa	Thes-pe'a	Thy-es'tes, -ta	Ti-mo'nax	Tor'e'tae
>pe	Thes-pi'a-dae	Thy'i-as	Ti-moph'a-nes	Tor'i-uni
-nus	Thes-pi'a-des	Thym-bras'us	Ti-mo-the-us	Tor-quas'tus, -ta
si-on	Thes-pi-g	Thym'bri-a	Ti-mox'e-nus	To'rus
	Thes'pi-us	Thym'e-le	Tin'i-a	Tox-a-rid'i'a
'cy-ra	Thes-pro'ti	Thy-mi'a-this	Ti'pha	Tox'e-us
son	Thes-pro'tia	Thy-moch'a-res	Ti'phys	Tox-ic'a-ra-to
'ta	Thes-pro'tia	Thy-moc'tes	Ti'ph'y-sa	Tox'i-li
-tus	Thes-sa'lia	Thy-od'a-mas	Ti-re-si-as	To-yy'e-ni
to-cles	Thes-sa'li-on	Thy-o'ne	Ti-r-i-ba'es	Trab'e-a
stog'e-nes	Thes-sa-li'o-tes	Thy-o'ne-us	Ti-ri-da'tes	Trach'a-lus
'a	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Thy'o-tes	Ti'ris	Trachas
es	Tu'es'sa-lus	Thy're	Ti'ro	Trach'e-a
ym'e-nus	Thes-ta-lus	Thyr'e-a	Ti-ryn'thi-a	Trachin'i'a
y-tus	Thes'ta	Thyr-e-a'tis	Ti-ryn'thus	Trach-o-ni'tis
-tus	Thes-ti'a-dae, -des	Thyr'e-us	Ti-sa'um	Trag'o'di-a
-mas	Thes-ti-as	Thyr'i-des	Ti-sag'o-rus	Tragus
-mus	Thes-ti-di'um	Thyr'i-on	Ti-sam'e-nes	Traji-a-nop'o-lis
-tus	Thes-ti-us	Thyr-sag'e-us, -tes	Ti-sam'e-nus	Traj-a'nus
ct'es	Thes'ty-lis	Thy'us	Ti-san'drus	Tram-ma-pi'nus
'nis	Thes'ty-lus	Ti'a-ra	Ti-sar'chus	Trans-pa-da'nus
'ra	Thet'is	Ti'a-sa	Ti-si'a-rus	Trans-ti-be-ri'-nus, -a
>re'tus	Thet'o-tus	Tib-a-re'ni	Ti'si-as	Trap'e-za
>ri'cus	Thet'is, -this	Ti-be'ri-as	Ti-sim'a-nes	Trap'e-zon
'ri'tus	Ti'bi-a	Ti-b-e-ri'nus	Ti-siph'o-ne	Trap'e-zus
'us	Ti'bi-al-le'a	Ti'b-e-ris	Ti-siph'o-nus	Trap'phe'a
'si-us	Ti'bi-as	Ti-be'ri-us	Ti-s'o-bis	Tras-i-me'nus
'ti-on	Ti'i-od'a-mas	Ti-be'rus	Ti-sam'e-nus	Tras-sul'us
-tus, -ta	Thir-mid'i-a	Ti-be'sis	Ti-sa-pher'nes	Tre'ba
'tus	This'i-as	Ti'b-i-se'nus	Ti-tae'a	Tre-ba'ti-us
'tus	This'o-a	Ti'b'u-la	Ti'tan, -ta'nus	Tre-bel-li-a'nus
'ton	Tho-an-te'us	Ti-bul'us	Ti'ta-na	Tre-bel-li-e'nus
et'es	Tho-an'ti-um	Ti'bur	Ti-ta'nes	Tre-bel-li-e'nus
is	Tho'as	Ti'b-ur-ti'nus	Ti'ta-ne'us	Tre-bel'li-us
nes'tus	Tho'e	Ti-bur'ti-us	Ti-ta-ni-a	Tre'bi-a
	Tho'lus	Ti-bur'tus	Ti-tan'i-des	Tre'bi-us
s, -ni'cus	Thom'y-ris	Ti'obis	Ti-ta'nus (a giant)	Tre-bo'ni-us, -a
-e	Tho'nis	Tich'i-us	Ti'ta-na (a river)	Treb'u-la
	Tho-ni'tes	Tic'i-da	Ti'ta-re'si-us	Tre'rus
-nes, -no	Tho'on	Ti-ci'nus (a river)	Ti'ta-re'sus	Tre'vi-ri
'li-us, -a	Tho'o-sa	Ti-ci'nus (a man)	Ti'te-nus	Tre'v'e-ri
ras'tus	Tho-o'tes	Tid'i-us	Tith-e-nid'i-a	Tri-a'ri-us, -a
y-lac'tus	Tho-ra'ni-us	Ti-es'sa	Ti-tho'nus	Tri-bal'i
'e-mus	Tho'rax	Ti-fa'ta	Ti-tho're-a	Tri-bo-ci
om'pus	Tho-ri-a (Lex)	Ti-fer'num	Ti-thraus'tes	Tri-bu'ni

Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vir-i-pla'ca
Vi-sel'i-us
Vi-sel'us
Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gus
Vi-tel'i-us, -a
Vit'i-a
Vi-tis'a-tor

Vit'ri-ous
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-us, -a
Vo-con'ti-a
Vog'e-sus
Vol-a-gin'i-us
Vo-la'na
Vo-lan'dum
Vol-a-ter'ra

Vol'cas, or -gas
Vol'e-sus
Vo-lo'g'e-sus
Vol-sin'i-um
Vol-tiu'i-a
Vo-lum'nus, -na
Vo-lum'ni-us, -a
Vo-lup'tas,
-lu'pi-a
Vol-u-se'nus

Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vo-lu'si-us
Vol'u-sus
Vo'lux
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'nes
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus
Vo-ti-e'nus
Vul-ca-na'li-a

Vul-ca'ni
Vul-ca'ni-us
Vul-ca'nus
Vul-ca'ti-us
Vul-si'num
Vul'so
Vul-tu-re'i-us
Vul-tur'num
Vul-tur'us
Vul-tur'ti-us

X.

XAN'THE
Xan'thi-a
Xan'thi-as
Xan'thi-ca
Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'ti-cles
Xan-tip'pus, -pe
Xo-nag'o-ras

Xe-nar'chus
Xen'a-les
Xen'e-tus
Xe'ne-us
Xe-ni'a-des
Xe'ni-us
Xen-o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles

Xen-o-cl'i-des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'a-mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-noph'a-nes

Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti'us
Xen-o-pi-thi'a
Xer-o-lib'y-a
Xerx-e'ne
Xer'xes
Xeur'es

Xi-me'ne
Xi-phe'ne
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyn'i-as
Xyn-o-leh'i-a
Xyp'e-te
Xyr'ti-ci

Z.

ZA-BA'TUS
Zab-di-co'ne
Za-bir'na
Zab'u-lus
Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-grae'us
Za'grus
Zal'a-tes
Za-leu'cus
Za'ma
Za'me-is
Za-mol'i's
Zan'the-nos
Zan'thi-cles
Za'rax
Zar-bi-e'rus

Zer-do'ces
Zar'e-tes
Za-ri-as'pes
Zar-man-o-che'gas
Za'thes
Za-ve'ces
Ze-bi'na
Ze'la, Ze'li-a
Ze-le'a
Ze'les
Ze-lot'y-pe
Ze'lus
Ze'no
Ze-no'bi-a
Ze-no'bi-i
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cl'i-des

Zen-o-do'rus
Zen-o-do'ti-a
Zen-nod'o-tus
Ze-noph'a-nes
Zen-o-po-si'don
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-phy'r'i-um
Zeph'y-rum
Zeph'y-rus
Ze-ryn'thus
Ze'thes, or Ze'tus
Zau-gi-ta'na
Ze'us
Zeux-i-da'mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeux-ip'pe
Zeux'is

Zeux'o
Zi-gi'ra
Zi-e'la
Zi'la, Zelis
Zi-ma'ra
Zi-my'ri
Zi-ob'e-ris
Zi-pu'etes
Zi'tha
Zmilla-ces
Zo-dia-ous
Zo'i-lus
Zo-ip'pus
Zo-i-te'um
Zo'na
Zon'a-ras
Zoph'o-rus

Zo-pyr'i-o
Zo-pyr'i-on
Zop'y-rus
Zor-o-as'ter
Zor-o-as-tre'us
Zoe'i-mus
Zos'i-ne
Zoe-te'ri-a
Zo-thraus'tes
Zy-gan'tes
Zyg'e-na
Zygi'a
Zygi'i
Zy-gom'e-la
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy-gr'i-tes

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

REMARKS.

The pronunciation of Scripture Proper Names is governed chiefly by the rules which prevail in Greek and Latin.

VOWELS.

ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

When these end in a vowel, that vowel has always its long sound, as in *Ca'des*, *Eso'ra*, &c.; when in a consonant, the preceding vowel has the short sound, as in *Bas'sa*, *Cor'ban*, &c. But *ah* has the Italian sound, as in *Tah'panes*, &c.

UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

When these end in a consonant, their vowel has the short sound, as in *Ba'bel*, *E'bel*, *E'lim*, *Blas'as*, &c. When they end in a vowel, the following cases occur: a final has a light Italian sound, as in *Duf's*; *e*, *i*, and *y* have the sound of *e* lightly uttered, as in *Dil'e-an*, *An'ti-och*, *Eu'ty-chus*. But *i*, at the end of words, has its long sound, as in *It'a-l*. *O* and *u* have their long sound lightly uttered, as in *Gol'ge-tha*. *Josh'u-a*; *oi* (diphthong) has the long sound of *a*, as in *Ado'nai*; *ia* following an accented vowel, has usually the sound of *ya*, as in *Iza'yah* (*I-sa'yah*). But some in *iah* have the accent on the *i* in a separate syllable, as in *Shem-a-iah*.

CONSONANTS.

C has the sound of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *Ce'phas*, *Cith'erus*, *Cy're'ne*; of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and is marked thus: *C'e*, as in *Cain*, *Co're*, *Cu'hau*.

CH has always the sound of *k*, as in *Chaldea*, *Enoch*, &c., and, therefore, does not need to have the *c* marked hard. *Ruchel* has been anglicized, and this forms an exception.

G has its regular hard sound as in *go*, *give*, as in *Gil'ead*, &c. In *Bethphage*, and one two others, the *g* has taken the sound of *j*, by passing through the Greek.

S has its regular sharp sound, as in *A'sa*, except when marked thus *S s*, when it has the sound of *z*, as in *Iza'yah* (*Iza'yah*).

N.B.—The pronunciation here given is that of Walker; but in a few instances that of Perry (marked P.), of Fulton and Knight (marked F. & K.), of Trollope (marked T.), of Carr (marked C.), and of Smart (marked S.), is subjoined in notes at the bottom of the page.

AA	AB	AB	AB	AC
A'A-LAB	A-bed'ne-go	A'bib	A-bi'ram	A-bu'bus
Aa'rou*	A'bel	A-bi'dah	A-bi'rom	Ae'a-ron
Ab	A'bel	Ab'i-dan	A-bis'a-i	Ae'a-tan
Ab'a-eue	Beth-ma'a-eah	A'bi-el†	Ab-i-se'i	Ae'cad
Ab'a-dah	A'bel Ma'im	A-bi-e'zer	Ab'i-shag	Ae'ca-ron
A-bad'don	A'bel Me-ho'lath	A-bi-ez're	A-bish'a-har	Ae'cho
A-ba-di'as	A'bel Miz'raim	Ab'i-gail	A-bish'a-i	Ae'cos
A-bag'tha	A'bel Shit'tim	Ab'i-gul	A-bish'a-lom	Ae'coz
A'bal	Ab'e-san	Ab-i-hail	A-bish'u-a	A-cel'da-ma }
Ab'a-nat	Ab'e-sar	A-bihu	Ab'i-shur	A-se'da-ma }
Ab'a-rim	A'bez	A-bi'hud	Ab'i-sum	A'chab
Ab'a-rou	Ab'ka-rus	A-bi'juh	Ab'i-tal	A'chad
Ab'ba	A'bi	A-bi'jom	Ab'i-tub	A-cha'ia }
Ab'da	A-bi'a, or	Ab-i-le'ne	Ab'i'ud	A-ka'ya }
Ab'di	A-bi'ah	A-bim'a-el	Ab'ner	A-cha'i-chus
Ab-di'as	A-bi-al'bon	A-bim'e-l-eh	A'bram, or	A'chan
Ab'di-el	A-bi'a-seph	A-bi'n'a-dab	A'bra-ham	A'char
Ab'don	A-bi'a-thur	A-bi'n'o-am	Ab'sa-lom	A'chaz

* Formerly this word was pronounced by some with three syllables, but now it has only two.
† A-ba-na.—P. ‡ A-bi'el.—P.

C	AL	AN	AR	AS	565
'a-rus	Ag'a-ba Ag'a-bus	Al'e-ma Al-le'meth	An'drow An-dro-ni'cus, or	A-re'li A-re'lites	
-lech	A'gag A'gag-ite	Al-ex-an'dri-a Al-ex-an'dri-on	An-dron'i-cus A'hem, or	A-re-op'a-gite } A-re-op'a-jite } A-re-op'a-gus	
n	A'gar Ag-a-re'nes	Al-i'ah Al-i'an	A'nen A'ner	A'res	
r, or	Ag'e-e Ag'e-us	Al-le-lu'jah } Al-le-lu'jah }	A'nes A'ne	A-re'tas A-re'us	
ub	A'guth-ta'bor	Al'tom	A'ni-am	A'rgb	
phel }	A'gur A'hab	Al'lon Bac'huth Al-mo'dad	A'nim An'na	A'rgol A'rid'a-i	
ha }	A-har'ah A-har'al	Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im	An'na-as An'nas	A'rid'a-tha A'ri'eh	
h	A-has-a-i A-has-u-e'rus	Al'na-than A'loth	An-nu'us An-ti-lib'a-nus	A'ri-el Ar-i-ma-the'a	
}	A-ha'va	Al'pha	An-ti-och	A'ri-och	
}	A'haz A-haz'a-i	Al-phe'us Al-ta-ne'us	An-ti-o-chis An-ti-o-chus	A'ris'a-i Ar-is-to-bu'lus †	
	A-ha-z'i'ah Ah'ban	Al-tas'chith Al'te-kon	An'ti-pas An-tip'a-tris	Ark'ites Ar-ma-ged'don	
	A'ber A'bi	A'lush Al'vah, or Al'van	An'ti-pha An-to'ni-a	Ar-mi-shad'a-i Ar'mon	
or	A-bi'ah A-bi'am	A'mad A-mad'a-tha	An-to-thi'jah An-toth-ite	Ar'man Ar'ne-pher	
th	A-bi-e'zer	A-mad'a-thus	A'nub	Ar'nnon	
er	A-bi'bud	A'mal	A'nus	A'rod	
a'mon	A-bi'jah A-bi'kam	A-mal'da Am'a-lek	Ap-a-me'a Aph-a-ra'im	Ar'o-di Ar'o-er	
	A-bi'lud A-hini'a-az	Am'a-lek-ites A'man	A-phar'sath-chites A-phar'sites	Ar'om Ar'pad, or	
or	A-bim'an A-bim-e-lech	Am'a-na Am-a-ri'ah	A'plek A-phe'kah	Ar'phad Ar-phar'ad	
ah	A-him'e-lek } A-bi'moth }	Am'a-sa A-mas'a-i	A-pher'e-ma A-pher'a	Ar'sa-ces Ar'te-mas	
Ne'keb	A-hiu'a-dab A-hin'o-am	Am-a-shi'ah Am-a-the'is	A-phi'ah Aph'rah	Ar'u-both A-ru'mah	
	A-hi'o A-hi'ra	Am'a-zis Am-a-z'i'ah	Aph'es A-poc'a-lypsee	Ar'vad Ar'vad-ites	
	A-hi'ram A-hi'ram-ites	A'men A'mi	A-poc'ry-pha A-pol'los	Ar'za A'sa	
	A-his'a-mach A-hish'a-hur	A-min'a-dab A-mit'tai	A-pol'y-ou } A-pol'yon }	As-a-di'as As'e-el	
	A-hi'sham A-hi'shar	A-miz'a-bad Am-mad'a-tha	Ap'pa-im Ap'phi-a	As'a-hel As-a-i'ah	
	A-hi'tob A-hi'to-phel	Am'mah Am'mi	Aph'e-a } Ap'phus }	As'a-na A'saph	
	A-hi'tub A-hi'ud	Am-mid'i-oi Am'mi-el	Aph'us } Aq'ui-la	As'a-phar As'a-ra	
	Ah'lal Ah'lai	Am-mi'bud Am-mi-shad'da-i	Ar A'ra	A-sar'e-el † As-a-re'lal	
	A-ho'e or A-ho'ah	Am'mon Am'mon-ites	Ar'ub Ar'a-bah	As-bu'za-reth As'cu-lon	
im	A-ho'ite A-ho'lal	Am'nou A'mok	Ar-a-bat'ti-ne A-ra'bi-a	A-se'as A-seb-e-bi'a	
ia	A-hol'ba A-hol'bah	A'mon Am'o-rites	A'rad A'rad-ite	As-e-bi'a As'e-nath	
	A-ho'li-ab A-hol'i-bah	A'mos Am'pli-as	Ar'a-dus A'rah	A'ser A-se'rar	
	A-ho-lib'a-mah A-hu'ma-i	Am'ram Am'ram-ites	A'ram A'ran	Ash-a-bi'an A'shan	
us	A-hu'zam A-huz'zah	Am'ran Am'ra-phel	Ar'a-rat A-rau'nah	Ash'be-a Ash'bel	
zek	A'i A-i'ah	Am'zi A'nab	Ar'ba, or Ar'bah Ar'bal	Ash'bel-ites Ash'dod	
ah	A-i'ath A-i'ja	An'a-el A'nah	Ar-bat'tis Ar-be'la (in Syria)	Ash'doth-ites Ash'doth Pis'gah	
am	A-i'jah A'i'ja-lon }	An-a-ha'rath An-a-i'ah	Ar-bel'la Ar'bite	A'she-an Ash'er	
dek	A'i'ja-lon } A'i'e-leth Sha'har }	A'nak An'a-kims	Ar-bo'nei Ar-che-la'us	Ash'i-math Ash'ke-naz	
m	A'i'e-leth A'in	A-nam'e-lech Au-a-mim	Ar-ches'tra-tus Ar'che-vites	Ash'nah A'shon	
i	A'i'oth A-i'rus	A'nan An-a'ni	Ar'chi Ar-chi-at'o-roth	Ash'pe-nas Ash'ri-el	
-lech	A'i'a-lon } A'i'a-lon }	An-a-ni'ah An-a-ni'as	Ar-chip'pus } Ar-ki'p'pus }	Ash'ta-roth Ash'ta-roth-ites	
n	Ak'kub Ak-rab'bim	An-an'i-el A'nath	Arch'ites Ar'd	Ash'te-moth A-shu'ath	
im	A-lam'e-lech Al'a-meth	A'nath An'a-thoth	Ar'dath Ar'dites	Ash'ur A-shu'rim	
-Virgil. -Acta.*	Al'a-moth Al'ci-mus	An'a-thoth-ite	Ar'don	Ash'ur-ites	

* E-ne'as.—P.

† Ar-is-to-bu-lus.—P.

‡ As-a-rad.—P.

A'si-a }
 A'she-a }
 As-i-bi'as
 A'si-el
 As'i-pha
 As'kel-on
 As'ma-dai
 As'ma-veth
 As-mo-de'us
 As-mo-ne'us
 As'nah
 As-nap'per
 A-so'chis
 A'som
 As'pa-tha
 As'phar
 As-phar'a-us
 As'ri-el
 As-sa-bi'as
 As-sal'i-mo h

As-sa-ni'as
 As-si-de'ans
 As'sir
 As'sos
 As'ta-roth
 As-tar'te
 As'tath
 A-sup'pim
 As-yu'er-i-tus
 A'tad
 A'ta-rah
 A-tar-ga-tis
 A'ta-roth
 A'ter
 At-e-re-xi'as
 A'thaok
 Ath-a-l'i'ah
 Ath-a-li'ah
 Ath-a-ri'as
 Ath-e-no'bi-us

Ath'ens
 Ath'lai
 At'roth
 At'tai
 At-ta-li'a
 At-ta-lus
 At-thar'a-tes
 Au'gi-a
 Au-ra-ni'tis
 Au-ra-nus
 Au-te'us
 A'va
 A'va-ran
 A'ven
 A'vim
 A'vims
 A'vi-tes
 A'vith
 Az-a-e'lus
 A'zah

A'mal
 Az-a-l'i'ah
 Az-a-ni'ah
 A-zaphi-on
 A'sa-ra
 A-z'a-re-el
 Az-a-ri'ah
 Az-a-ri'as
 A'zas
 A-z'a-sel
 Az-a-zi'ah
 Az-baz'a-reth
 Az'buk
 A-ze'lah
 A'zel
 A'zem
 Az-e-phu'rith
 A'zer
 A-ze'tas

Ar'gad
 A-si'a
 A-si-el
 A-si-el
 A-si'as
 Ar'ma-veth
 Ar'mon
 Ar'noth Ta'or
 A'sor
 A-sa'tus
 Ar'ri-el
 Ar'ri-ham
 A-zu'ban
 A'sur
 Ar'u-ran
 Ar'y-mites
 Ar'zah
 Az'zan
 Az'sur

B.

BA'AL, or Bel
 Ba'al-ah
 Ba'al-ath
 Ba'al-ath Be'er
 Ba'al Be'rith
 Ba'al Gad
 Ba'al Ham'on
 Ba'al Han'an
 Ba'al Her'zor
 Ba'al Her'non
 Ba'al-i
 Ba'al-imp
 Ba'al-is
 Ba'al-le
 Ba'al Me'on
 Ba'al Pe'or
 Ba'al Per'a-zim
 Ba'al Shal'i-sha
 Ba'al Ta'mar
 Ba'al Ze'bub
 Ba'al Zi'phon
 Ba'a-na
 Ba'a-nah
 Ba'a-nan
 Ba'a-nath
 Ba-a-ni'as
 Ba'a-ra
 Ba'a-sha
 Ba'a-sha
 Ba'a-shah
 Ba'a-si'ah
 Ba'bel
 Bi'bi
 Bab'y-lon
 Ba'ea
 Bae-chu'rus
 Bach'rites
 Bach'uth Al'lon
 Ba-go-as
 Bag'o-i
 Ba-hu'rum-ite
 Ba-hu'rim
 Ba'i'ith
 Bak-bak'er
 Bak'buk
 Bak-buk-i'ah
 Ba'laam }
 Ba Lum }
 Ba-la-dan
 Ba-lah
 Ba'lak
 Ba-lame
 Ba-la-nus
 Bal-tha'sar
 Ba'mah
 Ba'moth

Ba'moth Ba'al
 Ban
 Ban-a-i'as
 Ba'ni
 Ba'nid
 Ban'us
 Ban'u-as
 Ba-rab'bas
 Ba-r-a-chel
 Ba-r-a-chiah
 Ba-r-a-chi'as
 Ba'rak
 Bar-ce'nor
 Bar-go
 Bar-hu'mites
 Bar-i'ah
 Bar-je'sus
 Ba'ri-sha
 Bar'kos
 Bar-na-bas
 Ba-ro'dis
 Bar-sa-las
 Bar'ta-eus
 Bar-thol'o-mew
 Bar-ti-me-us
 Ba'ruch
 Bar-zil'lai
 Bar-zil'idi
 Bas'e-a-ma
 Ba'shan, or
 Has'san
 Ba'shan Ha'roth
 Ba'ir
 Bash'e-math
 Bas'lith
 Bas'math
 Bas'sa
 Bas'ta-i
 Bas'ta-ne
 Bath
 Bath'a-loth
 Bath-rab'him
 Bath'she-ba
 Bath'shu-a
 Bav'a-i
 Be-a-li'ah
 Be'a-loth
 Be'an
 Be'b-a-i
 Be'cher }
 Be'ker }
 Bech'o-rath
 Bech'ti-leth
 Be'dad
 Be-d-a-i'ah

Be-el-i'a-da
 Be-el'sa-rus
 Be-el-teth mus
 Be-el-ze-bub }
 Be'er
 Be-e'ra
 Be-e'rah, or
 Be'rah
 Be-e-elim
 Be-e'ri
 Be-e-ri-la-ha'i-roi
 Be e'roth
 Be-e'roth-ites
 Be-e'she-ba }
 Be-es'te-rah
 Be'he-moth
 Be'kah
 Be'la
 Be'lah
 Be'la-ites
 Be'l'e-mus
 Bel'ga-i
 Bel'i-al
 Bel'ma-im
 Bel'men
 Bel-shaz'zar
 Bel-te-shaz'zar
 Ben
 Be-na'iah }
 Be-na-ya }
 Ben-am'mi
 Ben-e'b'e-rak
 Ben-e-j'a-kam
 Ben'ha-dad
 Ben-hu'il
 Ben-hu'nan
 Ben'i-nu
 Ben'ja-min
 Ben'ja-mite
 Ben'ja-mites
 Be-no'i
 Be-no'i
 Ben-zo'heth
 Be'on
 Be'or
 Be'ra
 Be'r-a-chah
 Be'r-a-chi'ah
 Be'r-a-i'ah
 Be-re'a
 Be'red
 Be'ri
 Be'ri'ah
 Be'rites

Be'rith
 Ber-n'oe
 Be-ro'dach
 Bal'a-dan
 Be'roth
 Ber'o-thai
 Be-ro'thath
 Ber'yl
 Ber-z'us
 Be'zai
 Bes-o-dei'ah
 Be'sor
 Be'tah
 Be'ten
 Beth-ab'a-ra
 Beth-ab'a-rah
 Beth'a-nath
 Beth'a-noth
 Beth'a-ny }
 Beth'a-ne }
 Beth-ar'a-bah
 Beth'a-ram
 Beth-ar'bel
 Beth-a'ven
 Beth-az'ma-veth
 Beth-ba-al-me'on
 Beth-ba'ra
 Beth-ba'rah
 Beth'ba-si
 Beth-bir'a-i
 Beth'eur
 Beth-da'kon
 Beth-dib-la-
 tha'im
 Beth'el
 Beth'el-ite
 Beth'e-mek
 Beth'er
 Be-thes'zel
 Beth'e-zel
 Beth-ga'der
 Beth-ga'mul
 Beth-hae-ce-rim }
 Beth-hak'er-im }
 Beth-ha'ran
 Beth-hog'lah
 Beth-ho'ron
 Beth-jes'i-moth
 Beth-leb'a-oth
 Beth'le-hem
 Beth'le-hem
 Beth'le-hem
 Beth'le-hem-ite

Beth-lo'mon
 Beth-ma's-ah
 Beth-mar'e-bah
 Beth-me'on
 Beth-nim'rah
 Beth-o'ron
 Beth-pa'let
 Beth-par'ter
 Beth-pe'or
 Beth-pha-ge }
 Beth'pha-ge }
 Beth-phe-let
 Beth-ra-bah
 Beth-ra-pha
 Beth-ra-hob
 Beth-sai-da **
 Beth'sa-mos
 Beth'shan
 Beth-she'an
 Beth'she-meah
 Beth-shit'tah
 Beth'si-mos
 Beth-su'ra
 Beth-tapp'ua
 Be-thu'el
 Be'thu'el
 Beth-u'li'a
 Beth'zor
 Beth'zur
 Be-to'li-us
 Bet-o-mes'tham
 Bet'o-nim
 Be-u'lah ††
 Be'zai
 Be-zal'e-el ††
 Be'zek
 Be'zer, or
 Boz'ra
 Be'zeth
 Bi'u-tas
 Bich'ri
 Bid'kar
 Bix'tha
 Big'than
 Big'tha-na
 Bi'va-i
 Bid'dad
 Bil'e-am
 Bil'gah
 Bil'ga-i
 Bil'ha, or
 Bil'hah
 Bil'hah
 Bil'hann
 Bim'thal

* As-ma'oth.—P.

† Be-el-ze-bub.—F. & K.

** Beth-sai-da.—P.

† Ba-a'lim.—P.

† Be'r-she-ba.—F. & K.

†† Be'u'lah.—P. & T.

† Ba-a'sha.—P.

†† Beth'ja-ge.—P.

†† Be'r-a-leel.—P., F. & K.

Bin'e-a
Bin'nu-i
Bir'sha
Bir'sa-vith
Bish'lam
Bi-thi'ah
Bith'ron

Biz-i-jo-thi'a
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah
Biz'tha
Blas'tus
Bo-a-ner'ges
Bo'az, or
Bo'oz

Boe'eas
Booh'e-ru
Bo'chim
Bo'hau
Boe'eath
Bo'sor
Boe'o-ra

Boe'rah
Bo'sez
Boe'rah
Brig'an-dine
Buk'ki
Buk-ki'ah

Bul
Bu'nah
Bun'ni
Buz
Bu'zi
Buz'ite

C.

CAB
Cab'bon
Cab'ham
Ca'bul—See Buz
Cad'dis
Ca'des
Ca'desh
Ca'i'a-phas }
Ka'ya'fus }
Cain
Ca'i'nan*
Cai'rites
Ca'lah
Cal-a-mol'a-lus
Cal'a-mus
Cal'col
Cal-dees'
Ca'leb
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah
Cal'i-tas
Cal'neth
Cal'no
Cal'phi
Cal'va-ry }
Ka'va-re }
Ca'mon
Ca'na
Ca'naan } †
Ka'nan }
Ca'naan-ites
Can'da-ce, or
Can'dace—P.
Can'neh }
Kan'nee }
Can'veh }
Kan'vse }
Ca-per-na-um
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma
Ca-phen'a-tha
Ca-phi'ra
Caph'tor
Caph'to-rim
Caph'to-rims

Ca-pa-do'ci-a }
Kap-pa-do'she-a }
Ca-ra-ba'si-on }
Kar-a-ba'se-on }
Ca'r'cha-mis
Ca'r'che-miah
Ca-re'ah
Ca-ri-a
Ca'r'kas
Ca'r-ma'ni-ans
Ca'r'me
Ca'r'mel
Ca'r'mel-ite
Ca'r'mel-it-ess
Ca'r'mi
Ca'r'mites
Ca'r-na-im
Ca'r-ni-on
Ca'r'pus
Ca-r'phe'na
Ca-siph'i-a
Ca'sleu
Ca'slu-bim
Ca'sphor
Ca'spis, or
Ca'sphin
Ca-thu'ath
Ca'dron
Ce'lan
Ce-le-mi'a
Cen'chre-a
Cen-de-be'us
Cen-tu'ri-on
Ce'phas
Ce'ras
Ce'teb
Cha'bris
Cha'di-as
Cha'sre-as
Cha'ce-do-ny
Chal'col
Chal-de'a
Cha'nes

Chan-nu-ne'us
Char'a-ath'a-lar
Chara-ea
Char'a-sim
Char'cus
Cha're-a
Char'mis
Char-ran
Chas'e-ba
Che'bar
Ched-er-la-o-mer }
Che'hal
Chel'ci-as }
Kel'she-as }
Chel'li-ans
Chel'lub
Chel'lus
Chel'od
Che'lub
Che-lu'bal
Che-lu'bar
Chem'a-rims
Che'mosh
Che-na'a-nah
Chen'a-ni
Chen-a-ni'ah
Che'phar Ha-am'-
mo-nai
Che-phi'rah
Che'ran
Che're-as
Cher'eth-ims
Cher'eth-ites
Cher'eth, or
Che'rish
Cher'ub }
Tcha'ub }
Che'rubb }
Ka'rub } a town
Cher'u-bim }
Tcher'u-bim }
Ches'a-lon

Che'sed
Che'sil
Che'sud
Che-sul'loth
Chet'tim
Che'zib
Chi'don
Chi-li'on §
Chil'le-ab
Chil'mad
Chim'ham
Chis'leu
Cas'leu, or
Cis'leu
Chis'lon
Chis'loth Ta'bor
Chit'tim
Chit'un
Chio'e
Cho'ba
Cho-ra'zin
Cho-ra'shan, or
Cho-ra'zin
Chos-a-me'us
Choz-ze'ba
Chuxir
Chub }
Kub }
Chun
Chu'as, or
Chu'za
Chush'an Rish-a-
tha'im
Chu'si
Cin'ner-eth, or
Cin'ner-oth
Cin'a-ma
Ci'ai
Cis'leu
Cith'e-rus
Cit'tims
Cian'da

Cle-a'sa
Clem'ent
Cle'o-phas
Clo'e
Cni'dus }
Ni'dus }
Eol-bo'zeh
Eol'i-us
Eo-loe'so
Eo-loe'si-ans }
Ko-losh'e-ans }
Eo-ni'ah
Eon-o-ni'ah
Eo'os
Eor
Eor'ban
Eor'be
Eor'e
Eor'inth
Eo-rin-thi-ans
Eo'sam
Eou'tha
Eoz
Eoz'bi
Cres'cens
Cre'tans
Crete
Cretes
Cre'ti-ans }
Kre'she-ans }
Eu'bit
Eush
Eu'shan
Eu'shan Rish-a-
tha'im
Euth, or Cuth'all
Cy'the-ans
Cy'e-mon
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-us

D.

DA'FA-REH
Dab'ba-sheth
Dab'e-rath
Da'bri-a
Da-ze'bi
Dad-de'us
Da'gon
Dai'ann
Dala-i'ah
Dil'i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'tha
Dal'phon
Dam-a-ria
Dam-a-scenes'
Dan
Dan'i-el
Dan'ites

Dan-ja'an
Dan'nah
Dan'o-brath
Da'ra
Dar'da
Da'ri-an
Dar'kon
Da'than
Dath'e-mah, or
Dath'mah
Da'vid
De'bir
De'bo-rah
De-cap'o-lis
De'dan
Ded'a-nim
Ded'a-nims

De-ha'vites
De'kar
Del-a-i'ah
Del'i-lah
De'mas
Der'be
Des'san
De-u'el
Deu-ter-on'o-m'y
Dib'la-im
Dib'lath
Dib'bon
Dib'bon Gad
Dib'ri
Dib'za-hab, or
Dir'a-hab

Di'drachm'
Di'dram }
Did'y-mus
Dik'lah, or
Dil'dah
Dil'e-an
Dim'nah
Di'mon
Di-mo'nah
Di'nah
Di'na-ites
Din'ha-bah
Di-o're-phes }
Di'shan
Di'shon
Dir'a-hab

Do'eus
Dod'a-i
Dod'a-nim
Dod'a-val'
Do'do
Do'eg
Doph'kiah
Dor
Do-ra
Dor'eas
Do-rym'e-nes
Do-sith'e-us
Do'tha-im, or
Do'than
Du'mah
Du'ra

* Ca'i'nan.—P.

† Canaan.—This word has sometimes been pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who has used it six times in *Paradise Lost*, has made it a dissyllable, with the accent on the first.

‡ Ched-er-la-o-mer.—P.

§ Chil'ion.—T.

|| Dio-tre'phes.—P.

E.

E'A-NAS	El-ee-sa'1	E-hr'a-phan	Ea-rim'mon	E-ee'ra
E'bel	El-ha'nan	E-li'zur	Ea-ro'gel	E'eril
E'bed	E'li	El'ka-nah	Ea'she-mesh	E'erom
E-bed'mo-lech	E-li'ab	El'ko-shite	Ea-tap'pu-ah	Ee-senes'
Eb-en-e-zer	E-li'a-da	El'la-sar	E'a-phras	Ee'sha-ol
E'ber	E-li'a-dah	El'mo-dam	E-paph-ro-ditus	Ee'ther
E-bi'a-saph	E-li'a-dun	El'na-am	E-pen'e-tus, or	E'eter
E-bro'nah	E-li'ah	El'na-than	E-p-e-ne'tus—T	E'tam
Ee-a'nus	E-li'ah-ba	E'lon	Ephah	E'tham
Ee-but-a-na	E-li'a-kim	E'lon Beth'ha-	Ephai	E'than
Ee-ele-si-an'tes	E-li'a-li	nan	Epher	Eth'a-nim
Ee-ele-si-an'te-us	E-li'am	E'lon-ites	E-phes-dam'min	Eth'ba-al
E'd	E-li'as	E'loth	Eph'al	E'ther
E'dar	E-li'a-saph	El'pa-al	Ephod	E'thma
E'den	E-li'a-shib	El'pa-let	Ephor	Eth'nan
E'der	E-li'a-sis	El'pa-ran	Eph'pha-tha	Eth'ni
E'd's	E-li'a-tha, or	El'te-keh	Ephra-im	Eu-as'i-bus
E'di-as	E-li'a-thah	El'te-keth	Ephra-im-ites	Eu-bu'tus
Ed na	E-li'a-zar	El'te-kon	Ephra-tah	Eu'na-than
E'dom	E-li'dad	El'to-lad	Eph'rath	Eu-ni'ce, or
E'dom-ites	El'el	El'ul	Eph'rath-ites	Eu'nice—Jones
Ed re-i	E-li-e-na-i	E-lu'za-i	Ephron	Eu-o'di-as
Ed'lah	E-li-e-zer	El'y-ma'is	E'r	Eu-pol'e-mus
Ed'la-im	E-li'ha-ba	El'y-mas	E'ran	Eu-ro'e-ly-don
Ed'lon	El-i-bu'na	El'za-bad	E'ran-ites	Eu'ty-chus
E'gypt	El-i-ho'reph	El'za-phan	E-ras'tas	Eve
E'hi	E-li'hu*	Em-al-eu'el	E'rech	E'vi
E'hud	E-li'jah	E-man'u-el	E'ri	E'vil Mer-o'dach
E'ker	El'ka	E'mims	E'sa	E'x'o-dus
E k're-bel	E'lim	Em'ma-us	E-sa'ias	E'zar
E'k'ron	E-lim'e-leck	Em'mer	E-sa'yas	Ez'ba-i
E'k'ron-ites	E-li-o-na-i	E'mor	E'sar-had'don	Ez'bon
E'la	E-li-o-nas	E'nam	E'sau	Ez-e-chi'as
E'la-dah	El'i-phal	E'nan	E'sdras	Ez-e-ki'as
E'lah	E-li-ph'a-leh	En dor	E's-dre'lon	E-z'e-ki-el
E'lam	E-li-phaz	E-ne-as	E'se-bon	Ezel
E'lam-ites	E-li-ph'e-let	En-eg-la'im	E-se'br'as	E'zem
E'la-sah	E-li'sa-beth	En-e-mes'sar	E'sek	E'zer
E'lath	E-li'se-us	E-ne'u'i-as	Esh'ba-al	Ez-e-ri'as
El-beth'el	E-li'sha	En-gan'nim	Esh'ban	E-z'as
El-ci-a }	E-li'sha	En'ge-di, or	Esh'eol	E'zi-on Ge'bar, or
El'sha }	E-li'sha	En-ge'di	E'she-an	E'zi-on-ge'bar
El'ha-ah	E-lis'h'a-ma	En-had'dah	E'shek	Ez'nite
El'dad	E-lis'h'a-mah	En-huk'ko-re	Esh'ka-lon	Ez'ra
E'le-ad	E-lis'h'a-phat	En-ha'zor	Esh'ta-ol	Ez'ra-hite
E'le-le'eh }	E-lis'h'e-lu	En-mish-pat	Esh'tau-ites	Ez'ri
E'le-le'e }	El-i-shu'a, or	E'noch	Esh'tem'o-a	Ez'ri-el
E'le-a'sah	E-lis'h'u-a—P.	E'noch	Esh'te-moth	Ez'ril
E'le-a-zer	E-lis'i-mus	E'non	Esh'ton	Ez'ron, or
E'le-a-zu'rus	E'liu	E'nos	E'sil	Hez'ron
El-e-o'he Is'ra-el	E-li'ud	E'nosah	E'sa-chi'ah	Ez'ron-ites
E-leu'the-rus				

G.

GA'AL	Ga'i-us }	Gath	Ged-a-li'ah	Gentiles }
Ga'sah	Ga'yus }	Gath He'pher	Ged'dur	Jen'tils }
Ga'ba	Ga'l'a-ad	Gath Rim'mon	Ge'der	Gen-n Lath
Ga'b'a-el	Ga'lal	Gau'lan	Ge-de'mh	Ge'on
Ga'b'a-tha	Ga'l'e-ed	Gau'lon	Ged'e-rite	Ge'ra
Gab'bai, or	Ga'l'ga-la	Ga'za	Ge-de'roth	Ge'rah
u'i	Ga'l'i-loe	Gaz'a-bar	Ged-e-roth-a'im	Ge'rar
Gab'ba-tha	Ga'l'im	Ga-za'ra	Ge'dir	Ger'a-ma
Ga'bri-as	Ga'l'i-o	Ga'zath-ites	Ge'dor	Ger'ga-shi
Ga'bri-el	Gam'o-el	Ga'zer	Ge-ha'zi	Ger'ga-shites
Gad	Ga-ma'li-el	Ga-ze'ra	Gel'i-loth	Ger-ge-senes'
Gad'a-ra	Gam'ma-diim	Ga'zez	Ge-mal li	Ger'i-zim
Gud-a-renes	Ga'mul	Gaz'ites	Gem-a-ri'ah	Ger'r'as-ans
Gad'des	Gar	Gaz'am	Gen-ne-us	Ger'r'in-ians
Gad'di-el	Ga'reb	Ge'ba	Ge-ne'a-reth	Ger'shom
Ga'di	Ga'r'i-zim	Ge'bal	Gen'e-sis	Ger'shon
Gad'ites	Ga'r'mites	Ge'bar	Jen'e-sis }	Ger'shon-ites
Ga'ham	Gash'mu	Ge'ber	Ge-ne'zar	Ger'shur
Ga'har	Ga'tam	Ge'bim		Ge'sem

* El'hu, generally pronounced El'hu. † El'phaz.—P.—Sm.

‡ Eph'ra'tah.—P. § Eu'bu'tus.—P.

† E-ne-as.—P

¶ Evi-Mer-o-dach.—P.

n	Gib'e-ah	Gil'e-ad	Gitt'tites	Go'pher wood
m	Gib'e-ath	Gil'e-ad-ite	Gitt'tith	Gor'gi-as }
r	Gib'e-on	Gil'gal	Gi'zo-nite	Gor'je-as }
-ri	Gib'e-on-ites	Gi'loh	Glede	Gor'ty-na
r	Gib'lites	Gi'lo-nite	Gni'dus }	Go'shen
-rites	Gid-dal'ti	Gim'zo	Ni'dus }	Go-thon'i-el
-li-as	Gid'del	Gi'nath	Go'ath	Go'zan
em'a-ne	Gid'e-on	Gi'n-ne-tho	Gob	Gra'ba
l	Gid-e-o'ni	Gi'n-ne-thon	Gog	Gre'ci-a }
	Gi'dom	Gir'ga-shi	Go'lan	Gri'she-a }
ites	Gi'er Ea'gle }	Gir'ga-shites	Gol'go-tha	Gud'go-dah
	Jy'er Ea'gle }	Gi'spa	Go-li'ah	Gu'ni
r	Gi'hon	Gitt'tah He'pher	Go-li'ath	Gu'nites
-thon	Gil'a-lai	Gitt'ta-im	Go'mer	Gur
,	Gil'bo-a*	Gitt'tite	Go-mor'rah	Gur-ba'al

H.

HASH'-	Ha'mon Gog	Ha'tach }	Hen	Ho-de'vah
ih	Ha'mor	Ha'tack }	He'na	Ho-di'ah
iah	Ha'moth	Ha'thath	Hen'a-dad	Ho-di'jah
-kuk't	Ha'moth Dor	Ha'ti'ta	He'noch	Ho'dish
zi-niah	Ha-mu'el	Ha't'il	He'pher	Hog'lah
-ge-on	Ha'mul	Ha'ti'pha	He'pher-ites	Ho'ham
r	Ha'mul-ites	Ha't'tush	Heph'zi-bah	Ho'len
-li'ah	Ha-mu'tal	Hau'ran	He'ram	Hol-o-fer'nes
-lah	Ha-nam'e-el	Hav'i-lah	He'res	Ho'lon
mo-ni	Ha'nan	Ha'voth Ja'ir	He'resh	Ho'man, or
mo-nite	Ha-nau'e-el	Ha'za-el	Her'mas	He'man
l	Han'u-ni	Ha-zai'ah	Her-mog'e-nes	Ho'mer
-e'zer	Han-u-ni'ah	Ha'zar Ad'dar	Her'mon	Hoph'ni
r	Ha'nes	Ha'zar E'nan	Her'mon-ites	Hoph'rah
'mon	Han'el	Ha'zar Gad'dah	Her'od	Hor
-shah	Han'nah	Ha'zar Hat'ti-eon	He-ro'di-an	Hor-a-gid'dad
s'na	Han'na-thon	Ha'zar Maveth	He-ro'di-an	Ho'ram
s'sah	Han'ni-el	Ha'za'roth	He-ro'di-as	Ho'reb
t'tah	Ha'noch	Ha'zar Shu'el	He'seb	Ho'rem
l	Ha'noch-ites	Ha'zar Su'sah	He'sed	Ho'ri
-i	Ha'nun	Ha'zar Su'sim	Hesh'bon	Ho'rim
'ram	Huph-a-ra'im	Ha'zel El-po'ni	Hesh'mon	Ho'rites
ich	Ha'ra	Ha-ze'rim	Heth	Hor'mah
b	Har'a-dah	Ha-ze'roth	Heth'lon	Hor-o-na'im
-bah	Har-a-i'ah	Ha'zer Shu'eim	Hez'e-ki	Hor'o-nites
-i	Ha'ran	Huz'e-zon Ta'mar	Hez-e-ki'nh	Ho'sa, or
r	Ha'ra-rite	Ha'zi-el	He'zer, or	Has'ah
-ences'	Har-bo'na	Ha'zo	He'zir	Ho-san'na
-ites	Har-bo'nah	Ha'zor	He-z'ra	Ho-se'a }
a'i	Ha'reph	Haz'u-bah	He'zi-on	Ho-se'a }
e-ri	Ha'reth	He'ber	Hez'ra-i	Hosh-a-i'ah
i	Har'has	He'ber-ites	Hez'ro	Hosh'a-ma
'yah	Har'ha-ta	Heb'rews	Hez'ron	Ho-she'a
ites	Har'hur	He'bron	Hez'ron-ites	Ho'tham
ith	Ha'rim	He'bron-ites	Hid'da-i	Ho'than
	Ha'riph	Heg'a-i	Hid'de-kel	Ho'thir
	Har'ne-pher	He'ge	Hi'el	Huk'kuk
	Ha'rod	He'lah	Hi-er'e-el	Hul
a-tan	Ha'rod-ite	He'lum	Hi-er'e-moth	Hul'dah
oz	Har'o-eh	He'lub	Hi-er-i-e'lus	Hum'tah
'pha	He'ro-rite	He'lbon	Hi-er'mas	Hu'pham
s	Har'o-sheth	Hei-el'ah	Hi-er-on'y-mus	Hu'pham-ites
	Har'sha	Hei'da-i	Hig'ga'i-on	Hup'pah
l	Ha'rum	He'leb	Hilen	Hup'pim
-lu'jah }	Ha-ru'maph	He'led	Hil-ki'ah	Hur
-lu'yah }	Ha-ru'phite	He'lek	Hil'iel	Hu'ral
'vash	Ha'ruz	He'lek-ites	Hin	Hu'ram
	Has-a-di'ah	He'lem	Hin'nom	Hu'ri
an	Has-e-nu'ah	He'leph	Hi'r-e-nus	Hu'shah
ath, or	Hash-a-bi'ah	He'los	Hi'ram	Hu'shai
math	Hash-ab'nah	He'li	Hi'r-e-nus	Hu'sham
ath-ite	Hush-ab-ni'ah	Hel'ka-i	His-ki'jah	Hu'shath-ite
ath	Hash-bad'a-	Hel'kath	Hitt'tites	Hu'shim
oah	na	Hel'kath Har'su-	Hi'vites	Hu'shub
math	Ha'shem	rim	Ho'ba, or	Hu-shu'bah
ned'a-tha	Hash-mo'nah	Hel-ki'as	Ho'bab	Huz
e-lech	Ha'shum	He'lon	Ho'bab	Hu'zoth
i-tal	Ha-shu'pha	He'man	Hod	Huz'ab
uol'e-keth	Has'rnah	He'math, or	Hod-a-i'ah	Hy-das'pes
mon	Hus-so-na'ah	Ha'math	Hod-a-vi'ah	Hy-e'na
o-nah	Ha-su'pha	Hem'dan	Ho-de'va	Hy-men-e'us

* Gil'bo'a.—F.

† Ha-bak'kut is more common.

I.

IB'HAR	I'lai	Ir-she'mish	Ish'me-rad	Ith'man
Ib'le-am	Im'lah	I'ru	I'shod	Ith'ra
It-nei'ah	Im'mah	I'sa-ee }	Ish'pan	Ith'ran
Ib-ni'jah	Im-man'u-el	I'sak }	Ish'tob	Ith're-am
Ib'ri	Im'mer	I-sa'i-ah }	Ish'u-a	I'th'ritee
Ib'zan	Im'na, or	I-sa'yah }	Ish'u-ai	It'tah Ka'rah
Ieh'a-bod	Im'nah	I'seah	Ie-ma-chi'ah	It'ta-i
I-eo'ni-um	Im'rah	Ie-eai'i-ot	Ie-ma-i'ah	It-u-re'a
Id'a-lan	Im'ri	Ie-da-el	Ie'pah	I'vah
Id'baah	I-o'ta	Ish'bah	Ie'ra-el	Ie'e-har
Id'do	Iph-e-dai'ah	Ish'bak	Ie'ra-el-ites	Ie'har
Id'u-el	Ir	Ish'bi Be'nob	Ie'sa-char	Ie'har-ite
Id-u-ma'a	I'ra	Ish'bo-sheth	Ie-tal-e'rus	Ie-ra-hi'ah
Id-u-ma'sans	I'rad	I'shi	Ie'u-i	Ie'ra-hite
I'gal	I'ram	I-shi'ah	Ie'u-ites	Ie-ra-i'ah, or
Ig-da-li'ah	I'ri	I-shi'jah	I'e-ly	Ie-ra-i'ah
Ig-e-ab'a-rim	I-ri'jah	Ish'ma	Ith'a-i, or It'a-i	Ie'ro-el
Ie-e-al	Ir'na-hash	Ish'ma-el	Ith'a-mar	Ie'ri
I'jon	I'ron	Ish'ma-el-ites	Ith'i-el	Ie'rites
Ik'esh	Ir'pe-el	Ish-ma-i'ah	Ith'mah	

J.

JA'A-KAN	Jah'ze-rah	Ja-su'bus	Je-ho'ha-nan	Je'ri-el
Ja-uk'o-bah	Jah'zi-el	Ja'tal	Je-hoi'a-chin	Je-ri'jah
Ja-a'la	Ja'ir	Jath'ni-el	Je-hoi'a-da	Je-ri-moth
Ja-a'lah	Ja'ir-ites	Ja'ttir	Je-hoi'a-kim	Je-ri-oth
Ja-a'lam	Ja'i-rus	Ja'van	Je-hoi'a-rib	Je-ro-bo'am
Ja-u-nai	Ja'e-rus	Ja'zar	Je-hon'a-dab	Je-ro-don
Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim	Ja'kan	Ja'zer	Je-hon'a-than	Je-ro-ham
Ja-as-a-ni'a	Ja'keh	Ja'zi-el	Je-horam	Je-rub'ba-el
Ja'a-sau	Ja'kim	Ja'ziz	Je-ho-shab'e-ath	Je-rub'e-sheth
Ja-a'si-el	Jak'kim	Ja-rim	Je-hosh'a-phat	Je'ru-el
Ja-a'zah	Ja'lon	Je-at'e-rai	Je-hosh'e-ba	Je-ru'sa-lem
Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Jam'bres	Je-ber-e-shi'ah	Je-hosh'u-a	Je-ru'sha
Ja-a'zar	Jam'bri	Je'bna	Je-hu'ah	Je-sa'iah
Ja-a'zi'ah	James	Je-hu'el	Je-ho'vah Ji'reh	Je-sha-a'lah
Ja-a'zi-el	Ja'min	Je-b'u-sites	Je-ho'vah Nis'ai	Je-sha-a-nah
Ja'bal	Ja'min-ites	Je-e-mi'ah	Je-ho'vah Ro'phi	Je-sha-ar'e-lah
Ja'bok	Jam'lech	Je-e-o-li'ah	Je-ho'vah Shai-lom	Je-sha-eb'a-ab
Ja'beah	Jam'na-an	Je-e-o-ni'ah	Je-ho'vah Sham'-	Je-sha-eb'e-ah
Ja'bez	Jam-ni'a	Je-da'ya }	mah	Je'sher
Ja'bin	Jam'nites	Je-da'ya }	Je-ho'vah Tsid'-	Je-shi-mon
Jab'ne-el	Jam'na	Je-da'iah	ke-nu	Je-shish'a-i
Jab'neh	Jam'nes	Je-d'e-us	Je-ho'a-bad	Je-shi-o-ha-i'ah
Ja'chan	Ja-no'ah	Je'du	Je'hu	Je-sh'u-a
Ja'chin	Ja-no'hah	Je-d-e-di'ah	Je-hub'bah	Je-sh'u-run
Ja'chin-ites	Ja'num	Je-dei'ah	Je-hu-eal	Je-si'ah
Ja'eob	Ja'phet	Je-di'a-el	Je'hud	Je-sim-i-el
Ja-eo'bus	Ja'pheth	Je-di'ah	Je-hu'di	Je'se
Ja'da	Ja-phi'ah	Je-di-el	Je-hu-di'jah	Je-su-a
Ja-dan'a	Japh'lot	Je-di-thun	Je'hush	Je-s'u-i
Ja'don	Japhle-ti	Je-eli	Je-i'el	Je'tus
Ja'el	Ja'pho	Je-e-zer	Je-kab'ze-el	Je'ther
Ja'gur	Ja'r	Je-e-zer-ites	Jek-a-me'am	Je'theth
Jah	Ja'rah	Je'gar Sa-hu-du'-	Jek-a-mi'ah	Je'th'lah
Ja-ha'le-el	Ja'reb	tha	Je-ku'thi-el	Je'thro
Ja-hal'e-lal	Ja'red	Je-ha'le-el	Jem'i-ma†	Je'tur
Ja'hath	Ja-re-e-si'ah	Je-hal'e-lal	Je-mu'el	Je'u-el
Ja'haz	Ja'rha	Je-ha'zi-el	Jeph'tah	Je'uah
Ja-ha'za	Ja'rib	Jeh-dei'ah	Je-plun'neh	Je'uz
Ja-haz'zah	Jer'muth	Je-hei'el	Je'rah	Jew'ry
Ja-ha-zi'ah	Je-ro'uh	Je-heze-kel	Je-rahm'e-el	Je'ra-bel
Ja-ha-zi-el	Ja'sa-el	Je-hi'ah	Je-rahm'e-el-ites	Je-z-a-ni'ah
Jah'da-i	Ja'shem	Je-hi'el	Je-re'e-chus	Je-z'e-lus
Jah'di-el	Ja'shen	Je-hi'e-li	Je'red	Je'zer
Jah'do	Ja'sher	Je-hish'a-i	Je're-mai	Je'zer-ites
Jah'le-el	Ja-sho'be-am	Je-his-ki'ah	Je-re-mi'ah	Je-zi'ah
Jah'le-el-ites	Ja'shub	Je-ho'a-dah	Je-re-moth	Je-zi-el
Jah'ma-i	Jash'u-bi	Je-ho-ad'dan	Je-re-mouth	Je-z-li'ah
Jah'zah	Le'hem	Je-ho'a-haz	Je-ri'ah	Je-zo-ar
Jah'ze-el	Jash'ub-ites	Je-ho'ash	Je-ri'bai	Je-z-ra-hi'ah
Jah'ze-el-ites	Ja'si-el	Je-ho'ha-dah	Je-ri'eho	Je-z're-el

* The letter *s* has commonly the sound of *s* when it comes (in these circumstances) before a liquid, as in *dismal*, &c. Smart gives the *s* in *Israelites* the sound of *s*, and Worcester marks both words as pronounced with the sound of *s*.

† *Jem'-ma*.—P., F. & K., T.

JE	MA	MA	MA	MA	571
-ite	Job }	Jok'me-an	Jor'ko-am	Jot'bah	
-i-tess	Jobe }	Jok'ne-am	Jos'a-bad	Jot' bath	
	Jo'bab	Jok'shan	Jos'a-phat	Jot'ba-tha	
r Im'la	Joc'h'e-bed	Jok'tan	Jos'a-phi'as	Jo'tham	
or	Jo'da	Jok'the-el	Jo'se	Jor'a-bad	
h	Jo'ded	Jo'na	Jos'e-deeh	Jor'a-char	
s	Jo'el	Jon'a-dab	Jo'se-el	Jor'a-dak	
	Jo'e'lah	Jo'nah	Jo'seph	Ju'bal	
h-el	Jo-e'zer	Jo'nan	Jo-se'phus	Ju'eul	
z	Jog'be-ah	Jo'nas	Jo'ses	Ju-dg'a	
us	Jo'h	Jon'a-than	Josh'a-bad	Ju'dah	
	Jo'ha	Jo'nath E'tim Re-	Jo'shah	Ju'das	
	Jo-ha'nan	cho'chim	Josh'a-phat	Jude	
	John }	Jop'pa	Josh-a-vi'ah	Ju'dith	
	Jon }	Jo'ra	Josh-bek'a-sha	Ju'el	
	Jo'a-da	Jo'ra-i	Josh'u-a	Ju'li-a	
	Jo'i-a-kim	Jo'ram	Jo-st'ah	Ju'ni-a	
n	Jo'i-a-rib	Jordan	Jo-s'as	Ju-shal/he-sec	
	Jok'do-am	Jor'i-bas	Jos-i-bi'ah	Jus'tus	
m	Jo'kim	Jo'rim	Jos-i-phi'ah	Jut'tah	
'dus					

K.

d	Ke'dar	Ker-en-hap'pueh }	Kir'i-eth, or	Kith'Hah
	Ked'e-mah	Ker-en-hap'puk }	Kir'jath	Kit'ron
, or	Ked'e-moth	Ke'ri-oth	Kir'i-oth	Kit'tim
sh	Ke'desh	Ke'ros	Kir'jath Ar'ba	Ko'a
Bar'-	Ke-he'l'a-thah	Ke-tu'ra	Kir'jath A'im	Ko'hath
	Ke'l'ah	Ke-tu'rah	Kir'jath A'rim	Ko'hath-ites
el	Ke-la'iah	Ke-z'ia	Kir'jath A'ri-us	Kol-a-i'ah
a-ites	Kel'i-ta	Ke'ziz	Kir'jath Ba'al	Ko'rah
	Kel-kath-ha-su'-	Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-	Kir'jath Hu'roth	Ko'rah-ites
	rim	vah	Kir'jath Je'a-rim	Ko'rah-ites
	Ke-mu'el	Kib'za-im	Kir'jath San'nah	Ko're
i	Ke'nah	Kid'ron	Kir'jath Se'pher	Kor'hite
t	Ke'nan	Ki'nah	Kish	Kor'hites
	Ke'nath	Kir	Kish'i	Kor'ites
m	Ke'naz	Kir-har'a-seth	Kish'i-on	Koz
	Ken'tes	Kir'he-resch	Ki'shon, or	Kuah-ai'ah
	Ken'nia-zites		Ki'son	

L.

AH	Lay'i-doth	Le'shem	Ljk'hi	Lnd
n	La-se'a	Let'tus	Lo-am'mi	Lu dim
	La'shah	Le-tu'shim	Lod	Lu'hith
a	La-sha'ron	Le-um'mim	Lod'e-bar	Luke
i	Las'the-nes	Le'vi	Log	Luz
us	Laz'a-rus	Le-vi'a-than	Lo'is	Lye-a-o'ni-a
	Le'ah	Le'vis	Lo Ru'ha-mah	Lye'ea
	Leb'a-nah	Le'vites	Lot	Lyd'da
	Leb'a-non	Le-vit'i-eus	Lo'tan	Lyd'i-a
roi	Leb'a-oth	Lib'a-nus	Loth-a-su'bus	Ly-sa'ni-as
n	Leb-be'us*	Lib'nah	Lo'zon	Lys'i-a }
a	Le-bo'nah	Lib'ni	Lu'bim	Lish'a-a }
	Le'ehah	Lib'nites	Lu'bims	Lys'i-as }
	Le'ha-bim	Lib'y-a	Lu'eas	Lys'h'e-as }
	Le'hi	Lig-nal'oos	Lu'ei-fer	Lys'tra
h	Lem'u-el	Lig'ure	Lu'ci-us	

M.

MAH	Ma-a-zi'ah	Mad'a-i	Mag'pi-ash	Ma-ha'ri-oth
nah	Mab'da-i	Ma-di'a-bun	Ma'ha-lah	Ma'her-shal-al-
a-thi	Ma'e'a-lon	Ma-di'ah	Ma'ha-lath Le-	hah'bas
a-thites	Ma-e-ca-bw'us	Ma'di-an	an'noth	Mah'lah
u	Ma'e-ca-bees	Mad-man'nah	Ma'ha-lath Mas'-	Mab'li
'ah	Ma'eh'be-nah	Mad-me'nah	chil	Mah'lites
	Ma'eh'be-nai	Ma'don	Ma-ha'le-el	Mah'on
h A-erab'-	Ma'eh-he'loth	Ma-e'lus	Ma'ha-li	Mai-an'o-as
	Ma'ehi	Mag'bush	Ma-ha-na'im	Ma'kas
ni	Ma'ehir	Mag'da-la	Ma'ha-neh Dan	Ma'ked
th	Ma'ehir-ites	Mag'da-len	Ma'ha-nem	Ma-ke'loth
ah	Ma'eh'mas	Mag'da-le'net	Ma-har'a-i	Mak-ke'dah
'ah	Ma'eh-na-de'bai	Mag'di-el	Ma'hath	Mak'tesh
	Ma'eh-pe'lah	Ma'gog	Ma'ha-vites	Mal'a-ehi
	Ma'eron	Ma'gor Mir'sa-bib	Ma'has	Mal'e-ham

* Leb'be-us.—P.

† Mag'da-lene.—P.

Mal-ehi'ah
Mal-ehi'el
Mal-ehi-el-ites
Mal-ehi'jah
Mal-ehi'ram
Mal-ehi-shu'ah
Mal'ehom
Mal'ehus
Mal'las
Mal'o-thi
Mal'nech
Ma-ma'ias
Mam'mon
Mam-ni-ta-nal'-
mus
Mam're
Ma-mu'eus
Man'a-en
Man'a-hath
Man'a-hem
Ma-na'heth-ites
Man-as-se'as
Ma-nas'seh
Ma-nas'sites
Ma'neh
Man-ha-na'im
Ma'ni
Man'na
Ma-no'ah
Ma'neh
Ma'on
Ma'on-ites
Ma'ra
Ma'rah
Mar's-lah
Mar-a-nath'a
Mar-do-ehus
Ma-re'shah
Mark
Mar'i-se
Mar'moth
Ma'roth
Mar're-kah
Mar'se-na
Mar'te-na
Mar'tha
Ma'ry
Ma'sa
Mas'ehil
Mas'e-loth
Mas'h
Ma'shal
Mas'man
Mas'moth
Mas're-kah

Mas'sah
Mas-si'as
Ma'trod
Ma'tri
Mat'tan
Mat'tan-nah
Mat-ta-ni'ah
Mat-ta-tha
Mat-ta-thi'as
Mat-te-na'i
Mat'than
Mat'that
Mat-the'as
Mat'thew
Maik'ec
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah
Max-i-ti'as
Max'za-roth
Me'ah
Me-a'ni
Me-a'rah
Me-bu'nai
Me'ch'e-rath
Me'eh'e-rath-ite
Me'elad
Me'da-lah
Me'dan
Me'e-be
Me'des
Me'di-an
Me'di-an
Me'e-da
Me-gid'do
Me-gid'don
Me-hali
Me-het'a-bel
Me-hi'da
Me'hir
Me-hol'ath-ite
Me-hu'ja-el
Me-hu'man
Me-hu'nim
Me-hu'nims
Me-jar'kon
Me'k'o-nah
Me'l-a-ti'ah
Me'elhi
Me'l-ehi'ah
Me'l-ehi'as
Me'l-ehi-el
Me'l-ehi-el
Me'l-ehi's-dek
Me'l-ehi-shu'a
Me-le'a
Me'leeh

Me'li-ta
Me'li-en
Me'lar
Mem'phis
Me-mu'ean
Men'a-hem
Me'nan
Me'ne
Me'nith
Men'o-thai
Me-on'e-nem
Meph'a-ath
Me-phib'o-sheth
Me'rab
Me-r-a'iah
Me-ra'ioth
Me-ra'yoth
Me'ran
Me-rari
Me-rarites
Me-r-a-thaim
Me'red
Me-re-moth
Me'res
Me'ri-bah
Me'ri-bah Ka'desh
Me-rib-ba-al
Me'ri-moth
Me-ro'dach
Ba'l-a-dan
Me'rom
Me-ron'o-thite
Me'ros
Me'ruth
Me'sech
Me'sek
Me'sha
Me'shaeh
Me'sheeh
Me'shet
Me-sher'a-bel
Me-sher'a-be-el
Me-shil-la'mith
Me-shil'le-moth
Me-shul'bah
Me-shul'lam
Me-shul'le-mith
Me'o-bah
Me'o-be-ite
Me-o-po-ta-mi-a
Me-si'ah
Me-si'as
Me-te'rus
Me'theg Am'mah

Meth're-dath
Me-thu'se-el
Me-thu'se-lah
Me-u'nim
Me's-hab
Mi'a-min
Mi'har
Mi'ham
Mi'zar
Mi'eah
Mi-er'iah
Mi-h'ys
Mi'eha
Mi'eha-el
Mi'ehah
Mi'eha'iah
Mi'ehel
Mi'eh'mas
Mi'eh'mas
Mi'eh'mash
Mi'eh'me-thah
Mi'eh'ri
Mi'eh'tan
Mi'd'in
Mi'd'an
Mi'd'an-ites
Mi'da-lel
Mi'dal Gad
Mi'g'dol
Mi'ron
Mi'ja-min
Mi'k'loth
Mi'k-ne'iah
Mi'l-a-li
Mi'l'ah
Mi'l'cha
Mi'l'chah
Mi'l'com
Mi'l'o
Mi'na
Mi-ni-a-min
Mi'ni
Mi'n'ith
Mi'ph'ad
Mi'ram
Mi'sgab
Mi'sha-el
Mi'shal
Mi'sham
Mi'she-al
Mi'sh'm
Mi'sh-man'na
Mi'sh'ra-ites

Mis'per
Mis'pe-rath
Mis'pha
Mis'phah
Mis'ra-im
Mis-re-photh-ma-
im
Mi'ch'eah
Mi'ch'ntte
Mi'ch'ri-dath
Mi'zar
Mi'zah
Mi'ra-im
Mi'zah
Mna'son
Ne'son
Mo'ab
Mo'ab-ites
Mo-a-di'ah
Mo'ck'mar
Mo'ch'ram
Mo'din
Mo'eh
Mo'la-dah
Mo'leek
Mo'lek
Moli
Mo'lid
Mo'leeh
Mo'lot
Mom'dis
Mo-o-si'as
Mo'ra'h-ite
Mo'ra's-thite
Mor'de-ai
Mo'reh
Mo'resh-eth Gath
Mo-ri'ah
Mo-se'ra
Mo-se'rah
Mo'ses
Mo'ses
Mo'sol'lam
Mo-so'roth
Mo-sul'a-mom
Mo'za
Mo'zah
Mup'pim
Mu'shi
Mu'shites
Muth-lab'ban
Myn'dus
My'ra
My'e-le'ne

N.

NA'AM
Na'a-mah
Na'a-man
Na'a-ma-thite
Na'a-mites
Na'o-rah
Na'a-rai
Na'a-ran
Na'a-rath
Na-ash'on
Na'a-thus
Na'bal
Nab-a-ri'as
Nab-ba-the'ans
Na'bath-ites
Na'both
Na'ehon
Na'ehor
Na'dab
Na-dab'a-tha
Nag'ge
Na-ha'bi

Na-ha'li-el
Na-lal'ial
Na'ha-lol
Na'ham
Na-ham'a-ni
Na-har'a-i
Na'hash
Na'hath
Nah'bi
Na'hor
Nah'shon
Na'hum
Na'i-dus
Na'im
Na'in
Na'ioth
Na-ne'a
Na'o-mi
Naph'i-si
Naph'tha-l
Naph'thar
Naph'tu-him

Na'pish
Nas'bas
Na'shon
Na'sith
Na'sor
Na'than
Na-tan'a-el
Nath-a-ni'as
Na'than Me'-
leeh
Na'um
Na've
Naz-a-rene
Naz-a-renes
Naz'a-reth
Naz'a-rite
Ne'ah
Ne-a-ri'ah
Neb'a-i
Ne-bai'oth
Ne-ba'ioth
Ne-bal'at

Ne'bat
Ne'bo
Neb-u-chad-
nex'zur
Neb-u-chad-
rez'zar
Neb-u-ehod-on'o-
sor
Neb-u-ehas'ban
Neb-u-zur'a-dan
Ne'elo
Ne-eo'dan
Ned-a-bi'ah
Ne-e-mi'as
Neg'i-noth
Ne-he'a-mite
Ne-he-mi'ah
Ne-he-mi'as
Ne'hum
Ne-hush'ta
Ne-hush'tan
Ne-hush'tan

Ne'el
Ne'eb
Ne-ko'da
Ne-mu'el
Ne-mu'el-ites
Ne'pueg
Ne'phi
Ne'phis
Ne'phish
Ne-phish'e-sim
Neph'tha-li
Nep'tho-ah
Neph'tu-im
Ne-phu'mim
Ne'r
Ne're-us
Ne'r'gal
Ne'r'gal
Sha-re'ser
Ne'ri
Ne-ri'ah
Ne-than'o-el

'ah	Nie-o-de'mus	Nie-o-vites	Nod	No-me'ni-us
ims	Nie-o-lai-tans	Ni'san	No'dab	Non
ah	Nie-o-las	Nis'roek }	No'e-ba	Noph }
a-thi	Nim'rah	Nis'rok }	No'ga, or	Nof }
a-thites	Nim'rim	No-a-di'ah	No'hah	No'phah
	Nim'rod	No'ah or	Nom	Nun (the father of
	Nim'shi	No'e	Nom'a-des	Joshua
	Nin'e-ve	Nob		Nym'phas
	Nine'veh	No'bah		

O.

AH	O-dol'lam	O'nam	O'phir	O'see
	Oi-on-ar'kes	O'nan	Oph'ni	O'she-a
dom	Or	O-nes'i-mus	Oph'r'h	Os'pray
	O'had	On-e-siph'o-rus	O'reb	Os'ai-frage
	O'hel	O-ni'a-res	O'ren, or	Oth'ni
	Ol'a-mus	O-ni'as	O'ran	Oth'ni-el
	Ol'i-vet	O'no	O-ri'on	Oth-o-ni'as
	O-lym'phas	O'nus	Or'nan	O'zem
is }	Om-a-e'rus	O'ny'as	Or'phah }	O-xi'as
s }	O'mar	On'y-cha }	Or'a }	O'zi-el
	O-me'ga	On'e-ka }	Or-tho-si'as	Oz'ni
	O'mer	O'nyx	O-sai'as	Oz'nites
	Om'ri	O'phel	O-se'as	O-zo'ra
	On	O'pher		

P.

I	Pat'a-ra	Pera-zim	Phar'phar	Pi'l'ate
'ram	Pa-te'o-li	P'resh	Phar'zites	Pil'dash
	Pa-the'us	Pe'rez	Pha'se-ah	Pel'e-tha
	Path'ros	Pe'rez Uz'za	Pha-se'lis	Pil'tai
Mo'ab	Path-ra-sim	P'erga	P'has'i-ron	Pi'non
	Pat'ro-bas	P'erga-mos	Phe'be	P'ira
	Pa'u	Pe-ri'da	Phe-ni'ce	P'iram
	Paul	Periz-zites	Phib'e-seth	P'ira-thon
ie	Ped'a-hel	Per-me-nas	Phie'ol	P'ira-thon-ite
	Ped'ah-zur	Per-u'da	Phi-lar'e-hes	Pis'gah
s	Ped'ai'ah	Peth-a-hi'ah	Phi-le'mon	Pi'son
	Pe'kah	Pe'thor	Phi-le'tus	Pis'pah
	Pek-a-hi'ah	Pe-thu'el	Phi-li'sti-a	Pi'thon
	Pe'kod	Pe-ul'thai	Phi-li'stin	Poe'h'e-reth
	Pel-a-i'ah	P'hae'a-reth	Phi-li's'tines }	Pon'ti-us Pi'l'ate
	Pel-a-li'ah	Phai'sur	Phi-li's'tins }	Por'a-tha
	Pel-a-ti'ah	Phal-da'i'us }	Phi-lol'o-gus	Pot'i-phar
	Pe'leg	Fal-da'yus }	Phil-o-me'tor	Po-tiph'e-ra
'ta	Pe'let	Pha-le'as	Phi'u'e-as	Proeh'o-rus
as	Pe'leth	Pha'leg	Phin'e-has	Pu'a or
	Pe'leth-ites	Phul'lu	Phi'son	Pu'ah
	Pe-li'as	Phal'ti	Phle'gon	Pu'dens
	Pe'l-o-nite	Phal'ti-el	Pho'ros	Pu'hites
	Pe-ni'el	Pha-nu'el	Phul, rhymes dull	Pul
'da-tha	Pe-nin'nah	Phur'a-cim	Phur	Pu'nites
	Pen'ni-nah	Pha-ra-oh }	Phu'rah	Pu'non
	Pen-tap'o-lis	Pa'ro }	Phut, rhymes nut	Pur, or
	Pen'ta-teuch }	Phar-a-tho'ni	Phu'vah	Pu'rim
min	Pen'ta-teuk }	Pha'rez	Phy-gel'ius }	Put, rhymes nut
	Pen'te-eost* }	Pha'rez-ites	Phy-jel'ius }	Pu-te'o-li
	Pe-nu'el	Phar'i-sees	Phy-lae'te-ries	Pu'ti-el
r	Pe'or	Pha'roah	Pi-ha-hi'roth	Py'gurg

R.

AH	Raea, or	Ra'hab	Ra'math Mis'peh	Rath'u-mus
h	Ra'e'ha	Ra'ham	Ra-me'ses*	Ra'zis
s	Ra'e'ab	Ra'mi'ah	Ra-mi'ah	Re-a-i'ah
	Ra'e'al	Ra'kath	Ra'moth	Re'ba
	Ra'e'hab	Rak'kon	Ra-moth Gil'e-ad	Re-be'e'en
	Ra'chel }	Ram	Ra'pha	Re'chab
	Ra'chel' }	Ra'ma, or	Ra'pha-el	Re'chab-ites
	Rad'da-i	Ra'mah	Ra'panel, -C.	Re'chah }
	Ra'gan	Ra'math	Ra'phah	Re'ka
	Ra'ges }	Ra-math-a'im	Raph'a-im	Re-el'ai'ah
	Ra'jes }	Ram'a-them	Ra'phon	Re-el'i'as
s	Rag'u-a	Ra'math-ite	Ra'phu	Ree-sa'i'as
oh	Ra-gu'el	Ra'math Le'hi	Ras'sis	Re'gem

m'e-ses.—P.

ecost.—The regular pronunciation, *Pentecost*, is given by Perry, and is now the more common.

Re-gem-me-leech
Re'gom
Re-ha-ti'ah
Re'hob
Re-ho-bo'am
Re-ho'both
Re'hu
Re'hum
Re'l
Re'kem
Re-m-a-li'ah
Re'meth
Re'mon

Re'mon
Re-mo't-ar
Re-m'pha
Re-m'phis
Re'pha-el
Re'phah
Reph-a-i'ah
Reph'a-im
Reph'a-ims
Reph'i-dim
Re'sen
Re'sheph
Re'se

Reu'ben
Reu'e't
Reu'mah
Re'seph
Re-ti'a
Re'sia
Re'ton
Reh'e-um
Re'je-um
Re'o'm
Re'se
Re'o'da

Rhod'o-ous
Ri'bai
Ri'lah
Rim'mon
Rim'mon Pa'rem
Rin'nah
Ri'phath
Ry'ath
Ria'pah
Ria'sah
Rith'mah
Ro-g'e-lim

Roh'gab
Re'ga
Re'mus
Re-mam-ti'e'm
Rosh
Ru'by
Ru'yes
Ru'ha-mah
Ru'mah
Rus'ti-ous
Ruth
Ruth

S.

SA-BACT-HA'NI

zah'a-oth, or
Sab-a'oth
Sa'bat
Sa'ba-tus
Sa'ban
Sa' bath
Sab-ba-the'us
Sab-be'us
Sab-de'us
Sab'di
Sa-be'ans
Sa'bi
Sab'tah
Sab'te-cha
Sa'car
Sad-a-mi'as
Sa'das
Sad-de'us
Sad'due
Sad'du-ous
Sa'doe
Sa-ha-du'tha
Sa'la
Sa'lah
Sa-la-sad'a-i
Sa-la'thi-el
Sa'eah
Sa'elah
Sa'lem
Sa'lim
Sa'la-i
Sa'lu
Sa'lum
Sa-lu'mus
Sa'ma, or
Sa'mah
Sa'mon
Sa'mo'ne
Sa'lon
Sa'lo'me
Sa'lu
Sa'lum
Sam'a-el
Sa-ma'ies
Sa-ma'ri-a, or
Sa-mar'i-a
Sa-mar'i-tans
Sam'a-tus
Sa-me'ius
Sam'gar
Ne'bo
Sa'mi
Sa'mis
Sam'lah
Sam'mus
Sam'p'sa-mes
Sam'son
Sam'u-el
San-a-ba'sa-rus
San'a-ib
San-bal'at
San'ho-drim
San-san'nah

Saph
Sa'phat
Saph-a-ti'as
Sa'pheth
Saph'ir
Sap-phi'ra
Sap'phire
Sa'ra, or
Sa'rai
Sar-a-bi'as
Sar-a-i'ah
Sa-ra'i'as
Sa-ram'a-el
Sa-ra-mel
Sa'rapph
Sar-ched'o-nus
Sar-de-us
Sar'dine
Sar'dis
Sar'dites
Sar'di-us
Sar'do-nyx
Sa're-a
Sa-rep'ta
Sar'gon
Sa'rid
Sa'ron
Sa-ro'thi
Sar-se'chim
Sa'ru'eh
Sa'tan
Sath-ra-baz'nes
Sath-ra-bou-
za'nes
Saul
Sav'a-ran
Sa'vi-as
Sce'va
Sce'va
Scribes
Scyth'i-ans
Syth'i-ans
Scythop'o-lis
Scyth-o-pol'i-tans
Se'ba
Se'bat
See'a-eah
Seeh-e-ni'as
Se'ehu
Sed-e-ci'as
Sed-e-ci'as
Se'gub
Se'ir
Se'i-rath
Se'la
Se'la Ham-mah-
le'koth
Se'lah
Se'led
Sel-e-mi'as
Sem
Sem-a-ehi'ah
Sem-a-i'ah
Sem-a-i'as

Sem'e-i
Se-mel'e-us
Se'mis
Sen-a'ah
Sen-a-eh'e'rib
Se'neh
Se'nir
Sen'u-ah
Se-o'rim
Se'phar
Seph'a-rad
Seph-ar-va'im
Se'phar-vites
Se-ph'e-la
Se'rah
Se-ra-i'ah
Se-ra-phim
Se'rod
Se'ron
Se'rug
Se'sis
Se'sthel
Seth
Se'thar
Se'ther
Sha-al-ab'bin
Sha-al'um
Sha-al'bo-nite
Sha'aph
Sha-a-ra'im
Sha-ash'as
Shab-beth'a-i
Shaeh-i-a
Shad'da-i
Sha'draeh
Sha'ge
Sha-haz'i-math
Sha'lem
Sha'lim
Shal'i-sha
Shal'le-eheth
Shal'lum
Shal'ma-i
Shal'man
Shal-ma-ne'er
Sha'ma
Sham-a-ri'ah
Sha'med
Sha'mer
Sham'gar
Sham'huth
Sha'mir
Sham'ma
Sham'mah
Sham'ma-i
Sham'moth
Sham-mu'a
Sham-mu'ah
Sham-she-ra'i
Shapham
Sha'phan
Sha'phat
Sha'pher
Shara-i

Shar'a-im
Shar'ma-im
Sha'rar
Sha-re'zer
Sha'ron
Sha'ron-ite
Sha-ru'hen
Shash'a-i
Sha'shak
Sha'al
Sha'al-ites
Sha'u'sha
Sha'veh
Sha'veth
Sha'al
Sha'al'ti-el
Sha-a-ri'ah
Sha-ar-ja'shab
Sha'ba, or
Sha'bah
Sha'bam
Shob-a-ni'ah
Shob'a-rim
Sha'bat
Sha'ber
Shob'na
Shob'u-el
Shoe-a-ni'ah
Sho'ehem
Sho'ehem-ites
Sho'ehi-nah
Shed'e-ur
Sho-ha-ri'ah
Sho'kel
Sho'lah
Sho'lan-ites
Shel-e-mi'ah
Sho'leph
Sho'lesh
Sho'o-mi
Sho'o-mith
Sho'o-moth
Sho-lu'mi-el
Shem
Shema
Shem'a-ah
Shem-a-i'ah
Shem-a-ri'ah
Shem'e-ber
Shem'er
Shem'i'da
Shem'i-nith
Sho-mir'a-moth
Sho-mu'el
Shen
Sho'nir
Sho'nir
Sho'pham
Shoph-a-ti'ah
Sho'phi
Sho'pho
Sho'pho'phan
Sho'rah
Sho-r-bi'ah

Sho'roah
Sho-re'zer
Sho'shak
Sho'shbi
Sho'shan
Shosh-bar'ar
Sheth
Sho'thar
Sho'thar
Sho'ma-i
Sho'va
Shib'bo-leth
Shib'mah
Shi'ehron
Shig-gion
Shi'on
Shi'hor
Shi'hor
Lib'math
Shi'i'im
Sho'tim
Shil'bi
Shal'tim
Shil'lem
Shil'lem-ites
Shi'loh, or
Shi'lo
Shi-la'ad
Shi-lo'ni
Shi-lo'ntas
Shil'shak
Shim'e-a
Shim'e-ah
Shim'e-am
Shim'e-ath
Shim'e-ath-ites
Shim'e-i
Shim'e-on
Shim'hi
Shi'mi
Shim'ites
Shim'ma
Shi'mon
Shim'rath
Shim'ri
Shim'rith
Shim'ron
Shim'ron-ites
Shim'ron
Sho'ron
Shim'ah
Shi'nab
Shi'nab
Shi'phi
Shiph'mite
Shiph'ra
Shiph'rath
Ship'tan
Shi'sha
Shi'shak
Shit'ra-i
Shit'rah
Shit'tim Wood
Shi'sa

* Reu'e'l.—P.

† Sem-ach'e-rub.—P., Sm.

‡ Sho-ki'nah.—P.

	Shu'nem	Shu'a	So	Sue-ea'ath-ites
	Shu'ni	Shu'o-a	So'eohoh }	Sue'eoth
	Shu'nites	Shu'o-ah, or	So'ko }	Sue'eoth
h	Shu'pham	Shu'o-am	So'eoh }	Be'noth
	Shu'pham-ite	Shu'o-as	So'ko }	Sud
	Shu'p'pim	Shu'o-e	So'di	Su'di-as
	Shur	Si-mal-eu'e	Sod'om	Suk'ki-im
	Shu'shan	Sim'e-on	Sod'om-ites	Sur
	Shu'shan E'duth	Sim'e-on-ites	Sod'o-ma	Su'sa
h	Shu'thal-ites	Si'mon	Sol'o-mon	Su'san-ehites
a	Shu'the-lah	Sim'ri	Sop'a-ter	Su-san'nah
	Si'a	Sim	Soph'e-reth	Su'si
eh	Si'a-ka	Si'nai	So'rek	Sye'e-mine
n	Si'ba	Si'nim	So-sip'a-ter	Sye'ce'ne
n'nim	Si'b'a-chai	Si'n'ites	So's-the-nes	Sy'char
n'nim	Si'b'o-loth	Si'on }	So's-tra-tus	Sy'e'lus
h	Si'b'mah	Z'o'n }	So'ta	Sy'e'ne
	Si'b'ra-im	Siph'moth	Sta'e-hys }	Syn'a-gogue }
	Si'e-hom	Sipp'ai	Sta'kes }	Syn'a-gog }
	Si'd'im	Si'raeh	Sta'e'te	Syn'ti-eh
	Si'de	Si'rah	Steph'a-na	Syr'a
n	Si'don	Si'r'on	Steph'a-nas	Ma'a-eah
n-ites	Si-gi'o-nuth	Si-s'am'a-i	Ste'phen	Syr'ion
es	Si'ha	Si'e-ra	St'e'om }	Sy-ro-pho-
ite	Si'hon	Si-ein'nes	Su'ah	nic'i-a }
th-ites	Si'hor	Si't'nah	Su'ba	Sy-ro-fo-
n-ite	Si'las	Si'van	Su'ba-i	nish'ya }

T.

A6H	Tapp'u-ah	Te'pho	Thra-se'as	Tob
eh shi'lo	Ta'reh	Te'rah	Thum'mim	To-bi'ah
oth	Tar'a-lah	Ter'a-phim	Thy-a-ti'ra	To-bi'as }
h	Ta're-a	Te'resh	Tibbath	To'bie }
	Tarpel-ites	Ter'ti-us }	Ti-be'rias	To'bi-el
	Tarshis	Ter'she-us }	Tib'ni	To-bi'jah .
i-us	Tarshi'sh	Ter-tul'us	Ti'dal	To'bit
ah	Tar-shi'si	Te'ta	Tig'lath Pi-le'ser	To'e-hen
ua	Tar'sus	Tet'rareh, or	Tik'vah	To-gar'mah
	Tar'tak	Te'trarah	Tik'vath	To'hu
non	Tar'tan	Thad-de'us†	Ti'lon	To'i
o-nite	Tat'na-i	Tha'hash	Ti-me'lus	To'la
r	Te'bah	Tha'mah	Tim'na	To'lad
	Teb-a-li'ah	Tham'na-tha	Tim'nath	To-la'ites
ites	Te'beth	Tha'ra	Tim'na-thah	To'l'ba-nes
ra-nes	Te-haph'ne-hes	Thar'ra	Tim'nath He'res	To'l'mai
e-nes	Te-hin'nah	Thar'shiah	Tim'nath Se'rah	To'phel
	Te'kel	Thas'si	Tim'nite	To'phet
nes	Te-ko'a, or	The'bez	Ti-mo'the-us }	To'u
a	Te-ko'ah*	The-e'o	Ti-mo'thy }	Traeh-o-ni'tis
Hod'shi	Te-ko'tes†	The-las'ser	Tip'sah	Trip'o-lis
a Cu'mi	Tel'a-bib	The-ler'sas	Ti'ras	Tro'as
	Te'lah	The-oe'a-nus	Ti-rath'ites	Tro-gyl'li-um
	Tel'a-im	The-od'o-t'us	Tir'ha-kah	Troph'i-mus
	Te-las'sar	The-oph'i-lus	Tir'ha-nah	Try-ph'e'na
	Te'lem	The'ras	Tir'a	Try-pho'as
	Tel-ha-re'sha	Ther'me-leth	Tir'sha-tha	Tu'bal
is	Tel-har'sa	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca §	Tir'zah	Tu'bal Cain
	Tel'me-la	Theu'das	Tish'bite	Tu-bi'e-ni
meth	Tel'me-lah	Thim'na-thath	Ti'van	Ty-be'ri-as
	Te'ma	This'be	Ti'za	Tyeh'i-eus
h	Te'man	Thom'as }	Ti'zite	Ty-ran'nus
nes	Tem'a-ni	Tom'as }	To'ah	Tyre, one syllable
es	Te'man-ites	Thom'o-i	To'a-nah	Ty'rus
1	Tem'e-ni			

U.

	Un'ni	U-r'as	U'thi	Ur'sen She'ruh
	U-phar'sin	U'ri-el	U'za-i	Ur'zi
	U'phaz	U'ri'jah	U'zal	Us-z'ah
	U'r'ba-ne	U'rim	U'za	Us-z'el
	U'ri	U'ta	Us'zah	Us-z'el-ites
h	U-r'ah	U'tha-i		

V.

Z'A-THA	Va-n'ah	Vash'ni	Vash'ti	Voph'ni
Tek'o-a—F. & K.	† Tek'o-ites.—F. & K.	‡ Thad'de-us.—P.	§ Thee-sa-lon'i-ca.—P.	

X.

XA'GUS

| Xe'ne-as

| Xe-o-ph'a-gi-a

| Xe-ro'ly-be

| Xy'tas

Z.

ZA-A-NA'TM

Za'a-man

Za-a-nan'nim

Za'a-van

Za'bad

Za' a-de'sans

Zab-a-da'ius

Zab'bai

Zab-de'us

Zab'di

Zab'di-cl

Za-bi'na

Za'bud

Zab'u-lon

Zae'ca-i

Zae-che'us }

Zuk-ke'us }

Zae'eur

Zaeh-a-ri'ah

Za'cher }

Za'ker }

Za'ham

Za'ir

Za'laph

Zal'mon

Zal-mo'nah

Zal-mun'nah

Zam'bis

Zam'bri

Za'moth

Zam-zum'mims

Zu-no'ah

Zuph-nath-pa-a-

ne'uh

Ze'phon

Ze'ra

Zar'a-ces

Za'rah

Zar-a-i'as

Ze're-ah

Ze're-ath-ites

Ze're-phath

Ze're-tan

Ze'reth Sha'har

Zar'hite

Zar'ta-nah

Zar'thuu

Zath'o-o

Zath'thu

Za-thu'i

Zat'tu

Za'van

Za'za

Zeb-a-di'ah

Ze'bah

Ze-ba'im

Zeb'e-dee

Ze-bi'na

Ze-bo'ia

Ze-bu'da

Zebul

Zeb'u-lon

Zeb'u-lon-ites

Ze'eh-a-ri'ah

Ze'lad

Zed-a-ki'ah

Zeeb

Ze'lah

Ze'lek

Ze-lo'phe-ad

Ze-lo'tes

Zel'zah

Zem-a-ra'im

Zem'a-rite

Ze-mi'ra

Ze'nan

Ze'nas

Ze-orim

Zeph-a-ni'ah

Ze'phath

Zeph'a-th'ah

Ze'phi, or

Ze'pho

Ze'phon

Zeph'on-ites

Zer

Ze'rah

Zer-a-hi'ah

Zer-a-i'a

Ze'rau

Ze red

Zer'e-da

Zer'e-dah

Ze-red'a-thah

Zer'e-rath

Ze'resh

Ze'reth

Ze'ri

Ze'ror

Ze-ru'ah

Ze-rub'ba-bel

Zer-u-fah

Zer-vi'ah

Ze'tham

Ze'than

Ze'thar

Zi'a

Zi'ba

Zib'e-on

Zib'i-on

Zieh'ri

Zik'ri

Zid'dim

Zid-ki'jah

Zi'don, or

Sidon

Zi-do'ni-ans

Zif

Zi'ha

Zik'lag

Zil'lah

Zil'pah

Zil'thai

Zim'mah

Zim'ram, or

Zim'ran

Zim ri

Zin

Zi'na

Zi'on, or

S'ou

Zi'or

Ziph

Zi'phab

Ziph'i-on

Ziph'tas

Zi'phron

Zip'por

Zip-po'rah

Zith'ri

Zis

Zi'za

Zi'zah

Zi'na

Zo'an

Zo'ar

Zo'ba, or

Zo'bah

Zo'har

Zo-be'bah

Zo'he-leth

Zon'a-ras

Zo'peth

Zo'phah

Zo'phai

Zo'phar

Zo'phim

Zo'rah

Zo'rath-ites

Zo're-ah

Zo'rites

Zo-rob'a-bel

Zu'ar

Zuph

Zur

Zu'ri-el

Zu-ri-ahad'el

Zu'zim

THE PRONUNCIATION

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

ACCORDING TO THE SYSTEM OF BALDWIN'S "UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER."

ELEMENTS OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

VOWELS.

1. In the continental languages of Europe, *a* never has its long English sound, as in the words *fate*, *name*, but usually the Italian sound as in *far* or *father*, sometimes approximating its short sound, as in *fat*.

2. *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met*. In French, it is often silent.

3. *I* usually sounds as in the word *marine*, i.e. like long *e*; but it is not unfrequently short, as in *pin*.

4. *O* has nearly the same sound as in the English words *no*, *not*, and *nor*, except in Swedish, where it is pronounced like our *oo*.

5. *U* is pronounced in most languages like our *oo*; but in French and Dutch it has a sound intermediate between *oo* and long *e*, which can only be learned from an oral instructor.

6. *Y* is usually pronounced like *i*, that is, like our *e*. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, it sounds like the French *u*; in Dutch it is like our long *i*.

DIPHTHONGS.

7. *Aa* in Danish or Norwegian, and *ao* in Swedish, sound like *o*.

8. The diphthong *ae* or *d* is generally pronounced nearly like our *a* in *fate* or *e* in *met*. In Dutch *ae* resembles *a* in *far*.

9. *Ai* and *ay* are generally sounded like our long *i*. In French they are similar in sound to our *a* in *fate* or *ay* in *day*.

10. *Au* has generally the sound of the English *ow*, as in *now*, &c. In French *au* and *eau* are pronounced like long *o*.

11. *Ei* and *ey* are generally proper diphthongs, combining the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day* when this word is pronounced very full. In German they are like our long *i*; in French nearly like our *a* in *fate*.

12. *Eu* in French has a sound similar to *u* in our word *fur*, or like *u* in *tub*, but more prolonged; in German, *eu* and *äu* sound like *oi* in English.

13. The diphthong *ie* is usually pronounced like our *ee*, or *e* long.

14. *Oe* or *ö* occurs in several of the European lan-

guages, and is usually pronounced nearly like the French *eu*, or *e* in the English word *her*. Some idea of this sound might be formed by combining the sounds of short *u* and *e* (*u* in *nut*, and *e* in *bet*) thus *uë*, and allowing the voice to dwell a little on *ü*. *Göthe* might be pronounced *güh't-ah*; but the *u* and *e* should rather form one long syllable than two short ones; the lips, at the same time, being a little protruded, nearly as in the pronunciation of *oo*.

15. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wöh*, or *wä*. Sometimes, however, it has the sound of *ai*, or nearly the sound of *a* in *fate*.

16. *Ou* in French is like our *oo*; in Dutch and Norwegian like *ow*, or *ou* in the English word *our*.

17. *Ue* or *ü* sounds like the French *u*.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants in the continental languages of Europe are generally similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned:—

18. *B*, at the end of a word in German, is pronounced like *p*; between two vowels in Spanish its sound is somewhat similar to *v*.

19. *C*, before *e* and *i* in Italian, is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Spanish, it sounds like the Spanish *s*, or like our *th* in *this* (except in the Catalan dialect, where it has the sound of *s*). In German, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like the German *s*, or like *ts* in English. In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word, thus, *Przyjac* is pronounced *príp'jats*.

20. *D*, at the end of a word in German and Dutch, is pronounced like *t*. In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

21. In all the European languages *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages. In the same position in Italian, it sounds like our *j* or soft *g*. In Dutch it is

always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated. *Ch* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *g* hard.

22. *H*, in French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or also is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

23. *J*, in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y*. In French and Portuguese it has the sound of *sh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. In Spanish it is equivalent to *s*, being similar in sound to a strongly-aspirated *h*.

24. *M* and *n*, at the end of a syllable in French and Portuguese, often have a nasal sound, similar to our *ng*. For example, *bon* in French is pronounced almost *bōng*; *alem* or *alen*, in Portuguese, is sounded like *ā-leng*. In pronouncing the nasal *m* and *n* in French, care should be taken not to produce the ringing sound of the English termination *ng*.

25. *Ñ* in Spanish (like *nh* in Portuguese and *gn* in French and Italian) has the sound of *ny*; *Miño* and *Miño* are pronounced alike, *meen'yo*. (See 34.)

26. *Qu*, before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *t*.

27. *R*, in most European languages, is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable.

28. *S*, in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having almost the sound of our *s*. In German it is often so pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. In Hungarian it sounds like our *sh* or the German *sch*.

29. *W*, in German and some other languages, is nearly similar to our *v*.

30. *X* in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly-aspirated *h*. (See 23.) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our *sh*.

31. *Z*, in German and Swedish, has the sound of *ts*; in Italian, it usually sounds like *ds*, as like *ts*.

COMBINED CONSONANTS.

32. *Ch* in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill* (except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it sounds like *k*). In Italian it is pronounced like *k*; in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound somewhat similar to a strongly-aspirated *h*. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek) and in Portuguese, *ch* has the sound of our *sh*.

33. *Gh* in Italian is like our *g* hard.

34. *Gn*, in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish) combines the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 25.)

35. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, sound like our *ly*: e. g. *ralho* is pronounced *vel'yo*; *villa* *veal'ya*; *llano*, *lya'no*.

36. *Nh* in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*. (See 25 and 34.)

37. *Sz*, in Hungarian and German, is sounded like sharp *s* or *ss*.

38. *Sch* in German is pronounced like *sh* in English; in Dutch, however, *sch* has a sound similar to our *sk*.

39. *Th*, in all the continental European languages except Greek (in which the character *θ* has the same sound as our *th*), is pronounced like simple *t*.

REMARKS.

I, in French and some other languages, often has a sound intermediate between our *ee* and short *i*: *vill* might be pronounced in English *vill* or *veel*. *O* in *on* nasal should be pronounced like *o* in *no* or *note*, but not so long. In marking the pronunciation of foreign names, we have usually preferred to use *ā*, *e* (as *è*) and *ō*, rather than *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō* as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much. *Æ* (not marked with an accent) in French is usually silent; and it is occasionally so in Danish and German.

In pronouncing French words or names, the accent should be placed nearly equally on all the syllables, but the principal accent should usually fall on the last.

A double letter in foreign words is to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS USED TO INDICATE THE PRONUNCIATION, &c.

Arab. Arabic.	Port. Portuguese.
Dan. Danish.	pron. pronunciation.
Flem. Flemish.	Russ. Russian.
Fr. French.	Sp. Spanish.
Ger. German.	Sw. Swedish.
Hun. Hungarian.	syn. synonymous with.
Norw. Norwegian.	Turk. Turkish.

The vowels *ā*, *e*, *i*, *o*, marked with a point underneath, have an obscure sound similar to short *u*: thus, *Merton* should be pronounced *mūrt'ūn*.

ā is employed to denote the long sound of *ā*.

ā is broad, having a sound similar to *o* in *not*.

ō has a sound similar to *e* in *her* (see 14);* it may be Anglicised by *e*.

ū is like the French *u* (see 5),* which it is employed in pronunciation to represent; it may be Anglicised by the English *u*.

v, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 12);* it should be pronounced like *u* in the English word *fur*.

ɔ, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in this. (See 20).*

g and *x*, small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. (See 32).*

z, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to

the preceding, but more resembling a strongly-aspirated *h*.

l (liquid) is to be pronounced like *li* in *million*; it blends the sound of *l* and *y* consonant.

ɹ and *ɹ*, small capitals, and *no*, are used to represent the nasal sound in French, being similar in sound to *ng*. (See 24).*

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 25 and 34).*

ɹ, small capital, has the sound of *rr* in *terror*. (See 27).*

w (small capital) has a sound similar to our *v*.

y and *ɹy*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, sound like *e* in *me*.

ai and *ay*, are considered to be equivalent to *e* in *fat*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

ē indicates a sound similar to *i* in the first syllable of *spirit*.

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow* or our *hour*.

gh is employed in pronunciation for *g* hard.

ss is sometimes used to mark the sharp sound of *s*.

s sounds like *s*.

th is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*.

23 The sounds of the figured vowels are explained at the bottom of the page.

* These figures refer to the elements of Pronunciation given above.

Ge'shan
Ge'shem
Ge'shur
Gesh'u-ri
Ge'thur
Gesh'u-rites
Geth-o-li'as
Geth-sem'a-ne
Ge-u'el
Ge'zer
Ge'zer-ites
Gi'ah
Gib'bar
Gib'be-thon
Gib'e-a

Gib'e-ah
Gib'e-ath
Gib'e-on
Gib'e-on-ites
Gib'lites
Gid-dal'ti
Gid'del
Gid'e-on
Gid-e-o'ni
Gi'dom
Gi'er Ea'gle }
Jy'er Ea'gle }
Gi'hon
Gil'a-lal
Gil'bo-a*

Gil'e-ad
Gil'e-ad-ite
Gil'gal
Gi'loh
Gi'lo-nite
Gim'zo
Gi'nath
Gin'ne-tho
Gin'ne-thon
Gir'ga-shi
Gir'ga-shites
Gi's'pa
Git'tah He'pher
Git'ta-im
Git'tite

Git'tites
Git'tith
Gi'so-nite
Glede
Gni'dus }
N'dus }
Go'ath
Gob
Gog
Go'lan
Gol'go-tha
Go-li'ah
Go-li'ath
Go'mer
Go-mor'rah

Go'pher wood
Go'r'i-as }
Go'r'i-as }
Go'r'ty-na
Go'shen
Go-thon'i-el
Go'zan
Gob
Gre'ci-a }
Gre'he-a }
Gud'go-dah
Gu'ni
Gu'nites
Gur
Gur-ba'al

H.

HA-A-HASH'-
TA-RI
Ha-ba'iah
Hab'ak-kuk†
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah
Ha-ber-ge-on
Ha'bor
Hach-a-li'ah
Hach'i-lah
Hach'mo-ni
Hach'mo-nite
Ha'da
Ha'dad
Had-ad-e'zer
Ha'dad
Rim'mon
Ha'dar
Hud'a-shah
Ha-das'sa
Ha-das'sah
Ha-dat'tah
Ha'did
Had'la-i
Ha-do'ram
Ha'druch
Ha'gab
Hag'a-bah
Hag'a-i
Ha'gar
Ha-gar-ene's
Ha'gar-ites
Hag-ga'i
Hag-ge-ri
Hag'gi
Hag-gi'ah
Hag'gites
Hag'gith
Ha'i
Hak'ka-tan
Hak'koz
Ha-ku'pha
Ha'lah
Ha'lae
Hali
Hal'lul
Hal-le-lu'jah }
Hal-le-lu'yah }
Hal-lo'esh
Hana
Ha'man
Ha'math, or
He'math
Ha'math-ite
Ha'math
Zo'bah
Ham'math
Ham-mo'a-tha
Ham'e-lech
Ham'i-tal
Ham-uol'e-keth
Ham'mon
Ham'o-nah

Ha'mon Gog
Ha'mor
Ha'moth
Ha'moth Dor
Ha-mu'el
Ha'mul
Ha'mul-ites
Ha-mu'tal
Ha-nam'e-el
Ha'nan
Ha-nau'e-el
Han'ni
Han-a-ni'ah
Ha'nes
Han'el
Han'nah
Han'na-thon
Han'ni-el
Ha'noh
Ha'noh-ites
Ha'nun
Haph-a-ra'im
Ha'ra
Har'a-dah
Har-a-i'ah
Ha'ran
Ha'ra-rite
Har-bo'na
Har-bo'nah
Ha'reph
Ha'reth
Har'has
Har'ha-ta
Har'hur
Ha'rim
Ha'riph
Har'ne-pher
Ha'rod
Ha'rod-ite
Har'o-eh
He'ro-rite
Har'o-sheth
Har'sha
Ha'rum
Ha-ru'maph
Ha-ru'phite
Ha'ruz
Has-a-di'ah
Has-e-nu'ah
Hash-a-bi'ah
Hash-ab-ni'ah
Hash-bad'a-
na
Ha'shem
Hash-mo'nah
Ha'shum
Ha-shu'pha
Ha'rah
Has-se-na'ah
Ha-su'pha

Ha'tach }
Ha'tack }
Ha'thath
Hat'i-ta
Hat'til
Hat-ti'pha
Hat'tush
Hau'ran
Hav'i-lah
Ha'voth Ja'ir
Ha'za-el
Ha-zai'ah
Ha'zar Ad'dar
Ha'zar E'nan
Ha'zar Gad'dah
Ha'zar Hat'ti-eon
Ha'zar Maveth
Ha-za'roth
Ha'zar Shu'el
Ha'zar Su'sah
Ha'zar Su'sim
Ha'zel El-po'ni
Ha-ze'rim
Ha-ze'roth
Ha'zer Shu'sim
Haz'e-zon Ta'mar
Ha'zi-el
Ha'zo
Ha'zor
Haz'u-bah
He'ber
He'ber-ites
Heb'rews
Heb'ron
He'b'ron-ites
Heg'a-i
He'ge
He'lah
He'lam
Hel'bah
Hel'bon
Hel-ehi'ah
Hel-da-i
He'leb
He'led
He'lek
He'lek-ites
He'lem
He'leph
He'les
He'll
Hel'ka-i
Hel'kath
Hel'kath Har'zu-
rim
Hel-ki'as
He'lon
He'man
He'math, or
Ha'math
Hem'dan

Hen
He'na
Hen'a-dad
He'noch
He'pher
He'pher-ites
Heph'xi-bah
He'ram
He'res
He'resh
Her'mas
Her-mog'e-nes
Her'mon
Her'mon-ites
Her'od
He-ro'di-an
He-ro'di-ans
He-ro'di-as
He'seb
He'sed
Hesh'bon
Hesh'mon
Heth
Heth'lon
Hez'e-ki
Hez-e-ki'ah
He'zer, or
He'zir
He-z'ra
He'zi-on
Hoz'ra-i
Hez'ro
Hez'ron
Hez'ron-ites
Hid'da-i
Hid'de-kei
Hi'el
Hi-er-e-el
Hi-er'e-moth
Hi-er-i-e'lus
Hi-er'mas
Hi-er-on'y-mus
Hig-ga'i-on
Hilen
Hil-ki'ah
Hillel
Hin
Hin'nom
Hi'rah
Hi'ram
Hir-e'nus
His-ki'jah
Hit'tites
Hit'tites
Hi'vites
Ho'ba, or
Ho'bah
Ho'bah
Hod
Hod-a-i'ah
Hod-a-vi'ah
Ho-de'va

Ho-de'vah
Ho-di'ah
Ho-di'jah
Ho'diah
Hog'lah
Ho'ham
Ho'len
Hol-o-fer'nes
Ho'lon
Ho'man, or
He'man
Ho'mer
Hoph'ni
Hoph'rah
Hor
Hor-a-gid'dad
Ho'ram
Ho'reb
Ho'rem
Ho'ri
Ho'rim
Ho'rites
Hor'mah
Hor-o-na'im
Ho'r'o-nites
Ho'sa, or
Haa'h
Ho-san'na
Ho-se'a }
Ho-se'a }
Hosh-a-i'ah
Hosh-a-ma
Ho-she'a
Ho'tham
Ho'than
Ho'thir
Huk'kuk
Hul
Hul'dah
Hum'tah
Hu'pham
Hu'pham-ites
Hup'pah
Hup'pim
Hur
Hu'rai
Hu'ram
Hu'ri
Hu'shah
Hu'shai
Hu'sham
Hu'shath-ite
Hu'shim
Hu'shub
Hu-shu'bah
Huz
Hu'zoth
Huz'zab
Hy-das'pes
Hy-e'na
Hy-men'e-us

* Gi'bo'a.—P.

† Ha-ba'kuk is more common.

I.

IB'HAR	I'hai	Ir-sh'e'miah	Ish'me-rai	Ith'nan
Ib'le-am	Im'lah	I'ru	I'shod	Ith'ra
It-nei'ah	Im'mah	I'sa-ee }	Ish'pan	Ith'ran
Ib-ni'jah	Im-man'u-el	I'set }	Ish'tob	Ith're-am
Ib'ri	Im'mer	I-sa'i-ah }	Ish'u-a	Ithrites
Ib'zan	Im'na, or	I-sa'yah }	Ish'u-ai	It'ah Ka'ah
Ieh'a-bod	Im'nah	I'seah	Is-ma-ehi'ah	It'te-i
I-eo'ni-um	Im'rah	Is-ear'i-ot	Is-ma-fah	It-u-re'a
Id'a-lan	Im'ri	Is'da-el	Is'pah	I'vah
Id'bash	I-o'ta	Ish'bah	Is'ra-el*	Is'e-har
Id'do	Iph-e-dai'ah	Ish'bak	Is'ra-el-ites	Is'har
Id'u-el	Ir	Ish'bi Be'nob	Is'sa-char	Is'har-ite
Id-u-ma'a	I'ra	Ish'bo-sheth	Is-tal-eu'rus	Is-ra-hi'ah
Id-u-ma'ans	I'rad	I'shi	Is'u-i	Is'ra-bite
I'gul	I'ram	I-shi'ah	Is'u-ites	Is-ra-i'ah, or
Ig-da-li'ah	I'ri	I-shi'jah	It'a-ly	Is-ra-i'ah
Ig-e-ab'a-rim	I-ri'jah	Ish'ma	Ith'a-i, or It'a-i	Is-re-el
Ig'e-al	Ir'na-hash	Ish'ma-el	Ith'a-mar	Is'ri
I'jon	Iron	Ish'ma-el-ites	Ith'i-el	Is'rites
Ik'eah	Ir'pe-el	Ish-ma-i'ah	Ith'mah	

J.

JA'A-KAN	Jah'ze-rah	Ja-su'bus	Je-ho'ha-nan	Je'ri-el
Ja-ak'o-bah	Jah'si-el	Ja'tai	Je-hoi'a-chin	Je-ri'jah
Ja-a'la	Ja'ir	Ja'tai-ni-el	Je-hoi'a-da	Je-ri-moth
Ja-a'lah	Ja'ir-ites	Ja'tir	Je-hoi'a-kim	Je'ri-oth
Ja-a-lan	Ja'i-rus	Ja'van	Je-hoi'a-rib	Je-ro-bo'am
Ja-a-nai	Ja'e-rus	Ja'zar	Je-hou'a-dab	Je-ro-don
Je-ar-e-or'a-gim	Ja'kan	Ja'zer	Je-hon'a-than	Je-ro-ham
Je-as-a-ni'a	Ja'keh	Ja'si-el	Je-horam	Je-rub'e-al
Ja'a-san	Ja'kim	Ja'siz	Je-ho-shab'e-ath	Je-ru'b'e-sheth
Ja-a'si-el	Jak'kim	Ja's-rim	Je-hosh'e-phat	Je'u-el
Ja-a'zah	Ja'l'on	Je-at'e-rai	Je-hosh'e-ba	Je-ru'en-lem
Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Jam'bros	Je-ber'e-ehi'ah	Je-hosh'u-a	Je-ru'cha
Ja-a'zar	Jam'bri	Je'bus	Je-ho'v'a	Je-sa'iah
Ja-a'zi'ah	James	Je-bu'zi	Je-ho'vah N'reh	Je-sha-a'iah
Ja-a'zi-el	Ja'min	Je-bu'sites	Je-ho'vah Nis'si	Je-sha'e-nah
Ja'bal	Ja'min-ites	Je-e-a-mi'ah	Je-ho'vah Ko'phi	Je-sha-er'e-lah
Jab bok	Jam'leoh	Je-e-o-li'ah	Je-ho'vah Shal'om	Je-sha-eb'a-ab
Ja'besb	Jam'na-an	Je-e-o-ni'ah	Je-ho'vah Sham'-mah	Je-sha-eb'e-ah
Ja'bez	Jam-ni'a	Je-da'ia }	Je-ho'vah Tsid'-ke-nu	Je'sher
Ja'bin	Jam'nites	Je-da'ya }	Je-ho'vah Tsid'-ke-nu	Jesh'i-mon
Jab'ne-el	Jan'na	Je-da'iah	Je-ho'vah Tsid'-ke-nu	Je-shiah'a-i
Jab'neh	Jan'nes	Jed-de'us	Je-ho'vah Tsid'-ke-nu	Jeshi-o-ha'i'ah
Ja'chan	Ja-no'ah	Jed'du	Je'h	Jesh'u-a
Ja'chin	Ja-no'ah	Jed-e-di'ah	Je-hub'bah	Jesh'u-run
Ja'chia-ites	Ja'num	Je-dei'ah	Je-hu-eal	Je-si'ah
Ja'eob	Ja'phet	Je-di'a-el	Je'hud	Je-sim'i-el
Ja-eo'bus	Ja'pheth	Jed'i'ah	Je-hu'di	Je'se
Ja'da	Ja'phi'ah	Je'di-el	Je-hu'di'jah	Je'se-a
Jad-du'a	Japh'let	Jed'u-thun	Je'hush	Je'su-i
Ja'don	Japh le-ti	Je-eli	Je-i'el	Je'sus
Ja'el	Ja'pho	Je-e'zer	Je-kab'ze-el	Je'ther
Ja'gur	Jar	Je-e'zer-ites	Jek-a-me'am	Je'theth
Jah	Ja'rah	Je'gar Sa-ha-du'-tha	Jek-a-mi'ah	Jeth'lah
Ja-ha'le-el	Ja'reb	Je-ha'le-el	Je-ku'thi-el	Je'thro
Ja-ha'e-lel	Ja'red	Je-ha'e-lel	Jem'i-ma†	Je'tur
Ja'hath	Jar-e-si'ah	Je-ha'zi-el	Je-mu'el	Je'u-el
Ja'haz	Ja'r'ha	Je-ha'zi-el	Jeph'tah	Je'ush
Ja-ha'za	Ja'rib	Je-ha'zi-el	Je-phun'nah	Je'uz
Ja-haz'zah	Ja'r'muth	Je-hei'el	Je'rah	Jew'ry
Ja-ha-zi'ah	Ja-ro'ah	Je-bez'e-kel	Je-rahm'e-el	Jez'a-bel
Ja-ha-zi-el	Jus'a-el	Je-hi'ah	Je-rahm'e-el-ites	Jez-a-ni'ah
Jah'da-i	Ja'shem	Je-hi'el	Je-re-ehus	Je-re'us
Jah'di-el	Ja'shen	Je-hi'e-li	Je'red	Je'zer
Jah'do	Ja'sher	Je-hish'a-i	Je're-mai	Je'zer-ites
Jah'le-el	Ja-sho'be-am	Je-his-ki'ah	Je-re-mi'ah	Je-z'i'ah
Jah'le-el-ites	Jas'hub	Je-ho'a-dah	Je-re-moth	Je-z'i-el
Jah'ma-i	Jash'u-bi	Je-ho-ad'dan	Je-re-mouth	Jez-li'ah
Jah'zah	Le'h'em	Je-ho'a-haz	Je-ri'ah	Jez-o'ar
Jah'ze-el	Jash'ub-ites	Je-ho'ash	Jer'i-bai	Jez-ra-hi'ah
Jah'ze-el-ites	Ja'si-el	Je-ho'ha-dah	Jer'i-eho	Jez're-el

* The letter s has commonly the sound of s when it comes (in these circumstances) before a liquid, as in *desmal*, &c. Smart gives the s in *Israelites* the sound of s, and Worcester marks both words as pronounced with the sound of s.

† *Jem-i'ma*.—P., F. & K., T.

Jez're-el-ite
Jez're-el-i-tes
Jib'sam
Jid'laph
Jim'la, or Im'la
Jim'na, or
Jim'nah
Jim'nites
Jipl'tah
Jipl'thah-el
Jo'ab
Jo'a-ehaz
Jo-a-da'nus
Jo'ah
Jo'a-haz
Jo'a-kim
Jo-an'na
Jo-an'nan
Jo'ash
Jo-a-tham
Jo-a-zab'dus

Job }
Jobe }
Jobab
Joch'e-bed
Jo'da
Jo'de
Jo'el
Jo-e'lah
Jo-e'zer
Jog'be-ah
Jog'li
Joha
Jo-ha'nan
John }
Jon }
Jo'a-da
Jo'i-a-kim
Jo'i-a-rib
Jok'de-am
Jo'kim

Jok'me-an
Jok'ne-am
Jok'shan
Jok'tan
Jok'the-el
Jo'na
Jon'a-dab
Jon'ah
Jon'an
Jon'nan
Jon'nas
Jon'a-than
Jo'nath E'lim Re-
eh'o'chim
Jop'pa
Jo'ra
Jo'ra-i
Jo'ram
Jo'dan
Jo'i-bas
Jo'rim

Jor'ko-am
Jos'a-bad
Jos'a-phat
Jos'a-phia's
Jo'se
Jo'se-deeh
Jo'se-el
Jo'seph
Jo-se-phus
Jo'ses
Jo'sh'a-bad
Jo'shah
Jo'sh'a-phat
Jo'sh-a-vi'ah
Jo'sh-bek'a-sha
Jo'sh'u-a
Jo'stah
Jo-si'as
Jo-e-i-bi'ah
Jo-i-phi'ah

Jot'bah
Jot bath
Jot'ba-tha
Jo'tham
Joz'a-bad
Joz'a-ehar
Joz'a-dak
Ju'bal
Ju'eal
Ju-da'a
Ju'dah
Ju'das
Jude
Ju'dith
Ju'el
Ju'li-a
Ju'ni-a
Ju-shat/he-sed
Jus'tus
Jut'tah

K.

KAB
Kab'ze-el
Ka'des
Ka'desh, or
Ca'desh
Ka'desh Bar'-
ne-a
Kad'mi-el
Kad'mon-ites
Kal'la-i
Ka'nah
Ka-re'ah
Kar'ka-a
Kar'kor
Kar'na-im
Kar'tah
Kar'tan

Ke'dar
Ked'e-mah
Ked'e-moth
Ke'desh
Ke-hel'a-thah
Kei'lah
Ke-la'lah
Kel'i'ta
Kel-kath-ha-su'-
rim
Ke-mu'el
Ke'nah
Ke'nan
Ke'nath
Ke'nas
Ken'ites
Ken'nix-altes

Ker-en-hap'pueh }
Ker-en-hap'put }
Ke'ri-oth
Ke'ros
Ke-tu'ra
Ke-tu'rah
Ke-z'i'a
Ke'zis
Kib'roth Hat-ta'-
vah
Kib'za-im
Kid'ron
Ki'nah
Kir
Kir-har'a-aeth
Kir'he-resch

Kir'i-eth, or
Kir'jath
Kir'i-oth
Kir'jath Ar'ba
Kir'jath A'im
Kir'jath A'ri-um
Kir'jath A'ri-um
Kir'jath Ba'al
Kir'jath Hu'roth
Kir'jath Je'a-rim
Kir'jath San'nah
Kir'jath Se'pher
Kish
Kish'i
Kish'i-on
Ki'shon, or
Ki'son

Kith'lish
Kit'ron
Kit'tim
Ko'a
Ko'hath
Ko'hath-ites
Kol-a'lah
Ko'rah
Ko'rah-ites
Ko'rath-ites
Ko're
Kor'hite
Kor'hites
Kor'ites
Koz
Kuah-si'ah

L.

LAA-DAH
La'a-dan
La'ban
Lab'a-na
La'chish
La-eu'nus
La'dan
La'el
La'had
La-hai'roi
Lah'man
Lah'mas
Lah'mi
La'ish
La'kum
La'meeh

Lap'i-doth
La-se'a
La'shah
La-sha'ron
Las'the-nes
Laz'a-rus
Le'ah
Leb'a-nah
Leb'a-non
Leb'a-oth
Leb-be'us*
Le-bo'nah
Le'ehah
Le'ha-bun
Le'hi
Lem'u-el

Le'shem
Let'tus
Le-tu'shim
Le-um'mim
Le'vi
Le-vi'a-than
Le'vis
Le'vites
Le-vit'i-eus
Lib'a-nus
Lib'nah
Lib'ni
Lib'nites
Lib'y-a
Lig-nal'oos
Lig'ure

Lik'hi
Lo-am'mi
Lod
Lod'e-bar
Log
Lo's
Lo Ru'ha-mah
Lot
Lo'tan
Loth-a-su'bus
Lo'son
Lu'bitm
Lu'bins
Lu'eas
Lu'ci-fer
Lu'ci-us

Lud
Lu'dim
Lu'hith
Luke
Luz
Lye-a-o'ni-a
Lye'ea
Ly'da
Ly'd'i-a
Ly-sa'ni-as
Lys'i-a }
Lish'e-a }
Lys'i-as }
Lys'h'e-as }
Lys'tra

M.

MA'A-CAH
Ma'a-ehah
Ma-ach'a-thi
Ma-ach'u-thites
Ma-adi
Ma-a-di'ah
Ma-a'i
Ma-al'eh A-erab'-
bim
Ma'a-nai
Ma'a-rath
Ma-a-soi'ah
Ma-a-soi'ah
Ma'ath
Ma'az

Ma-a-si'ah
Mab'da-i
Mab'a-lon
Mae-ca-be'us
Mae'ca-bees
Maeh'be-nah
Maeh'be-nai
Maeh-be'loth
Ma'ehi
Ma'ehir
Ma'ehir-ites
Maeh'mas
Maeh-na-de'bal
Maeh-pe'lah
Ma'eron

Mad'a-i
Ma-di'a-bun
Ma-di'ah
Ma-di'an
Mad-man'nah
Mad-mo'nah
Ma'don
Ma-e'lus
Mag'bish
Mag'da-la
Mag'da-len
Mag-da-le'nef
Mag'di-el
Ma'gog
Ma'gor Mir'za-bib

Mag'pi-ash
Ma'ha-lah
Ma'ha-lah Le-
an'noth
Ma'ha-lah Mas'-
ehil
Ma-ha-le-el
Ma'ha-li
Ma-ha-na'im
Ma'ha-neh Dan
Ma'ha-nom
Ma-har'a-i
Ma'tanth
Ma'ha-vites
Ma'haz

Ma-ha'ri-oth
Ma'her-shal-al-
hash'bas
Mah'lah
Mah'li
Mah'lites
Mah'lon
Mai-an'e-as
Ma'kas
Ma'ked
Ma'ke'loth
Ma'ke'dah
Mak'teh
Mal'a-ehi
Mal'eham

* Leb'be-us.—P.

† Mag'da-lene.—P.

Mal-ehi'ah
Mal-ehi'el
Mal-ehi-el-ites
Mal-ehi'jah
Mal-ehi'ram
Mal-ehi-shu'ah
Mal'ehom
Mal'ehus
Mal'ias
Mal'to-thi
Mal'tueh
Ma-ma'ias
Mam'mon
Mam-ni-ta-nai'-
mus
Mam're
Ma-mu'eus
Man'a-en
Man'a-hath
Man'a-hem
Ma-na'heth-ites
Man-as-se'as
Ma-nas'seh
Ma-nas'sites
Ma'neh
Man-ha-na'im
Ma'ni
Man'na
Ma-no'ah
Ma'oeh
Ma'on
Ma'on-ites
Ma'ra
Mar'rah
Mar'a-lah
Mar-a-nath'a
Mar-do-eh'e'us
Mar-re'shah
Mark
Mar'i-sa
Mar'moth
Mar'roth
Mar're-kah
Mar'se-na
Mar'ta-na
Mar'tha
Mar'ry
Mas'sa
Mas'ehil
Mas'e-loth
Mas'h
Ma'shal
Mas'man
Mas'moth
Mas're-kah

Mas'sah
Mas-si'as
Mas'tred
Ma'tri
Mat'tan
Mat'tan-nah
Mat-ta-ni'ah
Mat'ta-tha
Mat-ta-thi'as
Mat-to-ai
Mat'than
Mat'that
Mat-the'ias
Mat'thew }
Math'ew }
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah
Mux-i-ti'as
Mux-za-roth
Me'ah
Me-a'ni
Me-a'rah
Me-bu'nai
Me-eh'e-rath
Me-eh'e-rath-ite
Me'dad
Me'da-lah
Me'dan
Me'de-ba
Me'des
Me'di-a
Me'di-an
Me'e'da
Me-gid'do
Me-gid'don
Me-hai
Me-het'a-bel
Me-hi'da
Me'hir
Me-hol'th-ite
Me-hu'ja-el
Me-hu'man
Me-hu'nim
Me-hu'nims
Me-jarkon
Me'k'o-nah
Me-la-ti'ah
Me'el'it
Me-el-hi'ah
Me-el-i'as
Me-el-i-el
Me-el-i's-dek
Me-el-i-shu'a
Me-le'a
Me'leeh

Mel'i-ta
Mel'i-eu
Mel'zar
Mem'phis
Me-mu-ean
Men'a-hem
Me'nan
Me'ne
Me'nith
Men'o-thai
Me-on'e-nem
Meph'a-ath
Me-phib'o-sheth
Me'rab
Me-ra-i'ah
Me-ra'ioth }
Me-rd'ioth }
Me'ran
Me-ra-ri
Me-ra-rites
Me-ra-tha'im
Me'rad
Me-re-moth
Me'ras
Mer'i-bah
Mer'i-bah Ka'deah
Me-rib ba-al
Mer'i-moth
Me-ro'daeh
Ba'i-dan
Me'rom
Me-ron'o-thite
Me'ror
Me'ruth
Me'seeh }
Me'sek }
Me'sha
Me'shaeh
Me'shaeh }
Me'shek }
Me-shel-el-em'ah
Me-shes'a-bel
Min'i
Me-shil-la'mith
Miph'kad
Me-sho'bah
Me-shul'lam
Me-shul'le-mith
Mes'o-bah
Mes'o-ba-ite
Mes-o-po-ta-mi-a
Mes-si'ah
Me-te'rus
Me'theg Am'mah

Meth're-dath
Me-thu'sa-el
Me-thu'se-lah
Me-u'nim
Me'sa-hab
Mi'a-min
Mib'har
Mib'eam
Mib'zar
Mi'eah
Mi-ea'iah }
Mi-ka'ya }
Mi'eha
Mi'eha-el
Mi'ehah
Mi-eha'iah
Mi'ehel
Mieh'mas }
Mi'k'as }
Mich'mash
Mieh'me-thah
Mieh'ri
Mieh'ri
Mid'din
Mid'i-an
Mid'i-an-ites
Mig'da-lel
Mig'dal Gad
Mig'dol
Mig'ron
Mi'a-min
Mik'loth
Mik-ne'ah
Mil-a-la'i
Mil'kah
Mil'cha
Mil'ehah
Mil'oom
Mil'o
Mi'na
Mi-ni'a-min
Min'i
Min'nith
Miph'kad
Mir'i-am
Mir'na
Mis'gab
Mish'a-el
Mish'al
Mish'am
Mish'e-al
Mish'ma
Mish-man'na
Mish'ra-ites

Mis'par
Mis'pe-roth
Mis'pha
Mis'phah
Mis'ra-im
Mis-re-photh-ma-
im
Mith'eah
Mith'nite
Mith'ri-dath
Mi'zar
Miz'pah
Miz'peh
Miz-ra-im
Miz'zah
Mna'son }
Na'sea }
Na'ob
Mo'ab-ites
Mo-a-di'ah
Moek'mur
Moek'ram
Mo'dia
Mo'eth
Mo'a-dah
Mo'leek }
Mo'lek }
Mo'li
Mo'lid
Mo'loeh }
Mo'lok }
Miom'dis
Mo-o-si'as
Mo'rah-ite
Mo'rah-thite
Mor-de-zai
Mo'reh
Mor'esh-eth Gath
Mo-ri-ah
Mo-se'rah
Mo'sea
Mo'ses }
Mo-so'l'am
Mo-so'roth
Mo-sul'a-mon
Mo'sa
Mo'zah
Mup'pim
Mu'shi
Mu'shites
Muth-lab'ben
Myn'dus
My'ra
Myt-o-le'né

N.

NA'AM
Na'a-mah
Na'a-man*
Na'a-ma-thite
Na'a-mites
Na'a-rah
Na'a-rai
Na'a-ran
Na'a-rath
Na-aah'on
Na'a-thus
Na'bal
Nab-a-ri'as
Na-ba-the'ans
Na'bath-ites
Na'both
Na'ehon
Na'ehor
Na'dab
Na-dab'a-tha
Nag'ge
Na-ha'bi

Na-ha'li-el
Na-lal'al
Na'la-lol
Na'ham
Na-ham'a-ni
Na-har'ai
Na'hash
Na'hath
Nah'bi
Na'hor
Nah'shon
Na'hum
Na'l-dus
Na'im
Na'in
Na'ioth
Na-ne'a
Na'o-mit
Naph'i-si
Naph'tha-ii
Naph'thar
Naph'tu-him

Na'pish
Nas'bas
Na'shon
Na'sith
Na'sor
Na'than
Na-tan'a-el
Nath-a-ni'as
Na'than Me'-
leeh
Na'um
Na've
Naz-a-rene'
Naz-a-renes'
Naz'a-reth
Naz'a-rite
Ne'ah
Ne-a-ri'ah
Nel'a-i
Ne-bai'oth
Ne-ba'ioth
Ne-bal'at

Ne'bat
Ne'bo
Neb-u-chad-
nez zar
Neb-u-chad-
rez zar
Neb-u-ehod-on'o-
sor
Neb-u-ehas'ban
Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ne'eho
Ne-eo'dan
Ned-a-bi'ah
Ne-e-mi'as
Neg'i-noth
Ne-hela-mite
Ne-he-mi'ah
Ne-he-mi'as
Ne'hun
Ne-hush'ta
Ne-hush'tah
Ne-hush'tan

Ne'i-el
Ne'keb
Ne-ko'da
Ne-mu'el
Ne-mu-el-ites
Ne-phug
Nep'hi
Nep'bis
Nep'bish
Ne-phish'e-sim
Neph'tha-li
Nep'tho-ah
Neph'tu-im
Ne-phu'zim
Ner
Ne-re-us
Ner'gal
Ner'gal
Sha-re'zer
Ne'ri
Ne-ri'ah
Ne-than'e-el

* Na'a-man.—P.

† Na-o'mi.—P.

Neth-a-n'ah	Nie-o-de'mus	Nin'e-vites	Nod	No-me'ni-us
Neth-a-nims	Nie-o-la'i-tans	Ni'an	Nod'ab	Non
Ne-to'phah	Nie'o-las	Nis'roek }	No'e-ba	Noph }
Ne-to-ph'a-thi	Nim'rah	Nis'rok }	No'ga, or	Nof }
Ne-to-ph'a-thites	Nim'rim	No-a-di'ah	No'rah	No'phah
Ne-zi'ah	Nim'rod	No'ah or	No'hah	Nun (the father of
Ne'zib	Nim'shi	No'e	Nom	Joshua
Nib'ban	Nin'a-ve	No'b	Nom'a-des	Nym'phas
Nib'shan	Nin'e-veh	No'bah		

0.

OB-A-DI'AH	O-dol'am	O'nam	O'phir	O'see
O'bal	O'l-on-ar kes	O'nan	O'ph'ni	O'sho-a
O'bed	O'c	O'-nes'i-mus	O'ph'rah	O'spray
O'bed E'dom	O'had	O'-e-siph'o-u-rus	O'rob	O'si-frange
O'beth	O'hel	O'-ni'a-res	O'ren, or	Oth'ni
O'bil	O'l'a-mus	O'-ni'as	O'r'nan	Oth'ni-el
O'both	O'l'i-vet	O'no	O'-ri'on	Oth-o-ni'as
O'chi-el	O-lym'phas	O'nus	O'r'nan	O'zem
O'-i-de'lus }	O-m-a-e-rus	O'-ny'as	O'r'phah }	O'-si'as
O'-i-de'lus }	O'mar	O'ny'-eha }	O'ra	O'-zi-el
O'i-na	O-me'ga	O'-s-ka }	O'r-tho-si'as	O'r'ni
O'i-na	O'mer	O'nyx	O'-si'as	O'r'nites
O'erun	O'm'ri	O'phel	O'-se'as	O-zo'ra
O'ded	On	O'phar		

P.

Pa'A-R.ii	Pat'a-ra	Per'a-sim	Phar'phar	Pi'late
Pa'dan	Pa-te'o-li	Pre'sh	Phar'zitos	Pi'dash
Pa'dan A'ram	Pa-the'us	Pe'rez	Pha'se-ah	Pe'le-tha
Pa'don	Path'ros	Pe'rez Uz'za	Pha'se-lis	Pi'l'lat
Pa'gi-el	Path-ru-sim	Pe'rga	Pha'si-ron	Pi'n'on
Pa'hath Mo'ab	Put'ro-bas	Per'ga-mos	Ph'e-be	Pi'ra
Pa'i	Pa'u	Pe-ri'da	Ph'e-ni'ot	Pi'ram
Pa'lal	Paul	Per'iz-zites	Phib'e-seth	Pi'ra-thon
Pal'es-time	Ped'a-hel	Per-me-nas	Ph'i'eol	Pi'ra-thon-ite
Pal'lu	Ped'ah-zur	Per-u'da	Phil-lar'e'hes	Pis'gah
Pal'lu-ites	Ped-ai'ah	Peth-a-bi'ah	Phi-le'mon	Pi's'on
Pal'ti	Pe'kah	Pe'thor	Phi-le'tus	Pis'pah
Pal'ti-el	Pe-k-a-bi'ah	Pe-thu'el	Phi-lis'ti-a	Pi'thon
Pal'tite	Pe'kod	Pe-ul'thai	Phi-lis'tim	Poeh'e-reth
Pan'na-r	Pe-lu-i'ah	Phae'a-reth	Phi-lis'tines	Pon'ti-us Pi'late
Pa'r-a-dise	Pe-lu-i'ah	Phai'sur	Phi-lis'tins	Por'a-tha
Pa'rah	Pe-lu-ti'ah	Phal-dū'ius	Phi-lo'o-gus	Pot'i-phar
Pa'rau	Pe'leg	Fal-da'yus	Phil-o-me'tor	Po-tiph'e-ra
Pa'rbar	Pe'lee	Pha-le'as	Phin'e-as	Proeh'o-rus
Pa'r-mash'ta	Pe'leth	Pha'leg	Phin'e-has	Pu'a-or
Pa'r-me-nas	Pe'leth-ites	Phal'lu	Ph'i'son	Pu'ah
Pa'r-nath	Pe-li'as	Phal'ti	Phle'gon	Pu'dens
Pa'r-naeh	Pe'l-o-nite	Phal'ti-el	Pho'ros	Pu'hites
Pa'rosh	Pe-ni'el	Pha-nu'el	Phul, <i>rhymes dull</i>	Pu'l
Pa'r-shu'da-tha	Pe-nin'nah	Phar'a-cim	Phur	Pu'nites
Pa'u-ah	Pe'n'u-uh	Phar'a-oh	Phu'rah	Pu'n'on
Pa'u-aim	Pen-tap'o-lis	Fa'ro	Phut, <i>rhymes nut</i>	Pur, or
Pa'saeh	Pen-ta-teueh	Phar-a-tho'ni	Phu'vah	Pu'rim
Pa's-dum'min	Pen-ta-teuk	Pha'rez	Phy-gel'ius	Put, <i>rhymes nut</i>
Pa-se'uh	Pen-te-est*	Pha'rez-ites	Phy-iel'ius	Pu-te'o-li
Pa'sh'ur	Pe-nu'al	Phar'i-sees	Phy-lue'te-ries	Pu'ti-el
Pa'ss-o-ver	Pe'or	Pha'rosh	Pi-ha-bi'roth	Py'gurg

R.

RA'A-MAH	Raea, or	Ra'hab	Ra'math Mis'peh	Rath'u-mus
Ra-a-mi'ah	Ra'e'ha	Ra'ham	Ra-m'e'se*	Ra'zis
Ra-am'ses	Ra'eab	Ra'kem	Ra-mi'ah	Re-a-l'ah
Rab'bah	Ra'eal	Rak'kath	Ra'moth	Re'ba
Rab'bath	Ra'ehab	Rak'kon	Re-moth Gil'e-ad	Re-be'e'en
Rab'bat	Ra'chel	Ram	Ra'pha	Re'ehab
Rab'bi	Ra'chel }	Ra'ma, or	Ra'pha-el	Re'ehab-ites
Rab'bith	Ra'chel }	Ra'mah	Ra'phael.—C.	Re'ehah }
Rab-bo'ni	Ra'da-i	Ra'math	Ra'phah	Re'ka }
Rab'mag	Ra'gau	Ra'math-a'im	Ra'phah	Re-el-ai'sh
Rab'sa-ces	Ra'jes }	Ra'math-a'iem	Ra'phon	Re-el-i'as
Rab'sa-ris	Ra'jes }	Ra'math-i-ite	Ra'phu	Ree-sa'ins
Rab'sha-keh	Ra'gu'e	Ra'math Le'hi	Ra'sis	Re'gem

* *Ram'e-sez.*—P.

† *Pent'ecost*.—The regular pronunciation, *Pentecōst*, is given by Perry, and is now the more common.

Re-gem'me-leesh
Re'gom
Re-ha-bi'ah
Re'hob
Re-ho-bo'am
Re-ho'both
Re'hu
Re'hum
Re'i
Re'kem
Rem-a-li'ah
Re'meth
Rem'mon

Rem'mon
Meth'o-ar
Rem'phan
Rem'phis
Re'pha-el
Re'phah
Reph-a-i'ah
Reph'a-im
Reph'a-ims
Reph'i-dim
Re'sen
Re'sheph
Re'u

Reu'ben
Re-u'el*
Re'mah
Re'zeph
Re-zi'a
Re'zin
Re'zon
Zhe'gi-um
Ze'je-um
Rhe'sa
Re'sa
Rho'da

Rhod'o-us
Ri'dai
Ri'b'lah
Rim'mon
Rim'mon Pa'res
Rin'nah
Ri'phath
Ry'fath
Ri'spah
Ri's'ah
Rith'mah
Ro-ge'lim

Rob'gah
Ro'ga
Ro'i-mus
Ro-mam-ti-e'ser
Ro'sh
Ru'by
Ru'fus
Ru'ha-mah
Ru'mah
Rus'ti-us
Ruth
Roth

S.

SA-BACT-HA'NI

Sab'a-oth, or
Sab-a'oth
Sa'bat
Sab'a-tus
Sab'ban
Sab'bath
Sab-bu-the'us
Sub-be'us
Sub-de'us
Sub'di
Sa-be'ans
Sa'bi
Sab'tah
Sab'te-cha
Sa'ear
Sad-a-mi'as
Sa'das
Sad-de'us
Sad'due
Sad'du-ces
Sa'doe
Sa-ha-du'tha
Sa'la
Sa'lah
Sal-a-sad'a-i
Sa-la'thi-el
Sal'eah
Sal'eah
Sa'lem
Sa'lim
Sal'la-i
Sal'lu
Sal'lum
Sal-lu'mus
Sal'ma, or
Sal'mah
Sal'mon
Sal'mo'ne
Sa'lom
Sa-lo'me
Sa'lu
Sa'lum
Sam'a-el
Sa-ma'ias
Sa-ma'ria, or
Sam-a-ri'a
Sa-ma'ri-tans
Sam'a-tus
Sa-me'ius
Sam'yar
Ne'bo
Sa'mi
Sa'mis
Sam'lah
Sam'mus
Samp'sa-mes
Sam'son
Sam'u-el
San-a-bas-sa-rus
San'a-sib
San-ba'l'at
San'he-drim
San-san'nah

Saph
Sa'phat
Saph-a-ti'as
Sa'pheth
Saph'ir
Sap-phi'ra
Sap'phire
Sa'ra, or
Sa'rai
Sar-a-bi'as
Sar-a-i'ah
Sa-ra'ias
Sa-ram'a-el
Sa-ra-mel
Sa'raph
Sar-ched'o-nus
Sar'de-us
Sar'dine
Sar'dis
Sar'dites
Sar'di-us
Sar'do-nyx
Sa're-a
Sa-rep'ta
Sar'gon
Sa'rid
Sa'ron
Sa-ro'thi
Sar-se'chim
Sa'rueh
Sa'tan
Sath-ra-bar'nes
Sath-ra-bou-
za'nes
Saul
Sav'a-ran
Sa'vi-as
Sce'va
Sce'va
Scribes
Scyth'i-ans
Scyth'i-ans
Scythop'o-lis
Scytho-pol'i-tans
Se'ba
Se'bat
Sce'a-esh
Sech-e-mi'as
Se'ehu
Sed-e-ci'as
Sed-a-si'as
Se'rub
Se'ir
Se'i-rath
Se'la
Se'la Ham-mah-
le'koth
Se'lah
Se'led
Sel-e-mi'as
Sem
Sem-a-ehi'ah
Sem-a-i'ah
Sem-a-i'as

Sem'e-i
Se-melle-us
Se'mis
Sen-a-ah
Sen-a-eh'e'rib†
Se'neh
Se'nir
Sen'u-ah
Se-o'rim
Se'phar
Seph'a-rad
Seph-ar-va'im
Se'phar-vites
Se-pha'la
Se'rah
Se-ra-i'ah
Se-ra-phim
Se'rod
Se'ron
Se'rug
Se'sis
See'thel
Seth
Se'thar
Se'ther
Sha-al-ab'bin
Sha-al'bin
Sha-al'bo-nite
Sha'aph
Sha-a-ra'im
Sha-ash'gas
Shab-beth'a-i
Shach'i-a
Shad-da-i
Shad'raeh
Sha'ge
Sha-haz'i-math
Sha'lem
Sha'lim
Shal'i-sha
Shal'i-eheth
Shal'lum
Shal'man
Shal-man
Shal-ma-ne'ser
Sha'ma
Sham-a-ri'ah
Sha'med
Sham'er
Sham'gar
Sham'huth
Sham'mir
Sham'ma
Sham'mah
Sham'ma-i
Sham'moth
Sham-mu'a
Sham-mu'ah
Sham-she-ra'i
Shapham
Shaphan
Shaphat
Shapher
Shar'a-i

Shar'a-im
Shar'ma-im
Shar'ar
Sha-re'zer
Sha'ron
Sha'ron-ite
Sha-ru'hen
Shash'a-i
Sha'shak
Sha'ul
Sha'ul-ites
Sha-u'sha
Sha'veh
Sha'veth
She'al
She-al'ti-el
She-a-ri'ah
She-ar-ja'shub
She'ba, or
She'bah
She'bam
Sheb-a-ni'ah
Sheb'a-rim
She'bat
She'ber
Sheb'na
Sheb'u-el
Shee-a-ni'ah
She'ehem
She'ehem-ites
Sheeh'i-nah‡
Shed'e-ur
She-ha-ri'ah
She'kel
She'lah
She'lan-ites
Shel-e-mi'ah
She'leph
She'lesh
Shel'o-mi
Shel'o-mith
Shel'o-moth
Shel'u'mi-el
Shem
She'ma
Shem'a-ah
Shem-a-i'ah
Shem-a-ri'ah
Shem'e-ber
She'mer
She-mi'da
Shem'i-nith
She-mir'a-moth
She-mu'el
Shen
She-ne'zar
She'nir
She'pham
Sheph-a-ti'ah
She'phi
She'pho
She-phu'phan
She'rah
Sher-e-bi'ah

She'resh
She-re'zer
She'shack
She'shai
She'shan
Shesh-bar'sar
Sheth
She'thar
She'thar
Boz-na-i
She'va
Shib'bo-leth
Shib'mah
Shi'ehron
Shir-ga'on
Shi'on
Shi'hor
Shi'hor
Lib'nath
Shi'lim
She'rim
Shil'hi
Shil'him
Shil'lem
Shil'lem-ites
Shi'loh, or
Shi'lo
Shi-la'd
Shi-lo'ni
Shi-lo'nites
Shil'shah
Shim'e-a
Shim'e-ah
Shim'e-am
Shim'e-ath
Shim'e-ath-ites
Shim'e-i
Shim'e-on
Shim'ul
Shim'ul
Shim'ites
Shim'ma
Shi'mon
Shim'rath
Shim'ri
Shim'rith
Shim'ron
Shim'ron-ites
Shim'ron
Me'ron
Shim'shai
Shi'nab
Shi'nar
Shi'phi
Shiph'mite
Shiph'ra
Shiph'rath
Ship'tan
Shi'sha
Shi'shak
Shi'tra-i
Shit'tah
Shit'tim Wood
Shi'sa

* Rev'el.—F.

† Sem-ach'e-rub.—F., Sam.

‡ Sheh-i'nah.—F.

Sho'a	Shu'nem	Shi'la	So	Sue-ea'ath-ites
Sho'ab	Shu'ni	Shi'o-a	So'shoh }	Sue'eoth
Sho'ah	Shu'nites	Shi'o-ah, or	So'ko }	Sue'eoth
Sho'baeh	Shu'pham	Shi'o-am	So'eoh }	Be'noth
Sho'ba-i	Shu'pham-ite	Shi'o-as	So'ko }	Sud
Sho'bal	Shu'ppim	Shi'o-e	So'di	Su'di-as
Sho'bek	Shur	Shi-mal-eu'e	Sod'om	Suk'ki-im
Sho'bi	Shu'shan	Shi'm-e-on	Sod'om-ites	Sur
Sho'eh	Shu'shan E'duth	Shi'm-e-on-ites	Sod'o-ma	Su'sa
Sho'ehoh	Shu'thal-ites	Shi'mon	Sol'o-mon	Su'san-ehites
Sho'ham	Shu'the-lah	Shi'mri	Sop'a-ter	Su-san'nah
Sho'mer	Si'a	Shin	Soph'e-reth	Su'si
Sho'p'ae'h	Si'a-ka	Shi'nai	So'rak	Sye'a-mine
Sho'phan	Si'ba	Shi'nim	So-sip'a-ter	Sy-ee'ne
Sho-shan'nim	Sib'ba-ehai	Shi'nites	Sos'the-nes	Sy'ehar
Sho-shan'nim	Sib'bo-leth	Shi'on }	Sos'tra-tus	Sy-e'lus
E'duth	Sib'mah	Zi'on }	So'ta	Sy-e'ne
Shu'a	Sib'ra-im	Siph'moth	Sta'ehys }	Syn'a-gogue }
Shu'ah	Si'ehom	Sipp'al	Sta'k'es	Syn'a-gog
Shu'al	Sid'dim	Si'ra'h	Sta'e'te	Synti-eha
Shu'ba-el	Si'de	Si'rah	Steph'a-na	Syr'i-a
Shu'ham	Si'don	Si'ri-on	Steph'a-nas	Ma'a-sah
Shu'ham-ites	Si-g'i'o-noth	Si's-am-a-i	Ste'phen }	Syr'i-on
Shu'hites	Si'ha	Si's-e-ra	Ste'ven }	Sy-ro-phe-
Shu'lam-ite	Si'hon	Si-sin'nes	Su'ah	nic'a
Shu'math-ites	Si'hor	Si't'nah	Su'ba	Sy-ro-fo-
Shu'nam-ite	Si'las	Si't'an	Su'ba-i	nah'ya }

T.

TA'A-NACH	Tap'pu-ah	Te'pho	Thre-ee'as	Tob
Ta'a-naeh shi'lo	Ta'reh	Te'rah	Thum'mim	To-bi'ah
Ta'ba-oth	Ta're-lah	Te'r-a-phim	Thy-e-ti'ra	To-bi'as }
Tab'bath	Ta're-a	Te'reeh	Tib'bath	Tobie }
Ta'be-al	Tar'pal-ites	Ter'ti-us }	Ti-be'ri-as	To-bi-el
Ta'be-el	Tar'shim	Ter'she-us }	Tib'ni	To-bi'jah .
Ta-bel'i-i-us	Tarshi'h	Ter-tul'us	Ti'dal	To'bit
Ta'be-rah	Tar-shi'si	Te'ta	Tig'lath Pi-le'ser	To'ehon
Ta'b'i-tha	Tar'sus	Te't'rareh, or	Tik'vah	To-gar'mah
Ta'bor	Tar'tak	Te't'rareh	Tik'vath	To'hu
Ta'ri-mon	Tar'tan	Tbad-de-us†	Ti'lon	To'i
Taeh'mo-nite	Tat'na-i	Tha'hash	Ti-me'lus	To'la
Tad'mor	Te'bah	Tha'mah	Tim'na	To'lad
Ta'han	Teb-a-li'ah	Tham'na-tha	Tim'nath	To-la'ites
Ta'han-ites	Te'beth	Tha'ra	Tim'na-thah	To'l'ba-nes
Ta-haph'a-nes	Te-haph'ne-hes	Thar'ra	Tim'nath He'res	To'l'mai
Ta-hap'e-nes	Te-hin'nah	Thar'shiah	Tim'nath Se'rah	To'pbel
Ta'hath	Te'kel	Thas'si	Tim'nite	To'pbel
Tah'pe-nes	Te-ko'a, or	The'bez	Tim'mothe-us }	To'u
Tah're-a	Te-ko'ah*	The-ee'e	Tim'o'thy }	Traeh-o-ni'tis
Tah'tim Hod'shi	Te-ko'ttest	The-las'ser	Tip'sah	Trip'o-lis
Tal'i-tha Gu'mi	Te'a-bib	The-ler'sas	Ti'ras	Tro'as
Tal'mai	Te'l'ah	The-ee'a-nus	Ti-rath'ites	Tro-gyl'i-um
Tal'mon	Te'l'a-im	The-od'o-t'us	Tir'ha-kah	Troph'i-mus
Tal'sas	Te-las'ser	The-oph'i-lus	Tir'ha-nah	Try-phe'na
Ta'mah	Te'lem	The'ras	Tiri'a	Try-pho'sa
Ta'mar	Tel-ha-re'sha	Ther'me-leth	Tir'sha-tha	Tu'bal
Tam'muz	Tel-har'sa	Thes-sa-lo-ni'-es §	Tir'zah	Tu'bal Cain
Ta'naeh	Tel'me-la	Then'das	Tlah'bite	Tu-bi'e-ni
Tan'hu-meth	Tel'me-lah	Thim'na-thath	Ti'van	Ty-be'ri-as
Ta'nis	Te'ma	This'be	Ti'za	Tyeh'i-eus
Ta'p'path	Te'man	Thom'as }	Ti'site	Ty-ran'nus
Taph'e-nes	Tem'a-ni	Tom'as }	To'ah	Tyre, one syllable
Taph'nes	Te'man-ites	Thom'o-i	To'a-nah	Ty'rus
Ta'phon	Tem'e-ni			

U.

U'GAL	Un'ni	U-ri'as	U'thi	Us'zen She'rah
U'al	U-phar'sin	U-ri-el	U'sa-i	Us'ri
U'la-i	U'phas	U-ri'jah	U'sal	Us-si'ah
U'lam	Ur'ba-ne	U'rim	U'za	Us-si'el
U'la	U'ri	U'ta	Us'zah	Us-si'el-ites
Um'mah	U-ri'ah	U'tha-i		

V.

VA-JEZ'A-THA	Va-ni'ah	Vash'ni	Vash'ti	Voph'ri
* Tek'o-a.—F. & K.	† Tek'o-ites.—F. & K.	‡ Thad'de-us.—P.	§ Thes-sa-lon'i-ca.—P.	

ss as in good; sw as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Chippenharn, chip'num.
 Chippewa, chip'pe-wa.
 Chip'pe-way.
 Chiquito, che-ke's-teos.
 Chiswick, che'ik.
 Choc'taw.
 Cholula, cho-lo'li.
 Chorley, chor'le.
 Chowan, cho-wan'.
 Chris-ti-an's.
 Christiania, kris-te-i'ne-i.
 Christiansand, kris-te-in-sand'.
 Christianstadt, kris-te-an-stat.
 (Sw. Christianstad, kris-te-an-stad').
 Chrudim, kroo'dim.
 Chum'bul.
 Chuquisaca, choo-ke-al'ki.
 Chur, koo, syn. Coira.
 Clara, se-i'ra; written, also, Coara and Seara.
 Cienfuegos, se-en'fw'goos.
 Cinaloa, sin-i-lo'i.
 Cincinnati, sin-sin-ah'te. [Often improperly pronounced as if written Cincinnati or Cincinnati.]
 Cinque Ports, sink por'ta.
 Cin'tra or seen'tri.
 Circassia, ser-kash'e-g.
 Cirencester, commonly pronounced sis'e-ter.
 Cittadella, chit-ti-del'li.
 Ciudad Real (Spain), the oo-pi'n'ra-ll'.
 Ciudad Real (Mexico), se-oo-did'ra-ll'.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, the oo-pi'n'ron-re'go.
 Civita Vecchia, chee've-ti vek'-ke-i.
 Clack-man'nan.
 Clagenfurth or Klagensfurth, kli'-ghen-fürt'.
 Clamecy, clam'we'.
 Claustral or Klausthal, klöws'-tli.
 Cler-mont'.
 Clermont Ferrand, klém'món'sér-rón'.
 Cleves, kleevs (Ger. Kleeve, klä'-veh; Fr. Clèves, kläv).
 Clitheroe, kliš'er-ö.
 Clogher, klo'h'ger.
 Cloghnakilly, klö'nä'-kil'te, or Clon-a-kil'ty.
 Clon-mell'.
 Clydesdale.
 Co-a-ho'ma.
 Coahuila. See Cohahuila.
 Coango, ko-ang'go.
 Cob'lentz (Ger. Coblens, ko'blients Fr. Coblenze, ko'blossas').
 Cobu, ko-bo'.
 Co'burg (Ger. pron. ko'büssa).
 Cochabamba, ko-chä-bam'bä.
 Co'chin China.
 Co-chin, co-cheen.
 Codogno, ko-dön'yo.
 Co-do'rus.
 Coeslin. See Cölin.
 Coeymans, quee'mans.
 Cognac, kön-yik'.
 Cohahuila or Coahuila, ko-i-wee'-li.
 Cohoes or Cahoes, ko-hoes'.
 Coim-ba-toor or Coim-ba-tär'.
 Co-im'brä or ko-eem'brä.
 Coira, kwia (Ger. Chur, koon).
 Co'berg (Ger. pron. ko'bäna).
 Colima, ko-lee'mä.

Colne, köln.
 Cologne, ko-lone' (Fr. pron. ko'-lon; Ger. Köln).
 Colombia, ko-lom-be-i.
 Co-lom'bo or Co-lum'bo.
 Col'on-a or Col'on-say'.
 Colorado, ko-lo-räd'do.
 Co-lum'bi-a.
 Co-mac'.
 Co-man'che (Sp. pron. ko-män'-chá) or Co-man'che.
 Comayagua, ko-mi-ä'gwä.
 Comines, ko'meen'.
 Com'o-rin.
 Co'mora or Komora.
 Com'o-ro.
 Compiègne, köm'pe-kiä'.
 Com-po-stela (Sp. Compostela, kom-po-stä-lä).
 Concan, kong'kin.
 Conception, kon-esp'ahan. (Sp. Concepcion, kon-thep-the-ön').
 Con'chas (ch as in child).
 Concord, kong'kurd.
 Con-cord-i-a.
 Conde, kon'de or köw'dä'.
 Conocoheague, kon'e-ko-cheeg'.
 Conesuh, ko-nee'kä.
 Conemaugh, kon'e-maw.
 Con-es-to'ga.
 Co-ne'sus.
 Congaree, kong'gä-ree'.
 Congo, Cong'go, or Zaire, äi-zer'.
 Connaught, ken'nawt.
 Connecticut, kon-net'e-kut.
 Con'stance (Ger. Konstanz, kon'stants).
 Constantina, kon-stän-tee'nä.
 Con-stan-ti-nö'ple (Turk. Stäm-bool').
 Cooch Ba-han'.
 Coo-mas'sie.
 Coos, ko-os'.
 Con-pen-hägen (Dan. Köbenhavn, kö-ben-böwn').
 Co-pi-g-po'.
 Coquimbo, ko-keem'bo.
 Corbach, kon'bäx.
 Corbeau, kor-bö'.
 Corcyra, kor-si'ra, syn. Corfu.
 Cor-dil'ler-sä (Sp. pron. kon-deel-yä'ris).
 Cor-do-vä or Cordoba.
 Co-re-g.
 Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'fu (modern Greek pron. kor-see').
 Cor'inth.
 Cor'o-man'del.
 Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris'te.
 Corrèze, kor'rai-ä.
 Cor-ri-en'tes.
 Cor-si-cä (Fr. Corse).
 Corte, kon'tä.
 Cortona, kon-to'ni.
 Co-run'ä (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon-yä).
 Coeeza, ko-san'ä.
 Coeh-on'ton.
 Cölin, Cösalin, or Kösalin, kös-keen'.
 Coene, kön.
 Coes'elr, ko'sare'.
 Coetaria, koetä-ree'ki.
 Côte d'Or, kö't don.
 Côtes du Nord, kö't du non.
 Cötignola, kö'teen-yölä.
 Cötopaxi, ko-to-pax'e (Sp. pron. ko-to-päh'se).
 Cöttbus or Kottbus, kött'boos.
 Courland, koor'land, syn. Kur-land.

Courtay or Courtral, kooa'tr. (Flem. Kortryk, kort'rik).
 Coutance, koo'tans'.
 Coventry, kuv'en-tre.
 Cowea, köwa.
 Crows, kri'ko (Polish, Kraków, kri'koof).
 Crécy, krees'e (Fr. pron. kri'ce'), often written Crecy by the English.
 Cresfeld, kri'fält.
 Crema, kri'mä.
 Cremnitz, krem'nitz, syn. Krem-nitz.
 Cre-mo'nä (It. pron. kri-mö'nä).
 Crecy, syn. Crecy.
 Crete, syn. Candia.
 Creuse, krüz.
 Creutznach, krotts'näx, syn. Kreutznach.
 Crim-e-g (Russ. Krim).
 Croatia, kro-ä-he-g (called by the natives Horvath Ország, hoz-vät on-säg).
 Croix (St.), kroi, syn. Santa Cruz Crom'ar'ty.
 Cronstadt, krön'stätt.
 Casba, chöb'öh'.
 Csongrád, chon-gräd'.
 Cu'ba (Sp. pron. koo'bä).
 Cuban, koo-bän', syn. Koo-ban.
 Cuenca, kweng'kä.
 Culhuacan, kool-wä'-kän', syn. Pal-luacan.
 Culiacan, koo-le-i'-kän'.
 Cul-lo'den.
 Culm, köölm.
 Cumana, koo-mä-nä'.
 Cumania or Kumania, ku-mä-ne-g (Hun. Kunag. koon-sbäg').
 Curagosa, kurg-sö'.
 Curische-Haff, koo'rish-eh-häff', syn. Kurische-Haff.
 Curzola, koord'zö-li.
 Custrin or Kästrin, küs-treen'.
 Cux-hä'gen or köös-bä'gen.
 Cuyahoga, ki-g-ho'ga.
 Cuzco, koo'ko.
 Cythra, sith-ee'ra, syn. Cerigo.
 Czernigow, cher-ne-gof, syn. Tcher-nigof.
 Czernowitz, cser'no-vitz (more correctly, Chernowice, chér'no-vit'sch).
 Czirknics or Zirknitz, tsä'rk'nitzä.

D.

Dao-otäh, syn. Sioux.
 Daghestan, dä'ghes-tän'.
 Dahomey or Dahomay, dah'ho-mä'.
 Dahl, däl.
 Dalecarlia, dä-le-kar'le-i, or Da-larne, dä'lar-nä.
 Dal'lae.
 Dalles, dals.
 Dal-keith'.
 Dalmatia, dal-mä'ah-e-g.
 Da-mas'cus (Arab. Shäm-al-Kä-beer').
 Damboa. See Demboa.
 Dam-i-et'te (Arab. Dainiat, dä-me-ät').
 Dam'plera.
 Dan'aw, syn. Danuba.
 Danbury, dan'brä-g.

Fite, făr, fill, făt; mē, mēt; nō, nōt; ă, ę, i, o, obscure; ă, ă, i, ă, ă, long; ă, ă, i, ă, ă, short; oo as in moon.

Dant'zic (Ger. Danzig, dant'sig).
Dau'ube (Ger. Douan, dō'now).
Dardanelles, dard'ān-el'.
Dar'foor, written also Darfur and
Dartour.
Darien, dā're-en (Sp. pron. di-
re-en').
Dar'link-ton.
Darmstadt, darm'stitt.
D. rtmouth, dart'muth.
Dar'war'.
Dauphiné, dō'fē'nā'.
Davies, dā'via.
Dax, dix.
Deal, deel.
Dearborn, deerburn.
Debrezin or Debrezin, dī-
bret'sin.
De-cā'tur.
Dec'an or Dek'kan.
De Kulb.
De-lā'gō'a.
Delaware, del'ā-war.
Delt (every letter should be pro-
nounced).
Delgada, del-gā'dā.
Delhi or Duhli (Hindustan),
del'lee.
Delhi (in the U. S.), del'hī.
Del'vi-no.
Dem-be's or dem-bee's; written,
also, Dambes.
Demerara, dem-er-ā'rā.
Denbighshire, den-be-shir.
Den'q'r-gh.
Dendermonde, den'der-mōn'deh,
or Dendermond, den'der-mōnt',
(French, Termonde, tē'mōnd').
Denis (St.), sent den'is or d'nee
(Fr. Saint Denis, sām' d'nee).
Denmark (Dan. Dan'e-mark).
Depeyster, de-pice'ter.
Deptford, de'p'turd.
Der-bend'.
Der-by or dar'be (the latter pron.
was formerly universal).
Derbyshire, der'be-shir.
Derr, dēr.
Der'ry, syn. Londonderry.
De Ruyter, de r'iter.
Desaguadero, dēs-ā'g-wā-nā'ro.
Desh-ā'.
Des Moines, de mo'in.
Despoblado, dēs-po-blā'do.
De So'to.
Des'sau (Ger. pron. des'sōw),
sometimes written Dessaw.
Det mold (Ger. pron. det'molt).
De'troit'.
De'ting-en.
Deuts, doits.
Deux-ponts, dūh'pōn' (Ger.
Zweibrücken, tswi-bruk'kēn).
De'ven'ter or Dewenter, dī'van-
ter.
Devizes, de-vī'ziz.
Devonshire, dev'on-shir.
Dhawalagiri, dā-wū'g-her're.
Di-ar'bekr or Diarbekir, dēe-ar-be-
keer.
Dié or Diez, Saint, sām' de-ā'.
Diepholz, deep'hōlts.
Dieppe, diepp or de-ep'.
Diest, deest.
Digne, deen.
Dijon, dē'zhōn'.
Dinant, de'no'n' or de-nant'.
Dixmude, dix'mud' (Flem. Dix-
muyden, dix-moi'den).
Dizier, Saint, sām' de'ze-ā'.
Djidd'a, syn. Jidda.

Djoliba, jol'e-bā, syn. Joliba.
Dnieper, nes'per (Russ. pron.
dnyep'per).
Dniester, nes'ter (Russ. pron.
dnyes'ter).
Doab or Doab, doo'āb'.
Do-frā-ft-eld', syn. Dovresfeld.
Dôle, dōl.
Dol-gel'ly, or dol-geth'le.
Domingo, do-ming'go.
Dominica, dom-e-nee'ka.
Dominique, dom-e-nee'k, is the
Fr. of the preceding.
Don (Tartar, Doo'nā).
Don Cos'sacks.
Donaghalles, don'ā-nl-dee'.
Dougal, don-e-gawl'.
Dongola, dong'gō-lā.
Dordogne, dōrdōn' (Fr. pron.
dōrdōn').
Dordrecht, dōrt'rēkt, or Dort.
Dornoch, dōr'nok.
Dorpat, dōr'pāt, or Dörpt.
Dorsetshire, dōr'set-shir.
Dort, syn. Dordrecht.
Douai or Douay, doo'ā'.
Doubts, doobz or doo.
Douglas, dug'less.
Douro, doo'ro (Sp. Duero, dwā'-
ro).
Døvre-ft-eld' (Norw. Daavrefeld,
dō'vre-fēld').
Dowlatabad, dōw'ā-tā-bād'.
Down-patrick.
Draguignan, drā'gheen'yōn'.
Drave, drāv (Ger. Drau, drōw;
Slavonian, Drava, drā'vā).
Drenthe, dren'teh.
Dreux, druh.
Drin, dreen, or Drino, dree'no.
Drogheda, dru'h'gē-da.
Drohobics, dro'hō-bitch, or Dro'-
hō-vitch'.
Droitwich, droit'itch.
Droutheim, dront'im (Norw.
Trondjem, trōnd'yem).
Duaneburg, du-ān's burg.
Dub'lin.
Dubno, doob'no.
Du-bois'.
Du Buque, du book (oo as in
moon).
Duaro, doo-ā'ro or dwā'ro, syn.
Douro.
Du's-burg or doo'is-bōōne'.
Dulce, Eio, ree'o dool'ā or dool'-
thā.
Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yō.
Dumbartonshire, dum-bar'ton-
shir.
Dumfries, dum-frees'.
Dun-bar'.
Dundalk, dun-āwk'.
Dun-dar'.
Dun-dee'.
Dunfermline, dum-fer'lin.
Dun-gau'non.
Dun-gar'von.
Dungeness, dun-jen-ess'.
Dunkeld, dun-kell'.
Dun'kirke (Fr. Dunkerque, dūn'k-
kēk').
Dunwich, dun'ich.
Du'plin.
Duquesne, du-kain'.
Duraue, dū'rōue'.
Durango, doo-rāng'go.
Durazzo, doo-rā'zo, or Duras,
doo-rā's'.
Durham, dur'um.
Durlach, dōm'lāch.

Dus'sel-dorf (Ger. Düsseldorf,
dū'sēl-dorf').
Dutch'ssa.
Dural, du-vāll'.
Duyvaland, dōi'vā-lānt.
Dw'na (Russ. pron. dves'nā).
Dyle or Dyl, dīl.

E.

Eat'yn.
Ebora. See Evora.
E'bro (Sp. pron. ā'bro),
Ecclo, ek-kēl'.
Ecija, ā'the-nī.
Eckmühl, ek'mūle.
Ecuador, ek-wā-dōne', or E-qui-
tor.
Ed'oo'; written also, Edfon and
Edfu.
Ed'gar-ton.
E-dī'na.
Edinburgh, ed'in-bor-ro.
Ed'is-to.
Edingham, effing-um.
Eger (in Bohemian, Cheb, zeb).
Eg'ri-pō, syn. Negrepost.
Egypt, e'jipt (Arab. Misr or
Māsr').
Ehrenbreitstein, ā'ren-brit'stēne.
Eichstadt or Aichstädt, īk'stāt.
Eilenburgh, īlen-bōōne'.
Eimbeck, īm'bēk.
Elmoe, ī'mee-o.
Eisenach, ī'sen-āk.
Eisenstadt, ī'sen-stāt'.
Eisleben, īe'lā-ben.
Ekaterinburg, ā-kī'ti-reen-
boorg'.
Ekatarinoaf or -slav, ā-kī'ti-
reen-o-slāf'. See Yekatarinoaf.
Ekhnym. See Akhnym.
Alatma, ā-lāt'mā, or Yelatma, yā-
at'mā.
El'ba.
Elbe, elb (Ger. pron. el'beh).
El'ber-feld (Ger. pron. el'ber-fēlt').
Elbeuf, el'būf.
El-boors' or El-broors'; written,
also, Elburs and Elbrous.
Elche, el'chā.
El Dorado, el do-nā'do.
El-g'phan'tā.
El'gin-shire; called, also, Moray-
shire.
Elizabethgrad, ā-liz'ā-bet-grād', or
Yelissavetgrad.
El-mī'rā.
El Paso del Norte, el pā'so del
nōrt'.
El'vin-ore' or El'sineur, el'se-nūr
(Dan. Hel-sing-dō-er).
Ely, ee'lā.
Em'brun or ōr'brun'.
Em'e-sā, syn. Homs.
Emmerich, em-mer-ix, or Emrich,
em'rix.
Ema, ēns.
Engblen, āng'ghe-ān'.
England, īng'glānd.
Engoor or Engour, en-goor', and
Enguri, en-goo're, syn. Angora.
Enikale, en-e-kā'lā, syn. Yenikale.
Enisel, ēe Yenisel.
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zen.
Entre Douro e Minho, en'tri doo'-
ro ā meen'yō.

35 as in good; 5w as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Bios, en'trā res'ooe.
s, Ap'p'r-o-e-s (Hun. pron.
-e-sh).
ay, Ap'p'm'ni'.
eus, syn. Aysasoolook.
is.
tor, syn. Ecuador.
u, 4r b'x.
u, 4r b'x.
u, 4r b'x.
e Kas'tree, syn. Argyro Cas-
tr'xt.
re.
syn. Ireland.
u, 4r-e-vān'.
en, 4r-lāng-ēn.
4r-lōw (Hun. Eg'er).
Lough, lōw 4rū.
om'; written also Aris-
u, Erzeroum, and Ererum.
urys, 4r-tā-yā-bōōn'gā.
al, es-koo-re-d'.
ehr, es'kee shāih'r'.
es'ndh'.
naux, es'ke-mō.
ot or Es Siout, es-see-oot',
Siout.
es'tā.
n'tā.
nadura, es-trā-mī-doo'rī.
nōz, es'trā-mōz'.
es'ek.
es, 4r-tomp'.
e, Saint, sāt et'e-enn'.
r, Et'nā.
ph.
etch, syn. Adige.
u.
oi'p'en (Fr. Néau, nā'v).
ites, u-frā'tēs (Turk. Frāt).
re or u.
u, 4r'rup.
u, syn. Utah.
oi-teen'.
u, 4r'in, syn. Black Sea.
m, eev'z hum or eev'z um.
; written also Eborā.
; 4r'ruh'.
r.
l'fōw.

F.

fā-en'zī.
fā'loon.
fā'ro or fā'r'.
or Faloum, fā-oom'.
fā-liz'.
faw'k'irk.
nd, faw'k'land.
th, fā'l'muth.
fā'l'ster or fā'l'ster.
r, Fahlun, fā'loon.
fā'no.
fā'ro.
an, far-sis-tān'.
f. Fex.
er, faw-keer'.
fā-l'.
fā-yet'.
ville, fā'yēt-vīl.
fā-oom', syn. Faloom.
syn. Fiji.
fā, fā-lis'ee-an'gā.
fā, fā-o-dō'se-ā, syn. Kaffā.
agh, fer-man'gā.
fā-rā'rā.

Fer'ro (Sp. Hierro, yēr'ro).
Ferrol, fēr-rōl'.
Fex or Fas.
Fexzan, fēs'zān'.
Fichtelgebirge, fīk'tel-gē-bēn'gā.
Fiesole, fyes'ō-lā, or Fes'ō-le.
Figeac, fē'zhāk'.
Figuera, fē-gā'rīs.
Fiji, pronounced, and often writ-
ten, Fee'jee.
Finistère, fīn'stair'.
Finistère, Cape, fīn-lā-tair' (Sp.
Finisterra, fē-nis-tē-4r'rā').
Fin'land.
Fiume, fēem.
Fiume, fyoo'mā.
Flan'ders (Fr. Flandre, fōw'd'r).
Flens'burg or Flens'borg.
Flor'ence (It. Firenze, fe-ren'zā, or
Fiorenza, fē-o-ren'zā).
Flour, Saint, sām' flook (rhyming
with poor).
Flor'dā.
Flush'ing (Dutch, Vli'sing-ēn).
Föhr, fōz, or Föhrde, fōz'dēh.
Foggia, fōd'jā.
Foggia, fōl'yā.
Foir, fwi.
Foligno, fo-len'yo.
Fondi, fōn'dē.
Fontainebleau, fōn'tān'blō'.
Fontarbia, fōn-tā-rā-be's (Sp. Fu-
enterabia, fwen-tā-rā-bee's).
Fontenay, fōn'tnā'.
Foolish, generally written Foulah.
Folli, fōz-lec'.
Formentera, for-men'tā'rā.
For-mō'w (called by the Chinese
Taiwan, tī-wān').
For'res.
For-tā-ven-tu'rā, syn. Fuertaven-
tura.
Fossano, fos-sā'no.
Fotheringay, fōth'er-ing-gā'.
Fougères, fōo'zhān'.
Foulah, fōo'lā, syn. Foolah.
Fouache, foorah. See La Fourche.
Fowoy, foy, sometimes written
Fawey.
Foyers, often written, and al-
ways pronounced, Fyers.
Foyle, Lough, lōw fōil.
France, frāns.
Fran-cis'co (St.) syn. San Fran-
cisco.
Franche Comté, frōwah kōm'tā'.
Fran-co-ni's (Ger. Franken or
Frankenland, frānk'ēn-lānt').
Franker, frān'ek-er.
Frankenstein, frānk'ēn-štīn'.
Frankenthal, frānk'ēn-tā'l'.
Frank'fort (Ger. Frankfurt,
frānk'fōōt).
Frascati, frās-kā'tā.
Frauenburg, frōw'ēn-bōōm's.
Fraustadt, frōw'stāt'.
Freiberg, frī'bēn's.
Freiburg, frī'būrg or frī'bōōm's.
Freising, frī'zīng, or Freisingen,
frī'zīng-ēn.
Freistadt, frī'stāt'.
Fréjus, frā'zhōos'.
Freyburg. See Freiburg.
Freystadt. See Freistadt.
Friburg, frēboos'. syn. Frey-
burg.
Friedland, freed'land (Ger. pron.
freet'lānt).
Friesland, freer'land, Vriesland
or Friesia, free'she-s.
Frio, free'ō.

Frische Hafl, frish'ch hāf, or
Frische See, frish'ch sā.
Friuli, frē-ō'le (It. pron. free'ō-
le).
Frontignac, frōn'tin-ak' or frōn'ā.
tooth'yik'.
Frontera, frōn'tērī.
Fuertaventura, fwēn'tā-ven-too'rā.
Fulda, fōl'dā.
Fulton, fōl'tun.
Funchal, fōon'hāl'.
Fū'n'en (Dan. Fyen, fū'nēn).
gn'kirkchen, fūn'kōōn'kēn.
Furnes, fūrn.
Furruckabad, fur'ruk-4-bād'.
Fūth, fūnt.
Fyres, 4r Foyers.
Fyne, Loch, lōk fīn.
Fyum, fī-oom', syn. Faloom.

G.

Gadamis, gā-dā'mis, syn. Ghadamis
Gaeta, gā-ā'tā.
Gaillac, gā'yāk' or gā'yāk'.
Gaillon, gā'yōm' or gā'yōm'.
Gairloch, gār'lor.
Galapagos, gāl-pā'gus (Sp. pron.
gāl'pā'goes).
Galashiel, gāl-4-sheels'.
Gā-le'ng.
Galicia, gal-shī'e-s.
Gall, Saint, sent gawl (Fr. pron.
sām' gāl, Ger. Sanct Gallen,
sāntk'gāl'lēn).
Gallapagos. See Galapagos.
Gallipoli, gāl-lip'ō-le.
Gallipolis (Ohio), gāl'lī-pō-lees'.
Gal'ves-tōn.
Galway, gawl'way.
Gam'bit's.
Gand, gōn', syn. Ghent.
Ganges, gan'jēz (Hindoo, Gunga).
Gap, gāp.
Gard, gān.
Garda, gān'dī.
Gardon, gān'dōn'.
Gardiner, gān'dēr.
Garfagnana, gar-fān-yā'nā.
Garigliano, gā-reel-yā'no.
Garonne, gā'rōnn'.
Gas-co-nāde.
Gas'co-ny (Fr. Gascogne, gā's-
kō').
Gaspé, gā'spā'.
Gaza, gā'zā.
Gauga, gā-w'gā.
Geel, gheel (Dutch pron. male).
Gedde, yev'la.
Gelders or Guelders, ghel'dērs
(Dutch, Geldern, mēldērn), or
Gel'der-land.
Genesee, jen-e-see'.
Genesee, jen-e-see'ō.
Geneva, jen-e-vāh (Ger. Genf,
ghēnt, Fr. Genève, zhān-ai-v').
Genevieve, jen-e-veev'.
Genil, 4l-neel'; written also
Xenil.
Genoa, jen'ō-s (It. Genova, jen'-
ō-vā).
George'town, or Stabroek, stā'-
brook.
Gera, gā'rā.
Ger'māny (Ger. Deutschland,
doitch'lānt).
Gerona, gā-rōnā.

Fite, fir, fill, fit; mē, mēt; nō, nōt; ą, ę, i, o, obscure; ā, ē, i, ō, long; ä, ē, i, ō, short; oo as in moon

Gers, zhai.
Gex, zhex.
Geyseers, gh'zera.
Ghadamis, gā-dā'mis.
Gheel, syn. Geel.
Ghee'zeh; written, also, Gizeh and Jizeh.
Ghent (Fr. Gand, gōn').
Ghool-ghool's.
Gibraltar, je-braw'ter (Sp. pron. se-brā-tar').
Giessen, ghees'sen.
Gihon, je-hon' or je-hoon', syn. Oxus.
Gijon, we-zone', syn. Xixon.
Gijona, we-ho'nā, syn. Xixona.
Gila, hee'lā.
Gilolo, je-lo'lo.
Girjeh, jēr'jeh; written Djirdjeh by the French.
Girjenti, jeer-jen'te.
Gironde, je-rund' (Fr. pron. she-rōnd').
Gizeh, jee'zeh or ghee'zeh. There is the same difference in the pronunciation of this name among the Arabs of Egypt that we might suppose would arise among Englishmen attempting to pronounce Gizeh some making the g hard, others soft.
Glamorganshire, glam-or-gan-shir.
Glarus (Fr. Glaris, glā'reese').
Glas'gōw.
Glatz, glāts (Pol. Klod's'ko).
Glauchau, glōw'xōw.
Glogau, glō'gōw, sometimes written Glogaw.
Gloucester, glos'ter.
Glockstadt, glack'stätt.
Gmünd, gmünt, or Gmünd'en.
Gmünd, gmönt.
Gnesen, gnā'sen (Pol. Gniezno).
Godavery, go-dā'vēr-e.
Goes, hōōce.
Goettingen. See Göttingen.
Gol-con'dā.
Gold'berg or golt'bēag.
Golnow, kol'nov.
Gom-broom' or Bun'der Ab-as'see (Abassi).
Gomera, go-mā'rā.
Gomives, Les, lā gō-niv'.
Goochland, gootch'land.
Goold'shā; written, also, Guld-scha and Gouldja.
Goom'ty.
Görhitz, almost gur'lits.
Görtz, almost gurts (It. Gorizia, go-rīd'ze-ā).
Gotha, go'tā.
Gothenburg, got'en-burg (Sw. Götterborg, yō'tā-borg).
Goth'land (Sw. Götaland, yō'tā-land).
Gott'land or Gothland.
Göttingen or Goettingen, get'ting-en.
Goud'ja (Dutch pron. nōw'dā).
Gouldja. See Goidsha.
Goyaz, go-yāz, syn. Villa Boa.
Gozzo, got'so.
Gracias a Dios, grā'se-dā ā doe'oce.
Graciosa, grā-se-o'sā.
Graciosa, grā-dī'sā.
Graetz, grets, syn. grätz.
Grammont, grām'mōn'.
Gram'pl-an.
Gran, grān (Hun. Estergom, es'tē-gom).

Granada, grān-ā'dā (Sp. pron. grā-nā'dā).
Granger, grain'jer.
Gran'ville.
Grasse, grās.
Gratiot, grah'e-ot.
Grätz or Graetz, grets.
Graubünden, grōw'būnt-en, syn. Grisons.
Graudentz, grōw'denta.
Gravelines, grāv'leen'.
Gravesend, graiv'send'.
Grayson, grā'sun.
Great Britain, -brīt'un or brit'n.
Green'land (Dan. grōn'land or Groenland).
Greenwich, grīn'idge.
Greifswalde, grīn-wā'l'deh (formerly written Gripeswold).
Grenada, gron-ā'dā. [Grenada, the name of one of the British West India islands, ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name Granada (sometimes written with an e in the first syllable). Mr. Worcester pronounces Grenada grē-nā'dā, probably referring to this mode of spelling the Spanish name.]
Grenoble, grēn-ob'l' or grēn-nō'b'l'.
Grindelwald, grīn'del-wālt'.
Grisons, grē'sōn' (Ger. Gräubünden, grōw'būnt-en).
Gross-Glogau, grōce-glo'gōw.
Gross-Wardein, grōce-wān'dīna.
Grünberg, grūn'bēag or Grūn'berg.
Guadalajara or Guadaluara, gwā-dā-lā-mā'rā.
Guadaloupe, gaw'dā-loop' or gā-dā-loop'.
Guadalupe, gwā-dā-loo'pā or gaw'dā-loop'.
Guadalquivir, gaw'dā-quiv'ēr (Sp. pron. gwā-dā-ke-veen').
Guadiana, gaw'dē-ah-nā or gwā-de-ā'nā.
Guanaxtō or Guanaxtō, gwā-na-xwā'to.
Guancavelica, gwāng-kā-vā-lec'hā; written, also, Huancavelica.
Guardafui, gwar'dā-fwee' or gar'daf-we'.
Guastalla, gwā-tā'lī'lā.
Guatemala, gaw'te-mah'tā or gwā-tō-mā'lā.
Guaxaca, gwā-hā'tā, almost wā-hā'tā, syn. Oaxaca.
Guayama, gwā-ā'mā.
Guayaquil, gwā-ā-keel'.
Guaymas, gwā'mas.
Guayra, gwā'rā. See La Guayra.
Guazacualco, gwā-sā-kwā'l'ko, also written Huasacualco.
Guben, goo'ben.
Gelderland, ghel'der-land, syn. Gelderland.
Gelders, ghel'ders, syn. Gelders.
Guéret, gā'rā'.
Guernsey, ghern'se.
Guiana, ghe-ā'nā, or Guyana.
Guéenne, ghe'enn'.
Guinea, ghin'e.
Guingamp, gāng'gāw'.
Guipuscoa, ghe-pōce-ko-s (Sp. pron. ghe-pōth'ko-ā).
Gujerat. See Guzerat.
Guld'scha. See Goidsha.
Gumbinnen, gūm-bin'nēn.
Gund-wā'nā.

Güntz'burg or günts'bōksa.
Gur'wā'.
Güstrow, gūs'trov.
Guyana, ghe-ā'nā, syn. Guiana.
Guyandott, ghi-an-dot', familiarly called ghi-an'.
Guz'er-at'; written also Gujerat.
Gyula, dyoo'lā, syn. Karlsburg.

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem, har'lem.
Haarlemmer Meer, har'lem-mēr-mair.
Habana. See Havana.
Had'ding-ton.
Hadjar, hā'jar, syn. Hajar.
Had'rg-maut'.
Haemus, hee'mus, syn. Balkan.
Haerlem. See Haarlem.
Hague, haig (Fr. La Haye, lā hā, almost lā ā).
Haguenau, hā'no'.
Hajar or Hadjar, hā'jar, syn. Lahsa.
Haitan, hi-nan'.
Hainault, ā'nō' (Flem. Henegouwen, hen-e-nōw'wēn).
Haiti, hā'te, syn. Hayti.
Halberstadt, hāl'ber-stätt'.
Haleb, hāl'ēb, syn. Aleppo.
Hail'fax.
Hall, hāll.
Halle, hāl'leh.
Hallowell, hol'o-wel.
Hamadan, hā-mā-dān'.
Ham'burg (Ger. pron. hām'booms).
Hamp'shire (i.e. the county of Hants), syn. Southampton.
Hanan, hā'nōw.
Hang-tcheoo' or Hang-tcheoo, hang'cheoo'.
Han'o-ver (Ger. Han-nō'vēr).
Haousa or Haoussah, hōw'sā, syn. Houssa.
Har'ri ur, har-ūr'.
Harwich, har'ridge.
Hasselt, hā'selt.
Hastings, haistings.
Hat'ter-as.
Haussa, hōw'sā, syn. Houssa.
Hā-van'ā or Havana (Sp. Habana or Havana, ā-vā'nā).
Haverhill (England), hā'vēr-il.
Haverhill (Mass.), hā'vēr-il.
Hayre de Grace, hā'vēr de grās (Fr. pron. hā'v'r dēh grās).
Hawaii, hā-wī'eā, also written Owhyhee.
Hayti or Haiti, hā'te (Fr. pron. ā'te').
Hazebrück, hā'brōok'.
Hebrides, heb'rid-ēz.
He'brus, syn. Marizza.
Hee'lā.
Hedjaz, hej-āz', also written Hedjaz.
Heidelberg, hē'del-bēnē'.
Heilbronn, hēil-brōnn'.
Hel-e'nā (St.).
Hel'goland or Hēl'g-land.
Helmstedt, helm'stätt (incorrectly written Helmstadt).
Helm'und; written also Helmond.
Hel'sing-fors.
Hel-vē'llyn.

35 as in good; 3w as in now; s like s; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Helvoetsluis, hel'vōst-alōis'.
 Hempstead, hēmp'stēd.
 Hen-ri'co.
 Herat, her-āt'.
 Hérault, hā'ro' or ā'ro'.
 Her-cu-lēs-ne-um.
 Her'e-ford.
 Hermannstadt, hē'man-stätt'.
 Her'mus or Sarabat, sār-ā-bāt'.
 Herrnhut, hēan'hoot.
 Hersfeld, hēas'fēlt.
 Hertford (in England), hēr-furd.
 Hertford (in the U.S.), hēr't-furd.
 Hesse Cas'sel (Ger. Hoesen Cas-sel, hes'sen kās'sel).
 Hesse Darmstadt hess dārm-stätt' (Ger. Hoesen Darmstadt, hes'sen dārm'stätt').
 Hesse Hom'burg (Ger. Hoesen Homburg, hes'sen hom-bōōrg).
 Heytesbury, hēits'ber-e.
 Highlands, hī'landz.
 High tower, syn. Etowah.
 Hildburghausen, hilt'bōōas-hōw'-zen.
 Hildesheim, hīl'des-hime.
 Hī'l'ah; written also Hellah.
 Himalaya, him-ā-lī'ā, or Himma-leh, himmālā.
 Hind'oo Kooah; written also Hindu Kusch or Kush.
 Hin-do-stan' or In-do-stan'; writ-ten also Hindustan, Hindoo-stan, and Industhan.
 Hispan-i-o-lā, syn. Hayti.
 Hī'las'sa, syn. Lassa.
 Ho-ang'hō, pronounced almost wang'hō'.
 Hobart Town, hōb'er-tun.
 Hō'bō-ken.
 Hochheim, hō'hime or hōx'-hime.
 Hohenzinden, hō'en-lind'en.
 Hohenzollern, hō'en-tso'l'lern.
 Hol'land (Dutch pron. hōl'-lānt).
 Holstein, hōl'stine.
 Hom'burg (Ger. pron. hom-bōōrg).
 Homs, hōms, or Hūms, syn. Emesa.
 Hon'dā (Sp. pron. ōn'dā).
 Honduras, hon-doo'ras.
 Honfleur, hōn'fleur' or ōn'fleur'.
 Honolulu, hō-no-loo'loo.
 Hoog'ly.
 Hot'ten-tots.
 Housatonic, hoo'sa-ton'ik.
 Houssa, hōw'sā, written also Hausa and Haoussa, or Haous-sah.
 Houston, hōws'tun.
 Huahine or Huahine, hoo-ā-hee'-nā.
 Huasacualco, hwa-sā-quā'l'ko, syn. Guazacualco.
 Hue'va, wel'vā.
 Huesca, wes'kā.
 Humphreys, um'frēz.
 Hungary, hung'gā-re (Hun. Mag-yar Ország, mōd-yōz 'or-sāg).
 Hurd'war.
 Hū'ron.
 Huy, hoi.
 Hyapura. See Japura.

Hyderabad, hī'der-ā-bād', or Hy-drabad.
 Hy' dr.

I.

Iaroslav, yā-ro-slāv', syn. Yaro-slav.
 Ibarra, ē-bī'rā.
 Ice'land (called Island, ees'land, by the natives).
 Icolmkill, ik'om kill', syn. Iona.
 Id'rī-q.
 Iekstarinburg. See Ekatarin-burg.
 Iglau, ig'lōw; written also Iglaw.
 Igualada, ē-gwā-lā'nā.
 Ihna, ēe'nā.
 Ile de France, eel dēh frānsa.
 Ilfracombe, il'fra-koom.
 Ilha Grande, eel'yā grān'dā.
 Ili, ē'lee, syn. Gool'dāna.
 Ille, eel.
 Ilhimani, eel-yī-mā'ne.
 Illinois, il-lin-ōl'.
 Il-ly'r'ā.
 Ilz, ilza.
 Imola, ē-mō'la.
 In'dīa.
 In'dī-an'ā or in-de-ah'nā.
 In-di-an-spō-lis.
 In-door' or In-dore'.
 In-dos-tan', syn. Hindostan.
 Indre, ānd'r.
 In'dus or Sindh, sind.
 Ingolstadt, ing'gol-stätt'.
 Innsbruck, inns'prōck, or Inns-bruck.
 In-ver-ā'ry.
 Inverkeithing, in-ver-kee'thing.
 Inverlochty, in-ver-lox'e.
 In-ver-ness'.
 In-ver-ur'y.
 Iona, ē-o'nā, or Icolmkill, ik'om-kill'.
 Ionia, t-o'nē-ā.
 I-on'i-an.
 I'o-wā.
 Irak Adjemi, ē'rāk' k'āh-mee.
 Irak Arabi, ē'rāk' ā'rā-bee'.
 Iredell, ir'del.
 Ire'land or E'rin.
 Ir-kootak; written also Irkutak and irkoutak.
 Iroquois, ir-o-quoy'.
 Ir'ra-wād'dy; written, also, Irra-wadi.
 Ir-tyah' or Irtish (Russ. pron. ēr-tish').
 Irvine, ir'vin.
 Ischia, is'ke-ā.
 Iso, ē-sā'o.
 Is'er or Isar, ēe'zer.
 Isère, ēzais'.
 Iserlohn, ēe'zer-lōn.
 I'sis.
 Is-ken-der-roon', syn. Alexan-dretta.
 Islamabad, is-lām-ā-bād'.
 Isla, ī'la, or Islay, ī'lā.
 Isle of Wight, il ov wit.
 Ismail, is'mā-eel'.
 Isfahan, is-pā-hān', or Isfahan.
 Isoire, is'wā'r.
 Issoudun, is'soo'dun'.
 Is'tri-ā.
 Itā-ly (It. Italia, ē-tā'le-ā).

Italian, it-ā'yun or ē-tal'yun.
 Itapicuru, ē-tā-pe-koo-roo'.
 It-ā-wān'bā.
 It'h'-ca, syn. Theaki.
 Iviza, Iviza, ē-vee'ā, or Ibiza.
 Ivrea, ē-vrā'ā.

J.

Jaca, na'kī.
 Jacquemel or Jacmel, zhā'k'mel'.
 Jaen, mā-on'.
 Jaf'fā or yāf'fā.
 Jaf'nā-pe-tam'.
 Jago, St. See Santiago.
 Jagua, hā'gwā, syn. Xagua.
 Jakutsk. See Yakootsk.
 Jalapa, hā-lā'pā, syn. Xalapa.
 Jalisco or Xalisco, hā-lees'ko or hā-lis'ko.
 Jamaica, jā-mā'kē.
 Janina, yā'nē-nā, syn. Yanina.
 Jap-an' called Nip'hon by the Ja-panese).
 Japura, hā-poo'ra; sometimes written Hyapura and Yupu-ra.
 Jacquemel, zhā'k'mel', syn. Jacque-mel.
 Jaroelaw. See Yaroslav.
 Jassy, yā'sā (Ger. Jassch, yāsh).
 Jászberény, yās-bā-rai'.
 Jauer, yōw'er.
 Java, jā'vā or jhāh'vā.
 Jean d'Angely, Saint, sān'ō zhōn'ō don'zhā'le'.
 Jedburgh, jed'būr-reh.
 Jeddo, yed'do, syn. Yeddo.
 Jehoon. See Oxus.
 Jen'ā (Ger. pron. yā'nā).
 Jeres, hā-rēs', syn. Xeres.
 Jersey, jēr'ze.
 Jer-u-sā-lēm (called El Kāds or El Kōds by the Arabs).
 Jesi, yā'se.
 Jēs'sā-mine.
 Jesso or Iesso, yes'so, syn. Yes-so.
 Jey'poor or Jyepoor, jī-poor'.
 Jid'dā or Djidda.
 Jihon or Jehoon. See Oxus.
 Jijona, hē-mō'nā, syn. Xixona.
 Joannina. See Janina.
 Jo Daviess, jō dā'vis.
 Jo-han'nā, syn. Anzoon.
 Jol't-bā or Djoliba.
 Jonk'jōping or Jonkōping, yon'-chō-ping, almost yon'che-ping.
 Jood'poor or Mar'wār'.
 Jor'dan.
 Jorullo or Xorullo, hō-rool'yo; often pronounced hō-roo'yo.
 Ju'n'an Fer-nān'dez (Sp. pron. hoo-ān' fēn-nān'deth).
 Ju'an, Saint (Sp. San Juan, sān-hoo-ān' or sān hwan).
 Jug'yer-naut or Juggernaut.
 Juijui, hoo-hwee'.
 Juliers, zhū'le-ā' (Ger. Jülich, yō'lix).
 Jum'fā.
 Jungfrau, yōōn'frōw.
 Ju'n't-ā'ā.
 Ju'n'ā (Fr. pron. zhū'nā').
 Jut'land (Dan. Jylland, yū'l'-land).

Fäte, fär, fäll, fät, mè, mët; nò, nôt; ą, ę, i, o, obscure; ä, å, i, ö, u, long; ä, å, i, ö, u, short; consonant

K.

Kaarta, k'ä'rtl.
Kaffa, k'ä'fä, or Feodovia, fä-o-dö'-
se-ä.
Kahira, k'ä'he-rä, syn. Cairo.
Kairwan, kair-wan'.
Kaisarieh, k'ä-sar-ee'eh.
Kalä-mä-zoo'.
Kalish or Kalisch, k'ä'lish.
Kalmar, syn. Calmar.
Kal-oo-gä, written also Kaluga
and Kalouga.
Kama, k'ä'mä.
Kamieniec, k'im'vén'y'ä'te, some-
times written Kaminietz.
Kant-chat'kä or Kantschatkä.
Kanawha, kin-aw-wä.
Kandahar, syn. Candahar.
Kanzas or Kon'zas.
Kara, k'ä'rä.
Kara-hisar, k'ä'rä'-his-sar'.
Karamania. See Caramania.
Kara-Soo, Kara-Su, or Karason.
k'ä'rä'-soo'.
Karlsburg (Ger. pron. kanle'-
bürg).
Kazan or Kazan, k'ä-zän'.
Kashan, k'äsh-aw (Hun. Kassa,
k'äsh-shöhi).
Kash-sar' or Cashgar.
Kytah'din.
Kat-man'doo or Katmandhu, syn.
Catmandoo.
Kat'te-gat, syn. Catterat.
Keezkenet, kech'kein'uit'.
Kee'o, syn. Mico.
Kehl, kale.
Keighly, keeth'le.
Kelat, kel-ät', or Kelath.
Kenawha or Kanawha, k'en-aw-wä,
syn. Kanawha.
Kenel or Qend, ken'eh'.
Keen-beck'.
Keen-bunk'.
Ke-nuck'y.
Kerman, ker-min', syn. Kirman.
Ke-wick, kez'ik.
Ke-zthely, kest'het'.
Ketcho', sometimes written
Cuchao and Kesho.
Kharkof, kar-kof; written also
Charkhow, Kharkow, and Khar-
kov.
Khartoom, Khartum, or Khar-
toun, kar-toom'.
Kherson or Cherson, k'ä'-sone'.
Khiva or Khoeva keevä.
Khoozistan or Khuzistan, koo-zis-
tän'.
Khorassan, k'o'rä-sän'.
Klaktha, ke-ak'tä.
Kiang-Ku, ke-ang'-kew', syn.
Yang-tse-kiang.
Kid-der-minster.
Kief or Kiev, ke-ef' or Ki-ey'.
Kiöl, keöl.
Kil-ken'ny.
Kil-ma-dock'.
Kil-mar'nock.
Kincardine, kin-kar'din.
Kingaitao, king-ge-tä'o.
Kin-ross'.
Kin-tyro', syn. Cantrye.
Kioslou or Kiosloo, ke-oo-se-oo'.
Kircauld, kir-kaw'le or kir-kaw'-
de.
Kirkndubright, kir-koo'bre.
Kirk-wall'.

Kirman, k'ä'r-min, or Kerman.
Kirmansbäh or Kirmanshaw,
k'ä'r-min-shaw'.
Kis-tä-min'e-tas.
Kist'na, syn. Krishna.
Kit-tä-tin'ny.
Kiutai, ke-oo-se-oo', syn. Kioosioo.
Kiutaja. See Kut lyeh.
Kiz'il Irmak (Tur. pron. kiz'il
ä'r-mik').
Klagenfurth, klä'gen-foost', syn.
Clagenfurth.
Klamet, kläh'met, syn. Tlamet.
Klattau, klättöw.
Klau'sen-burg (Ger. pron. kläw'-
sen-bö'se), Hun. Kolozsar, ko-
losh-vär'.
Klustenauz, nis'te-nö.
Königsgrätz. See Königsgrätz.
Koenigsberg. See Königsberg.
Kolin, ko-leen'.
Kolszav, See Klausenburg.
Kolyvan, ko-la-vän', syn. Eysel.
Komorn, syn. Comorn.
Kongsberg, kongs'b'ärg.
Konieh or Konia, k'o-ne-ä.
Königsgrätz, ken'ig-in-grätz', or
Königsgrätz, ken ig-grätz'.
Königsberg or Koenigsberg, ken'-
iz-b'erg (Ger. pron. k'önigs-
b'erg').
Kouban, Kouban, or Kuban, koo-
bän'.
Koondoos, Koundouz, or Kunduz,
koon-dooz'.
Koor, Kour, or Kur, koor.
Koordistan, Kurliistan, or Curdis-
tan, koor-dis-tän'.
Koorile, Kourile, or Kurile, koo-
ril.
Koorak, Kourak, or Kurak,
koorsak.
Korassan, k'o'ris-sän', syn. Kho-
rassan.
Körös, k'ö'resh', almost ker'resh'.
Kosciusko, kos-se-us'ko.
Köslin, kös-leen', syn. Coeslin.
Kos-tro-mä.
Kouban. See Kouban.
Koorak. See Koorak.
Koutaieh. See Kutalyeh.
Kowno, kov'no.
Krasnoyarsk, Krasnolarsk, or
Krasnojarsk, kras'no-yarsk'.
Krem'nitz (Hun. Körmezs Banya,
k'ör'mets bän'yöhi).
Kreuznach, kroitz'näx.
Krish'na or Kist'na.
Kur. See Koor.
Kurdistan. See Koordistan.
Kurile. See Koorile.
Kurische or Curische-Haff, koo'rish
ch-häff.
Kurland. See Courland.
Kurak. See Koorak.
Kutalyeh, ku-tä'yä, or Koutaieh
or Kutaja, koo-tä'yä.

L.

Laaland, law'land, or Lol'land.
La Baza, pronounced, and often
written, La Va'äp.
Lab'ä-dör'.
Lac'ä-dives'.
Lack-ä-wän'äp.
Lack-ä-wax'än.

Ladakh, lä'ä'ä'.
Ladikia. See Latakia.
Lad-o'ga.
Lad-roues (Sp. pron. lade-
nä).
La Förs. See Förs.
La Fayette, lä-fä-yett'.
La Fourche, lä-foorch'.
La Grange, läh-granj.
Lago di Como, lä'go di k'o'ma.
Lago Maggiore, lä'go mä-d'jö.
La Guayra, lä-gwä'ä.
Laguna, lä-goo'nä.
Laguna del Madre, lä-goo'nä
mä'd'rä.
La Hays. See Hague.
Lahn, läh.
Lahore, lä-hör'.
Lahsa or Lachsa, lä'äl, syn. Hya.
Laibach, lä'bach, syn. Laybaca.
Laland. See Laaland.
La Mancha, lä'män'chi or
mänt'chi.
La Marche, lä-mäsh.
Lambayeque, läm-bä'yä'kh.
Lamago, lä-mä'go.
Lana, lä'nä, or Lana, rä'nä.
Lan'ärk-shire or Lanerksire, syn.
Clydesdale.
Lancashire, lank'ä-shir'.
Lan'äp-ter.
Lan-er-o'tä or Lanzarote (Sp.
pron. län-thä-ro'tä).
Lanciano, län-cha-ä'no or Lä-
chä'no.
Lan-daff', more properly Llandaf.
Landa, or Landaw, lä'n'däw.
Landes, löwd.
Landry, lä'n'dre.
Lands'berg (Ger. pron. länt'-
b'erg).
Lancserona, länts'roo-nä.
Land's-End'.
Landschut, lands'hoot (Ger. pron.
länts'hoot).
Langea, löw'g'hä'k'.
Langeland, läng'ä-länd, or Lang-
land.
Langensals, läng'en-säls'tä.
Langholm, läng'um.
Langres, löng'r.
Languedoc, löw'g'h'eh-dok'.
Lanzarote. See Lancerota.
La-od-i-ösä. See Latakia.
Laon, lä'öw'.
Laos, lä'öce.
La Paz. See Paz.
Lapland.
La Plata, lä plä'tä.
La Puebla or La Pueba de los
Angeles, lä pwä'bä lä löce äng-
el's.
Laredo, lä-rä'do.
Lar-is'äp.
Laristan, lä-ris-tän'.
Lar'n'ca.
La Salle, läh-säll.
Las Palmas, lä plä'mäs, syn. Pal-
mas.
Larag or H'lassa, h'lä'sä.
Latakia, lä'tä-ke-ä', or Ladikia,
lä'de-ke-ä'.
Lat'tä-koo'.
Lauban, löw'bän'.
Lauenburg, löw'en-burg or löw'en-
bürg'.
Lau'der-dale.
Lausanne, lö'sän'n'.
Lauterbrunnen, löw't'er-brö'n-
nen, or Lauterbrunn, löw't'er-
brö'nä'.

ss as in good; sw as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Lav-ac'ca, *syn.* La Baca.
Laval, lá'vál.
Lavoro, lá-vó-ro.
Laybach or Laibach, lí'báx (Illyr.).
Lublana, loo-blá'ng.
Leamington, lem'ing-tun.
Leb'a-non.
Lecce, let'chá.
Lech, lex.
Lectoure, lek'toor'.
Leewarden, ló'wá'd'en.
Leg-horn' or leg'horn (It. Livor-no, le-vor'no).
Legnano, lén-yá'no.
Leh or Lei, lá.
Lehigh, lee'hí.
Leicester, les'ter.
Leiden, lí'den, *syn.* Leyden.
Leiningen, lí'ning-én.
Leinster, lin'ster or leen'ster.
Leipzig, lí'p'sik (Ger. Leipzig, lí'p'sig).
Leiria or Leyria, lá-re'sá.
Leith, leeth.
Leitmeritz, lít'mer-its, or Leutmeritz, loit'mer-its.
Leitrim, lee'trim.
Le Mans, leh mon'.
Lemberg (Ger. pron. lem'bérz; Pol. Lwow, lwot').
Léna (Russ. pron. lá-ná').
Lenape, *See* Lenni-Lennappé.
Len'a-wee.
Lenni-Lennappé, len'ne-len'ná'pá, often written Lenape.
Lenoir, le-nore'.
Lentini, lén'tee'ne.
Leogane, lá-o-gán'.
Le'on (Sp. pron. lá-on').
Le Puy, leh pwe. *See* Puy.
Lerida, lé're-dá.
Les Andelehs, lá zón'd'é'. *See* Andelys.
Les Gonaives, lá gón'iv'. *See* Gonaives.
Les Martigues, lá mar'teeg'.
Lestwithiel, *See* Lostwithiel.
Leucadia, lá-ká'de-á, *syn.* Santa Maura.
Leuchtenberg, loit'ten-bérz'.
Leutmeritz, loit'mer-its, *syn.* Leitmeritz.
Leutschau, loit'shóu (Hun. Lőcse, lő-chá).
Le-vant'.
Leyden or Leiden, lí'den.
Liampo, le-am'pó', *syn.* Ning-Po.
Libadia, lív-á-dee'á, *syn.* Livadia.
Li-be-ri-á.
Libourne, le'boorn'.
Lichtenau, lí'teh-nóu'.
Lichtenfels, lí'ten-fels'.
Lichtenstein, lí'ten-stín', or Lichtenstein, leek'ten-stín'.
Liège, leej (Fr. pron. le-áish'; Dutch, Luyk or Luik, loik; Ger. Lüttich, lüt'tix).
Liegnitz, lee'gnitz'.
Lieou Khieou. *See* Loo Choo.
Lier, leer (Fr. Lierre, le-áir').
Llímford, leem-fe-ord', *syn.* Lym-ford.
Lille or Lialle, leel.
Lima (Peru), lee'má.
Lima (U.S.), lí'má.
Lim'burg (Fr. Limbourg, lí'm-boon').
Limoges, le'mosh'.
Limousin, le'moo'sín', or Limosin.
Lluanes, le-ná'ré.

Lincoln, link'un.
Linköping or Linkjöping, lin'cho-ping.
Lin-lith'gów.
Lintz or Lins, lints.
Lipari, líp-á-re or lee'pá-re.
Lippe, líp'péh.
Lippe-Detmold, -det'molt.
Lippe-Schauenburg, -shóu'én-bóóze' or shóu'én-burg.
Lis'bón (Port. Lis-bo'á or leas-bo'á).
Lisle, leel, *syn.* Lille.
Lis'áq (Pol. Leszno, lesh'no).
Lith-u-á-n-á.
Lititz (Pa.), lít'its.
Livadia or Libadia, lív-á-dee'á.
Liver-pool.
Li-vó-ni-á (Ger. Liefland, leef-lánt).
Livorno, le-vor'no, *syn.* Leg-horn.
Ljane, lyoos'ná.
Llandaff, lan-daff or Landaff.
Llangollen, lan-goth'len.
Llandidloes, lan'id-less.
Llanos, lyá'noce.
Llanrwst, lan'roost.
Llerena, lyá-rá'ná.
Loango, lo-ang'go.
Lochaber, lox-á'ber.
Loch Lomond. *See* Lomond.
Lodève, lo'dáv'.
Lodi (Italy), lo'de.
Lodi (U.S.), lo'di.
Lo-fó'den or Lo-fó'den.
Logroño, lo-grón'yo.
Loir, lwá.
Loire, lwá'.
Loiret, lwá'rá'.
Lo'land, *syn.* Laaland.
Lombardy (It. Lombardia, lom-bas-dee').
Lomond, Loch, lox lo'mund.
London, lun'dun or lun'd'n.
Londonderry, lun'dun-der're.
Lons-le-Saulnier, lón'-lésh-só-se-á'.
Loo Choo (ch as in chüd), written also Lieou Khieou.
Look'noo'ee', *syn.* Saigon.
Lo-ret'to (It. and Sp. Loreto, lo-rá'to).
Lorient or L'Orient, lo're'v'r'.
Los Angeles. *See* La Puebla de los Angeles. [Often incor-rectly written *Los Angeles*.]
Lostwithiel, lost-wit'h'el, or Lest-wit'h'el.
Lot (t pronounced).
Louisa, loo-ee'za.
Lough Neagh, lox ná.
Loughrea, lox'rá'.
Louis, St., sent loo'is or loo'e (Fr. pron. sán' loo'e').
Loughborough, lox'bur-reh.
Louisade, loo-ee-ze-ád'.
Louisiana, loo'e-se-ah'ná.
Louisville, loo'is-vil.
Lounou, look'noo'ee', *syn.* Saigon.
Louth (rhyming with the verb to mouth).
Louvain, loo-vane' (Fr. pron. loo-vá'v').
Louviers, loo've-á' (formerly Lo-viers, lo've-á').
Lówell.
Lowndes, lwónds.
Lozère, lo'záir'.
Lá'beck.

Lucayes, loo-kí'oce, *syn.* Baha-mas.
Luc'ca (It. pron. look'ká).
Lu-ce'na or loo-thá'ná.
Lucerna, loo-chá'rá.
Lu-cerne, (Fr. pron. lú'sénn'; Ger. Luzern or Lucern, loot-sénn').
Lucerno, Lake of, (Ger. Wald-städter See or Vierwaldstädter See, feer-wált stát-ter L.).
Lucia, (St), lu'she-á.
Luck'nów'.
Luçon. *See* Luzon.
Lu'dá mar'.
Ludwigsburg, lood'wigs-burg or lood'wies-bóóze'.
Ludwigs-lust, lood'wies-lóóst'.
Lugano, loo-gá'no.
Lugo, loo'go.
Lüneburg, lu'ngh-burg or lú'ng-h-bóóze'.
Lu'nen-burg.
Lunéville, lu'ne-vil or lú'ná'vill'.
Lupata, lu-pá'tá.
Lusatia, lu-sá'she-á (Ger. Lausitz, lú'zits; Fr. Lusace, lú'zass').
Lux'em-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lú'sém-boon').
Lux'emb', lú'vz'.
Luzern. *See* Lucerne.
Luzerne (U.S.), lu-zern'.
Luzon, loo-zón' or Luçon (Sp. pron. loo'thone).
lyoomink, lí'kom'ing.
Lyons-Regis, lim-ree'jis.
Lym'fí-ord', or Lúmford, leem-fe-ord'.
Lynn-Regis, lin-ree'jis.
Lyonnais or Lyonais, le'on W'.
Ly'ons (Fr. Lyon, le'ón').

M.

Maas, mäs, *syn.* Meuse.
Maas-luya, má'sloia, or Maasland-suya, má'slánt-slois'.
Maastricht, má'stríxt or má's-tríxt, *syn.* Maastricht.
Macao, má-ká'o or má-ków'.
Macedonia, mas-se-dó'ne-á.
Macerata, má-chá-rá'tá.
Machias, mach'íus.
Mack'í-naw; formerly Michili-mackinac, mish'ile-mak'in-aw.
MacLean, mak-lune'.
Macomb, mak-koom'.
Macon (France), má'kón'.
Macon (U.S.), má'kón'.
Macoupin, mak-koo'pin.
Maquarrie, mak-kwó'r're.
Mad-g-gas-car'.
Madera, má-dee'rä (Port. pron. má-dá-e-rá).
Mad'rá'.
Mad'rid' (Sp. pron. má-dreev', al-most math-reeth).
Mad'rid (in the U.S.).
Málar, má'lar, or Málarén, má-lar-én.
Maelströma, máel'strum.
Maese, *See* Meuse.
Maastricht or Maastricht, má's-tríxt.
Mag-dá-le'na (Sp. pron. mág-dá-lí'ná).
Mag'de-burg (Ger. pron. mág-déh-bóóze').

Fite, fîr, fîll, fît, mî, mêt; nî, nêt; ʒ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, obscure; ʌ, ɛ, ɪ, ʊ, ʌ, long; ɪ, ɛ, ɪ, ʊ, ʌ, short; oo as in moon;

Magellan, ma-jel'lin (Sp. pron. mā-nē-yūn').

Magere, mag'er-ɔ or mā'gher-ɔ'-ch.

Maggiore, mid-jō'rî.

Magindao, mā-jin-de-nā'ō, syn. Mindinao.

Mahanuddy, mah-han-nud'de.

Mahon, mā-hōn' or mā-onē'.

Mah-rat'te.

Main or Mayn, mine.

Maine, mæn.

Maj-or-ɔs (Sp. Mallorca, mā-yōn'-kâ).

Mal's-bar'.

Mal's-ɔs or mā'l-l-ɔs.

Malaisia, mā-l'ā-she-ɔ.

Malat. See Malat.

Malay, mā-lā'.

Maldives, māl'divz.

Malines, mā'leen', syn. Mechlin.

Māl'mō or mā'l'mō.

Malmôhus, mā'l'mō-hoos.

Malo (St.), mā'lō.

Malpauquet, mālpā'kē'.

Malta, māwl'te.

Malvern, māw'vern.

Malwah, māwl'wâ.

Manaar, mān-ār'.

Mancha, Lā, Lī mān'châ.

Manche, morah.

Man'ches-ter.

Manchooria. See Mantochooria.

Man-fre-dōn'ɔ or mān-frā-dō'-ne-ɔ.

Manheim or Mannheim, mān'-hlme.

Man-il'lâ (Sp. Manila, mā-nee'lâ).

Manitowoc, mān'e-too-wek'.

Mans, Le, lēh mōr'.

Mantchooria. Māndshooria, or

Māndshooria, mān-choo'ree-ɔ.

Man'tu-ɔ (It. Mantova, mān'to-vâ).

Manzanillo, pronounced mān-sā-neel'yo by the Mexicans, and

mān-thā-neel'ye by the Span-

iards.

Maracaybo or Maracaibo, mā-rā-k'bo.

Mar's-mec' or Mer't-mack.

Mar'an-kam' or Maranhao (Port. pron. mā-rin-yō'wō).

Marañon, mā-rān-yōn', syn. Ama-

zon.

Marbella, mar-bel'yâ.

Marburg (Ger. pron. mān'-bō'wō).

Marche, Lā, lā maash.

Mar-deen', written also Mardin

and Merdin.

Mar-en'go.

Margarita, mar-gā-rēt'ɔ.

Mariana, mā-re-ā'nî.

Mariel, mā-re-el'.

Mā-rî-en-berg (Ger. pron. mā-ree'-en-bē'wō).

Mā-rî-en-burg (Ger. pron. mā-ree'-en-bō'wō).

Mā-rî-en-wē'r'dor (Ger. pron. mā-ree'-en-wē'r'dor).

Marienzell, mā-ree'en-tsell', or Ma-

riazell, mā-ree-ā-tsell'.

Mari'liano, mā-ree'l'yāno.

Mariu, mā-reen'.

Marion, mā-re-un.

Maritza or Marizza, mā-rît'zâ.

Marlborough, mārl'b'rūh.

Mar'mo-rs, or Mar'mā-rs.

Marne, mānn.

Mā-ro'co, syn. Morocco.

Maroach, mā'roah (Hun. Maros, mōr-osh).

Maros Várhely, mōr'oh' vâ-ahis-bel' (Ger. Neumarkt not-mankt).

Marquesa, mar-kh'ā.

Marquette, mar-kett'.

Marala, mā-ā'lâ.

Marcellis, mar-sell' (Fr. Mar-

seille, mā-sell').

Mar'te-ban'.

Martignes, Loe, lā mān'teeg'.

Martinique, mārtin-ek' (Sp. Mar-

tinico, mān-te-nee'ko).

Mar'war', syn. Joodpoor.

Mā'ry-land.

Masafuera, mā-sā-fwā'ri.

Masarembas, mā-sā-ren'yâ.

Mā-kat' or Mā-sā-ōt', syn. Mac-

cat.

Mā-k'e'gon or Mā-k'e'go.

Mā-k'e'chuetta.

Masna or Massonah, mā-sō-ā-;

written also Massowah.

Masulipatam, mā-sō-l'pā-tam'.

Mā-t'e-mō'rs or Mā-moraa.

Mā-an'as or mā-tān'thia.

Mā't-pan'.

Mā-r-ee'yeh; often written Ma-

taria or Mataryoh.

Matamay or Matemai, mā-mā'y.

Manch-Chunk, māw'chūnk'.

Maul, pronounced, and sometimes

written, Mow'ea.

Maurepas, mā-re-pā'.

Mauritius, māw-rish'us.

Mayenne. See Ments.

Mayenne, mā'yenn' or m'enn'.

Mayn, mine, syn. Main.

Mayo (Ireland), mā'ō.

Mayo (Mexico), mā'ō.

Māxanderan, mā-xān-der-ān', or

Māxanderon, mā-xān-der-on'.

Māx-gt-lan' or mā-sāt-lān'.

Mēco, mē-ā'ko, syn. Miaco.

Mēaux, mō.

Mēc'q.

Mechlin, mek'lin, or Mechelen

mek'el-en' (Fr. Malines, mā'-

leen').

Mecklen-burg (Gen. pron. meck'-

len-bō'wō).

Meckelburg Schwerin, -ahwér-

een'.

Mecklenburg Strelitz, -strel'its.

Medina (Arabia), med-ee'nā.

Medaña, men-dān'yâ. See Mar-

quesas.

Medina (U.S.), me-dī'nā.

Medina Sidonia, med-ee'nā-se-dō'-

ne-ā.

Med'y-ter-rā'ne-en.

Mehallet-el-kebeer or -el-kebir,

meh-hā'let-el-keh-been'.

Meldam, mā'e-dām'.

Melnam or Menam, mā'e-nām' or

ma-nam'.

Meinder, mān'der, syn. Meander.

Meinzingen, mī'ning-en, or Mei-

nungen, mī'nōng-en.

Meissen, mī'cūn.

Mejerdah or Medjerdah, meh-

jer'dâ.

Mek't-nex, Mek'y-nex, or Mek'nā;

also written Mequinez.

Melazzo. See Milazzo.

Mel'oa, syn. Nilo.

Mel'bourne.

Me-lun' (Fr. pron. m'lun').

Mem'el or mā'mel.

Mem'phre-mā'gog.

Mende, mēnd.

Men-dō'zâ (Sp. pron. mān-dō'-thâ).

Mentis, ments, or Mainz, māns

(Fr. Mayence, mā'yenn').

Menzelch, men'zē'ch.

Mequinez. See Mekinez.

Merdin, mer-deen'ɔ, syn. Mardin.

Merrui or Merzhi, mer-ghew'.

Mer'î-dâ or mē'r-ē-dî.

Merimachi. See Miramachi.

Mer'one'th.

Mermentau, mer'men-tā'.

Mer'o-e.

Mer'ri-mack.

Mē-r'ee-burg (Ger. pron. mān'ph-bō'wō).

Mersey, mer'se.

Merthyr Tydyl or Tydyl, mer'-thyr tud'il.

Mēsh'ed' or Mūsh'ed'; written

also Mesched and Meschid.

Mesolongi. See Mianolongi.

Mēo'-pō-tā'mī-ɔ; called El-Jes-

ee'-mah (Al-Jezira) by the Arabs.

Messina, mee-see'nâ.

Mesurado, mee-oo-rā'do.

Metelin, met-e-leen', or Mye-

le'ne.

Mets, mets (Fr. pron. mace).

Meurthe, mērt.

Meuse, muse (Fr. pron. mus;

Dutch, Maese or Maas, mje).

Mer'î-oo (Sp. pron. mē'nā-ko).

Mézères, mē-zē-ā'v'.

Miaco, mē-ā'ko, or Kēo'.

Miami, mā-ah'me.

Michigan, mīsh'-gun or mīsh'-

gan.

Michilimackinac, mīsh'li-ē-māk'-

in-aw, syn. Mackinaw.

Michoacan, mē-cho-ā-kān'.

Micoon, mī'ō-nee, syn. Mycoona.

Mil'ān (It. Milano, mē-lā'no).

Milazzo, mē-lā'tō, or Melazzo,

mā-lā'tō.

Mil-wau'kee or Milwaukie.

Mincio, mīn'cho.

Mindanao, min-dā-nā'ō, or Magin-

dinao, mā-jin-de-nā'ō.

Mincho (in Portugal), meen'yō.

Mīso (in Spain), meen'yō.

Min-or-ɔs or Men-or-ɔs.

Miramachi, mīr'ā-mā-shees'.

Mirandola, mē-rān-dō-lî.

Mirepoix, mīr'ph-pwā' or mē'rā'-

pwā'.

Miskolcz, mīsh-kōlts'.

Mis-sis-sip'.

Missouri, mī-sō-ō'râ.

Mittau, mīt'wâ.

Mobile, mō-beel'.

Mocha, mō'kâ (Arab. pron. mō'-

kâ).

Mod'en-ɔ or mod'ēn-ā.

Modica, mod'ē-kâ.

Mog'y-dore' (called Sweet'ry by the

Moors).

Mogul'.

Mohā-s, mō'hā'tch'.

Mō'hawk.

Mo-hee'lef, written also Mohilew

and Moghilew.

Moissac, mō-sā'kâ.

Moldau, mōl'dāw.

Mol-dā-vi-ɔ.

Molise, mō-leē-ā.

Molokai, mō-lo-kî', or Morotai.

Mol-luc'cas.

ss as in good; sw as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Mombaza, mom-bá'zá.
 Mom-pox (Sp. pron. mom-pom').
 Monaco, mon-a'-ko.
 Monaghan, mon-a'-han.
 Monastir, pronounced, and sometimes written, Mon-as-teer'.
 Mondego, mon-dí'go.
 Mondohebo, mon-dón-yá'do.
 Mon-go'll-a.
 Mon-nong-he-lá.
 Mon-nong-gá-lí.
 Monopoli, mon-nop'o-le.
 Monreale, mon-rá-á'lá. See Montreale.
 Mon-ro'vi-a.
 Mons, móm' (Flem. Bergen, béa'-hen).
 Montagnana, mon-tán-yá'ná.
 Montargis, móm' tar'zhe'.
 Montauban, móm' to'box'.
 Montbrison, móm' bre'zón'.
 Montcalm, mont-kám'.
 Mont-de-Marsan, móm' -déh-mas'son'.
 Montélimart, móm'tálle'mas'.
 Monterey, mon-tá-ray'.
 Mon-te-vid'e-o or mon-tá-vee'-dá-o.
 Montgomery, mont-gum'er-e.
 Montilla, mon-teel'yá.
 Montmartre, móm'mast'r'.
 Montmorenci, mont-mo-ren'se.
 Mont-pell-er (Fr. pron. móm'pél-le-á').
 Montreal, mont-re-awl' (Fr. Montreal, móm'rál'lí').
 Montreale, mont-rá-á'lá, more properly, Monreale.
 Mont-rose'.
 Mont'ér-rat'.
 Monza, mon'zá.
 Mooltan or Moultan, mool-tán'.
 Moorshebad, moor'she-dá-bád'.
 Moorsook, Moorsook, or Murzuk, moor-sook'.
 Mo-rá-vi-a (Ger. Mähren, má'-ren).
 Moray, pronounced, and often written, Mur'ray.
 Morbihan, mon'bém'á'.
 Mo-re-a', syn. Peloponnesus.
 Morena, Sierra, se-er-rá mo-rá'ná.
 Morlaix, móm'lá'.
 Mo-rocco or Marocco (Arab. Má-rakh, má-rákh').
 Morotai, mo-ro-tí'. syn. Molokai.
 Mortgage, mort'gá'.
 Mos'ców (Russ. Moskwa, mosk-wá').
 Moselle, mo-zell' (Ger. Mosel, mo'zél).
 Moskwa' (Russ. pron. mosk-wá').
 Mosquito, mys-kee'to.
 Mo'sul or Moo'sul.
 Moulins, mool'á'.
 Moultan, mool-tán', syn. Mooltan.
 Moursook. See Moorsook.
 Mow'ee, syn. Maui.
 Mozambique, mo-zam-beek'.
 Muhlénburg, mu'lén-burg.
 Muhlhausen, Múle'hów'zen.
 Muhlhausen, mule'hów'zen (Fr. Muhlhouse, múl'hoz').
 Muhlheim, múle'híme.
 Mulde, móól'deh.
 Munich, mú'ník (Ger. München, mú'nén).
 Murcia, mur'she-a (Sp. pron. móm'she-á).

Murray, mur're, syn. Moray.
 Mursuk. See Moorsook.
 Murviedro, moon-ve-á'dro.
 Mus-ut'; sometimes written Mascut or Mascate.
 Muscatine, mus'ka-teen'.
 Mu-co'gee (g hard).
 Mus'ca-vy.
 Mushingum, mus-king'gum.
 Myc'o-nos, syn. Miconi or Myconi, mik'o-nea.
 Mysore, mí-sór'.
 Myt-i-le'ne, syn. Metelin.

N.

Naas, nace.
 Nabajo, pronounced, and sometimes written Nav'a-hoe or Nabajoa, ná-vá-hó'á.
 Nagy Enyed, nád'yeh (almost nádj enyed').
 Nagy Károly, nádj (or nád'yeh) ká'rol'.
 Nagy Szombath, nádj som'bót', syn. Tyrnau.
 Nagy Varad, nádj vá'ród'.
 Nag-hant'.
 Nahant, ná'mur (Fr. pron. ná-múr'; Flem. Namen, ná'mén).
 Nan'cy (Fr. pron. nás'se').
 Nangasaki, náng-gá-sá'ke.
 Nan-kin' or Nan-king'; called also, Ni-ang' Ning.
 Nantes, nante (Fr. pron. nánt).
 Nantwich, nant'ich.
 Naples, ná'pels (It. Napoli, ná-po-le).
 Narbonne, nar'bonn'.
 Narnada, nar-má'da, syn. Nerbuddah.
 Nar'o-va or Nar'va.
 Nash'u-a.
 Nas'sau (Ger. pron. nás'sow).
 Natal, ná-tál'.
 Natchez.
 Natch'y-toch'es, sometimes pronounced nak'y-tush'.
 Na-to'll-a or Au-g-to'll-a, or Anadolu, á-ná-do'le.
 Naumburg (Ger. pron. nówm'-bórk).
 Nav'a-hoe (Indians); written also Nabajo.
 Navarino, nav-a-ree'no, or Neocastro, ná'o-kis'tro.
 Nav-arre' (Sp. Navarra, ná-vár-rá).
 Naviglio Grande, ná-veel'yo grán-dá.
 Naxia, nax-ee'á or Nax'os.
 Neagh, Lough, lóg ná.
 Néau, ná'v, syn. Eupen.
 Nedjd, nejd', or Nedj'ed.
 Neg's-pa-tam'.
 Neg-ro-pont' or Eg'ri-po.
 Neisse, ní'eh.
 Nejin. See Nezhene.
 Nemours, neh-moor'.
 Neots, St., sent neots'.
 Ne-paul' or Nepál.
 Ner-bud dah, or Narmada, nar-má'da.
 Ner-tohinak'.
 Neeschin, neah-ee'n'. See Nezeen.
 Ne-sham't-ny.

Neth'er-lands (Dutch, Nederland, ná'dér-lánt').
 Nethou, neh-too'.
 Neuh'burg (Ger. pron. noi'bórk).
 Neufchatel or Neuchitel, nush'á-tel' (Ger. Neuenburg, noi'én-bórk).
 Neu-Markt, noi-markt.
 Neu-Ruppin, noi-róp-pen'.
 Neusatz, noi'sáts (Hun. Ujvidék, oo-e-ve-daik).
 Neuse, nuce.
 Neú'sóhl or noi'sole.
 Neustadt, nustat or noi'stádt.
 Neu-Wied, nu-weed or noi-weet.
 Ne'va (Russ. pron. ná'vá).
 Nevada, ná-vá'dí.
 Nevado, ná-vá'do.
 Nevers, neh-vai'.
 Ne'vis, Ben.
 Newcastle (Delaware), nu'kas-sel.
 Newcastle (England), nu-kas'sel.
 Newfoundland, nu-fund-land'.
 New Granada, nu grá-ná'dí.
 New Guinea, -ghín'e, syn. Papua.
 New Jersey, -jer'se.
 New Le'on (Sp. Nuevo Leon, nú'vá'yo lá-one').
 New Mex'i-co (Sp. Nuevo Mexico, nú'vá'yo méh'he-ko).
 New Or-le-ans, often, but incorrectly, called New Or-leens'.
 New Sárum, syn. Salisbury.
 New San-tan-der (Sp. Nuevo Santander, nú'vá'yo sán-tán-dair').
 New Zealand, -zee'land.
 Nezh-ee'n'; written also Nejin and Neschin.
 Nea Percé, ná pé'shák, commonly pronounced nay per'ce.
 Niagara, ní-nyá'-ráh.
 Nicaragua, ní-nyá'-rá'gwá.
 Nice, neess (It. Nizza, ní't'sá).
 Nicolae, ní'k'o-las.
 Nic-o-bar'.
 Nic'o-las, St. (Fr. Saint Nicolas, sá'sé' ne'kó'lí').
 Nicopoli, ne-ko'p'o-le.
 Nicosia, ne-to'se-á.
 Niederweel, nee'dér-wá'sel, syn. Wesel.
 Niemen, nee'mén (Pol. pron. nyem'en).
 Nieupoit, nu'port.
 Nièvre, ne-áiv'r'.
 Niger, ní'jer, or Quor'ra.
 Nijni. See Nizhnee.
 Nikolalef or Nikolaiw, ne-ko-lí'á'.
 Nik'ols-burg (Ger. pron. ne'kóls-bórk).
 Nile (Arab. Bahr Níl, bí'n'r neel).
 Niméque, See Nimwegen.
 Nimes or Nismes, neem.
 Nimwegen, níim-wá'ghen; more correctly, Nymwegen, úim-wá'ghen (Fr. Niméque, ne'maig').
 Ning-Po, formerly Liampo, le-am'-po.
 Niort, ne-or'.
 Niph-on' or Nip-on'.
 Nish'a-poor', written also Nisha-pour.
 Nish'nee (or Nijni) Nov'go-rod.
 Nocera, no-chá'rá.
 Noerdlingen. See Nördlingen.
 Nord, now.
 Nordhausen, nóm't-hów'zen.
 Nördlingen or Noerdlingen.
 nórt'ling-en, almost nört'ling-en.

Fåte, får, fäll, fät, mē, mēt; nō, nōt; a, e, i, o, obscure; ä, ö, å, ö, ü, long; ä, e, i, ö, ü, short; oo as in moon;

Nor'folk.
Nor'man-dy.
Nor'koping, nor'chō-ping.
Nor'way (Norw. Norge, nor'gē
or nor'gā).
Norwich (England), nor'ridge.
Norwich (U.S.), nor'rich or nor'-
wich.
Novara, no-vā'rā.
Nova Scotia, no'və sko'she-ə.
No'və Zem'blā.
No'və-go-rod' or No'və-go-rod'.
Novi, no'və.
Noyon, nōh'yōn'.
Nu'bi-ā.
Nueces, nuw'cēs.
Nueva Helvetia, nwā'vā hēl-vā'-
te-ā, syn. New Helvetia.
Nuevitas, nwā-vee'tās.
Nuevo Leon, nwā'vo lā-one', syn.
New Leon.
Nuevo Santander, nwā'vo sāt-
tān-dair', syn. New Santander.
Nukahiva, nook'-hee'və.
Nu'rem-berg (Ger. Nürnberg,
nūn'n'bērg).
Nyköp'ing or Nyk'jöping, nwā'chō-
ping, almost nee'chāp-ing.
Nyon, ne'vōn'.

O.

Oahu, wā'hoo.
Oaxaca or Oajaca, wā-zl'ki; writ-
ter also Guaxaca.
Obi or Oby, ō'be, or Ob.
Ocaña, o-kan'ya.
Oceana, o-she-sh'na.
Oceanica, o-she-an'-e-ka.
Ochotak. See Okhotsk.
Oc-mul'ee, formerly written Oak-
mul'ee.
O-co'nee.
Oczakow. See Otczakof.
Odense, ō'den-æsh.
O-des'sa.
Odenburg, ō'den-burg or ō'den-
bōōg' (Hun. Soprony, sho-
prōn').
Oeland, ō'lund or ō'land.
Oels, els or ois.
Oerebro, er'e-bro or ō're-bro.
Oesel, ē'sel, or ō'sal.
Oettingen, ō'ting'en or ō't'ing-en.
Ō'ten, syn. Buda.
Offenbach, ōf'en-bāk'.
Ogechee, o-gee'che.
Oglethorpe, ō'g'l-thorp.
Olio, ō'lyo.
O-h'io.
Oise, oiz (Fr. pron. wāz, almost
wiz).
Ojibbeway. See Chippeway.
Okhotak, o-kotak' (Russ. pron.
almost o-kotak').
Oktibbeha, ok-tib'be-haw.
Ol'denburg (Ger. pron. ol'den-
bōōg').
Oldham, ōld'am.
Oléron, ol'ā'ron': sometimes
written Oloron, ol'ō'ron'.
Ol'-tven'na or Olivença (Sp. pron.
o-le-ven'thā).
Ol'muts or Ol'muts.
Olo-nete or Olonets.
Oman, ō-man'.

O'mer, St. (Fr. Saint Omer, saint
o'm'm').
O-ne'ra (Russ. pron. o-ni'gá).
Oneglia, o-nel'ya.
Onesida, o-ni'da.
Onondaga, on'un-daw'ga.
Ontario, on'tá-re-o.
Oojien, oo-já-ne.
Oo-na-las'h'ka or Oo-na-lash'ka,
written, also, Unalaschka.
Oor'fa; written, also, Urfá, Ourfa,
and Urfá.
Oorghenj, Oorghendj, or Urgendj,
oor-ghen'j; sometimes written
Uorghenz and Urgantz; syn.
Khiva.
Ooroomeeas or Urumiya, oo-roo-
m'e's; written, also, Urmiáh
and Oormiah.
Oos-tan-aw'la.
Oostehout, oo's'ter-hówt'.
Oostioog Velike, Usting Veliki,
or Oostioog Veliki, oos-te-oog'
vel'e-ke.
Oozbek, Ouzbek, or Uzbeck, ooz-
bek'.
Oozbekistan, ooz-bek-ís-tán', syn.
Bokhara.
O-pór'to.
Oppenheim, op'pen-hime'.
Orange (Fr. pron. o'ronzh').
OrCADES, or ká-déz, syn. Orkneys.
Orabro. See Oerebro.
Or'e-gón.
O-rel' or Or-ló'.
Orellana, o-ré-lyá'ná, syn. Ama-
zon.
O'ren-boorg' or Orenburg.
Orinuhela, o-re-wá'lá.
O-rin-o'ko.
O-ris'h'ka-ny.
Orizaba, o-re-sá'há.
Orkneys, ork'néz.
Orléans or Orléans, om'lá'nán'.
Or-le-ans (Fr. pron. or'lá'onz').
Or'mus or Ormuz (Pers. Hor-
mooz).
Orne, oan.
Orontes, o-ron'téz (called, by the
Arabs, El Asay, el 'á'se').
Or'te-gal or Or-tá-gál'.
Or'thez or Or'thes, ontá'.
Orvieto, oo-vo-á'to.
O'sage (Fr. pron. ó'sásh').
O'sage, oo-sé-ó'sá.
Oshmouneyn, or Achmouneyn,
osh-moo-ná-ne'.
Os'ná-brück' (often called, in En-
glish, Oo'ná-burg).
Os'á-pea.
Ossuna, oo-soo'ná.
Ost-end'.
Oswegatchie, oo'swe-gatch'a.
Os-we-go.
Otaheite. See Tahiti.
Otkachof or Oczakow, otch'á-kof'.
O-tran'tó.
Ot'tá-wá or ot'tá-wá.
Otterbach, ot'ter-bár'.
Ot'ter-burn.
Ot'to-man Empire, syn. Turkey.
Oude, ood.
Oudenarde, ów'den-ar'deh (Fr. Au-
denarde, ó'den-and').
Oural. See Ural.
Ouralak or Uralak, oo-rá-lák'.
Ourfa. See Oorfa.
Ourmiah or Urmiáh, oor-mee'h.
syn. Ooroomeeas.
Oorghendj. See Oorghenj.
Ouzbe, ooz.

Ouzbek. See Oosbek.
O'vid (N. Y.)
Oviedo, o-ve-à'-no.
Owhyhee. See Hawaii.
Ox'us; called, also, the Amoo or
Amu, à'moo', and Gihon, je-hon
or Je hoon'.
Oy'a-pock' or Oyspoc.
O-sark'.

P.

Pachuco, pá-choo'ko.
 Pa-ciffo.
 Paderborn, pá'der-boorn'.
 Pad'ú-u. (It. Padova, pá'do-rá).
 Paquia, pá'ya.
 Paisley, pá'slé.
 Paishawur. See Peshawer.
 Pal'-wán'.
 'Pal-em-bang'.
 Palencia, pa-len'she-á (Sp. pron. pá-len'the-á).
 Palenque, pá-len'k'á, or Calhucan, kool'-wá-kán'.
 Pa-lés-tine (It. pron. pá-lé'mo).
 Palestina.
 Pal-es-tree'ná.
 Pal-lam-cot'tá.
 Palma, pá'l'má.
 Palmas or Las Palmas, lá pá'l-más.
 Palo Alto, pá'lo ál'to.
 Pal-my'ra.
 Pamplona, pá'm-pló'ná, or Pampeluna, pá'm-ploo'ná.
 Panama, pá'n-a-má'.
 Pá'pal State (It. Stato Pontificio, stá'to pon-te-fee'che-o).
 Papua, pap'oo-a or pá'poo-á, syn. New Guinea.
 Para, pá-rá'.
 Laraguay, pá-rá-gwá' or pá-rí-gwá'.
 Parahyba or Paraiiba, pá-rá-ee'hí.
 Par'á-mar'l-bo.
 Parana, pá-rá-ná'.
 Parana-íba or Paranaíba, pá-rí-ne-ee'bá.
 Paris, pá'ris (Fr. pron. pá'ré).
 Pascagoula, pas'tá-goo'la.
 Pasco or Cerro Pasco, se'ro pá'sko.
 Pas-de-Calais, pá deh ká lá'.
 Paso del Norte, pá'so del nórt', or El Paso del Norte.
 Pas-sáio.
 Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy.
 Passarowan, pas-se-ro-wán'.
 Passau, pá'sáw.
 Pat-a-go'ni-a.
 Pa-to'mao. See Potomac.
 Pa'tras' or Patrasso, pá-trás'so.
 Pau, pá.
 Pavia, pá-vee'á.
 Pax'os or Pax'ó.
 Pays Bas, pá'e bá.
 Pays de Vaud, pá'e deh vó, syn. Vaud.
 Paz, lá, lá pás (Sp. pron. lá pásh).
 Peebles, pee'blz.
 Pe'dee'.
 Pegnits, peg'nits.
 Pegu or Pegou, pe-goo', or Bagoe.
 Pelipus, pá'e-pooos, or Tahood'-sko-a.
 Pe'kin' or Peking'.

ss as in good; sw as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Pe-lew'.
 Pemigewasset, pem'y-jc-wos'set.
 Peñafiel, pane-yá-fe-el' or -fe-ale'.
 Peñalva, pane-yá-lv'.
 Pen-den nis.
 Penn-syl-vá-ní-g.
 Pe-nob'acot.
 Pen'sa-co'ls.
 Pen-zauce'.
 Pe-o'f-g.
 Pereslavl, pér-es-láv'l', syn. Riazan.
 Perdido, per-dee'do.
 Perigord, pér'e-gor'.
 Perigieux, pér'e-guh'.
 Pernambuco, péa-nám-boó'ko.
 Pernaú, péa'nów.
 Perote, pá-ro'tá.
 Perpiguan, péa'peen'yóm'.
 Per-quim'ans.
 Persia, per'she-g, not per-she-g; (called by the natives Iran, eer'án).
 Peru, pe-roo'.
 Perugia, pá-ro'jil.
 Peshawar, Peichawer, Peschauer, pesh'our; written also Paishawur and Leishore.
 Pesh, pest (Hun. pron. pesht).
 Petch-o'ry or Petchora.
 Peters-burg, Saint (Russ. Peters-burg, pá'ters-bósko).
 Peterwarden, pee'ter-wár'din (Ger. pron. pá'ter-wár'din).
 Pet-ro-zav-o'sk'.
 Pézenas, péa'ná.
 Philá-del-phí-g.
 Phil'p-pins.
 Piacenza, pe-á-chen'zá.
 Píava, pe-á'vá.
 Pic-ar-dy (Fr. La Picardie, lí pe'-kard'e').
 Pichincha, pe-chin'chá or pe-chen'chá.
 Pictou, píe-too'.
 Piedmont, peed'mont (It. Piemonte, pé-a-mou't.).
 Pieds Noirs, pe-á' nwá, syn. Blackfeet.
 Pierre, Saint, sent peer (Fr. pron. san' pe-ai'n').
 Figue-rol, peen'yér-rol'. See Pine-rol.
 Pilcomayo, píe-ko-m'fo.
 Pilica, pe-leet'ai or pe-lit'ai.
 Pillau, píll'ów.
 Pinerolo, pe-ná-rol'o (Fr. Figne-rol, peen'yér-ol').
 Pirmasens or Pirmasenz, péa'-mí-sénta.
 Pisa, pee'zá.
 Pistoja, píe-to'yá.
 Píteá, pí'te-ó.
 Pitt-syl-vání-g.
 Placentia, plá-sen'she-g.
 Plaguemine, plák'meen'.
 Plasencia, plá-sen'she-g (Sp. pron. plá-sen'the-á).
 Plata, La, lá plí'tá; called also the Argentine (ar'jen-tín) Republic (Sp. República Argentina, rá-peob'le-ká ar-jén-tee'-ná).
 Plata, Rio de la, ree'ó del-á plí'tá.
 Platte, platt.
 Platten See, plit'ten sh, or Lake Bálatony, bá'loh'tóá'.
 Plauen, plów'en.
 Pleisse, plí'ch.
 Plock, plótsk.
 Plymouth, pílm'úth.

Po-co-hon'tas.
 Podlachia, pod-lá'ke-á.
 Po-dó-lí-g.
 Poitiers. See Poitiers.
 Poitlou. See Poitou.
 Point Coupee, -koo-pee'.
 Poitiers or Poitiers, pol-teerz' (Fr. pron. pwá'te-á', almost pwí'te-á').
 Poitou or Poitlou, pol'too' (Fr. pron. pwá'too' or pwí'too').
 Poland (called by the Poles, Polska, pole'ská).
 Polock, po-lotak'; written, also, Polotzk.
 Poltava, pólt'vá; also written Pultowa.
 Polynesia, pol'in-ee'she-g.
 Pom-e-rá-ní-g (Ger. Pom'mern).
 Pompeii, pom-pá'ye.
 Pondicherry, pon'de-she'r're (Fr. Pondichéry, póx'de-shá'se').
 Ponta-Delgada, pon'tá del-gá'dá.
 Pontch'-train.
 Pontefract, pom'tret.
 Pon'to-toe'.
 Pontremoli, pon-trem'o-la.
 Popayan, po-plán' or po-plí-yan'.
 Po-per-ingen' (Fr. Poperingue, pop'er-án-g,—the g to be distinctly sounded).
 Po-po-cata-petl'.
 Port-au-Prince, pórt ó prin'ss (Fr. pron. port ó prin'ss).
 Port Mahon, mí-hón'.
 Port'o Bello (Sp. Puerto Bello, pó'to bé'l'yo).
 Port'o Ca-bell'o (Sp. Puerto Cabello, pwéa'to ká-vél'yo).
 Porto Fraya, pó'to fri'á.
 Port'o Prin'cí-pe. See Puerto Principe.
 Porto Rico, pó'to ree'ko (Sp. Puerto Rico, pwéa'to ree'ko).
 Port'u-gál (Port. pron. pos-too-gál').
 Potenza, po-ten'zá.
 Po-to-mac.
 Potosi, po-to-see' or po-to'se.
 Pouhkepsie, po-kíp'se.
 Poulton, pólt'un.
 Pow-hat-an'.
 Po-yang'.
 Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'le.
 Prague, praig (Ger. Prag, práe).
 Prairie du Chien, prá're dú she-án'g'.
 Prens-low, prents'lov.
 Presburg or P'res'burg (Ger. pron. press'bósko).
 Prev'e-sa or prá'vá-sá.
 Principato Citra, prin-che-pá'to chee'trá.
 Principato Ultra, prin-che-pá'to ool'trá.
 Prip'ets (Polish, Prypeç, prip'ets).
 Privas, pré'vias'.
 Provence, pro'vóss'.
 Prussia, proo'she-á or prúsh'e-g (Ger. Preussen, prois'sen).
 Prúth (Ger. pron. proot).
 Pryp'ec or Prypets. See Pripeta.
 Przemysl, páhem'is'l'.
 Pakof or Pakow, pakoff; written also, Pakov.
 Puebla, pwéb'lá. See La Puebla.
 Pueblo, pwéb'lo, or El Pueblo de los Angeles, él pwéb'lo dá loe ang'el-és.
 Puente Nacional, pwen'tá ná-se-o-nál'.
 Puerto Bello. See Porto Bello.

Puerto Principe, pwéa'to prin'se-pá or preen'the-pá, or Pór'te Prin'cí-pe.
 Puerto Rico. See Porto Rico.
 Pulaski, pu-las'ke.
 Puncas, punk'as, or Ponkas.
 Puy, Le, lèh pwes.
 Puy de Dôme, pwes dèh dóm.
 Pyrenees, pí'r'n-ees.
 Pymont, péa'mont.

Q.

Qakerah, káh'he-rá, syn. Cairo.
 Qené. See Kenek.
 Qocery, koo-sare', syn. Cosseir.
 Quang-tong', syn. Canton.
 Que-bee' (Fr. Québec, káh'ek).
 Quedlin-burg (Ger. pron. kwéd-lín-bósko).
 Quen'tin, Saint, (Fr. pron. sám' koo'tán').
 Queretaro, kár-á'tá-ro.
 Quiberon, ké'ber-on' or ké'brón'.
 Quillmane, ke-le-má'ná; written, also, Quillmanoy.
 Quillota, keel-yo'tá.
 Quimper, kám'pair', or Quimper Corentin, -kórán'tán'.
 Quine-baug'.
 Quito, kee'to.
 Quor'ra, syn. Niger.

R.

Raab, ráb (Hun. Győr, dyör).
 Racine, ras-seen'.
 Ragusa, rá-goo'sá, or Raugia, rá'oo-já or rów'já.
 Rajpoot, ráj-poot'.
 Rappotana, ráj-poo'tá'ná, or Ra-jasthan, rá-já-stán'.
 Raleigh, raw'le.
 Rambouillet, rá'm'boo'yá' or rá'm'boolyá'.
 Ramillies, ram'-lees (Fr. pron. sám'meelye' or sám'me'ye').
 Banai, rá-ní, syn. Lanai. See Morotai.
 Rangoon, rang-goon'.
 Rapp's-han'ock.
 Raritan or Rariton, rá'rít-un.
 Rat'is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, rá-ghens-bósko).
 Rav-en'ng or rá-ven'ná.
 Ravensburg, rá-vens-bósko'.
 Ravenstein, rá'ven-stíne'.
 Reading, red'ing.
 Regensburg. See Ratisbon.
 Reggio, red'jo.
 Reichenberg, rá'ken-béss'.
 Reikjavik, rá'ke-g-vík.
 Reims or Rheims, reems (Fr. pron. ráiz).
 Renaix, reh-ná' (Flem. Ron'se'). [Surene pronounces this name reh-naix'.]
 Rends'borg or Rendsburg.
 Rensselaer, ren'sel-er.
 Resaca de la Palma, rá-sá'hí del-á pá'l'má'.
 Reus, rá'ooce.
 Reuss, ruce (Ger. pron. ruise).
 Reutlingen, roi'ting-en.

Fite, fír, fáll, fát, mè, mèt; nò, nòt; ɤ, ɤ, ɪ, ɔ, obscure; ɤ, ɤ, ɪ, ɔ, ɔ, long; ɤ, ɤ, ɪ, ɔ, ɔ, short; oo as in moon;

Rev'el (Russ. Kolyvan, ko-le-ván').
 Rheatown, ray'town.
 Rheima. See Helms.
 Rheintal, rin'tál.
 Rhine, rín (Ger. Rhein, Dutch, Rhyn; both pronounced as the English Rhine).
 Rhodes, rôdz.
 Rhodes or Rodes, ro'dá.
 Rhone, rón.
 Riazan, re-á-sán.
 Richelieu, ree'shè-lu' or reesh'le-
 yé.
 Rideau, ree'dó.
 Riesen-ge Birge, ree'sen-gə-bé-
 gə.
 Rieti, re-á'te.
 Ri'gq or ree'gá.
 Rimini, ree'me-ne.
 Rio Bravo, ree'v brá'vo. See Rio
 del Norte.
 Rio Colorado, ree'v ko-lo-rah'do.
 Rio del Norte, rí'o del nort (Sp.
 pron. nee'v dól nort); called
 also the Rí'o Grande (Sp. pron.
 nee'v grán'dá), and Rio Bravo,
 ree'v brá'vo. [The pronunciation
 of these names should now,
 perhaps, be Anglicized, because
 the great majority of those who
 have occasion to use them speak
 the English language.]
 Rio Frio, ree'v fré'v.
 Rio Janeiro, rí'o ja-neé'ro (Port.
 Rio de Janeiro, nee'v dá zhan-
 á'e-ro); often called simply
 Rí'o.
 Riom, re'v.
 Rive de Gier, ree'v dè shé-á'.
 Rives, reev.
 Rivoli, riv'v-le or ree'v-le.
 Ro-á-noké.
 Rochefort, rotch'fort or rosh'fór'.
 Rochelle or La Rochelle, lá ro-
 shèl'.
 Rodez, ro'dá, syn. Rhodéz.
 Rod, rood.
 Roermond, roer-mònd'ch (Fr.
 Kuremonde, kú'mònd').
 Romagna, ro-mán'yá.
 Romagnese, ro-mán-yá-sá.
 Romania, ro-má-ne-ə or ro-má-
 nee'á.
 Romans, ro'món.
 Rome (It. Roma, ro'má).
 Ron'ce-val'les (Sp. Roncesvalles,
 ron-thés-vál'yés; Fr. Ronce-
 vaux, rónsè'vó or rón'vèch-vó').
 Room-e-lé-ə or Rumelia.
 Room-Elee, Room-ili, or Rum-
 ili, room-e-lee', syn. Roomelia.
 Rootchouk; written also Kust-
 chuk and Routhchouk.
 Roscrea, ros-kra'.
 Ro-set'tá (Arab. Er-Rash-ne'd').
 Rossano, ros-sá-no.
 Rothenburg, ro'ten-burg or ro'-
 ten-bóro.
 Rotherham, roth'er-um.
 Rothsay, roth'sá.
 Rot'ter-dam.
 Roubais, roo'bá.
 Rouen, roo'en (Fr. pron. rúwə).
 Roumelia. See Roomelia.
 Roum-ili. See Room-Elee.
 Roussillon, roo'seel'yón' or roo-
 se-yón'.
 Routhchouk, root shook', syn.
 Rootchouk.
 Roveredo, ro-vá-rá'do (Ger. Rove-
 raith, ro'vèr-it').

Rovigno, ro-veen'yó.
 Rovigo, ro-vee'gó.
 Roxburgh (Scotland), rox'búr-reh.
 Row-an.
 Rudolstadt, roo'dol-stát'.
 Rügen, rú'ghen.
 Rumelia. See Roomelia.
 Rum-ili. See Room-Elee.
 Ruppín, rúp-pén.
 Kuremonde. See Roermonde.
 Russia, rúsh'e-ə or roo'shè-ə.
 Rutchuk or Ruscuk. See Root-
 chouk.
 Ryswick, ris'wik (Dutch pron.
 rice'wik.)

S.

Saale, sá'leh.
 Saar, sax or sá'a (Fr. Sarre, sarré).
 Saarbrück, sá'sbrük, or Saar-
 brück'en.
 Saardam, sá'dám, syn. Zaardam.
 Saarlouis, sá'a loo'is.
 Sabine, sab-een'.
 Sachsen, sá'sen. See Saxony.
 Sachsen-Altenburg. See Saxe-Al-
 tenburg.
 Sachsenhausen, sá'sen-hó'wshen.
 Sackheim, sá'sen-hí'me'.
 Sack'á-too'; written also, Sack-
 to and Sakatu.
 Saco, saw'ko.
 Sag-hal'ten or Sakhallen.
 Sahara, sah'há-rá or sá'há'rá;
 written also, Zahara.
 Seida, sí'dá, or Sí'don.
 Saigon, sí'gón, or Saigong, sí-
 gong; called, also, Look'noo'ee.
 Saint Denis. See Denis, Saint.
 Saint Germain. See Germain,
 Saint, and so for all the other
 names having the prefix of SAINT.
 Saintes, sant.
 Saintonge, sán'tónzh.
 Sakhalien. See Saghalien.
 Saladillo, sá-lá-deel'yó.
 Salado, sá-lá'do.
 Sal-g-manc'á or sá-lá-mang'há.
 Sál-y'no (It. pron. sá-lék'no).
 Salford, sawl furd or saw'lurd.
 Salina (in the U. S.), sá-lín-ə.
 Salina (in Spanish America), sá-
 lee'ná.
 Saline, sál-een'.
 Salisburg, sálz'búr-ə, or New Sá-
 rum.
 Salm, sálm.
 Solona, sá-ló'ná.
 Salonica, sal-o-nee'kə, or Sclaniki,
 sel-ə-nee'ko.
 Salta, sá'tá.
 Saltcoats, sál'tkòts.
 Saltillo, sá-lteel'yó (vulgar pron.
 sá-lte'e'yó).
 Saluzzo, sá-loot'so.
 Salvador, sá-lv-á-dó.
 Salvador, Saint (Brazil) See Bahia.
 Salvador, Saint (Central America).
 See San Salvador.
 Sal'win' or Sal'wen'; called, also,
 Than-Lyeng or Than-Lweng.
 Salt'burg or Sulzburg (Ger. pron.
 sá'lts'bóro).
 Salzwedel, sá'lts'wá'del.
 Samoa, sá-mó-á.
 Sam'ar-cand'.

Samisat, sá-me-sít'.
 Samogitia, sam-o-jish'e-ə.
 Samoues (called Soosam, soo-sám,
 by the Turks).
 Samothraki, sá'mo-thr'á, or
 Sam'y-thracé'.
 Samsoun, Samsun, or Samsoun,
 sá'm-soon'.
 Sam Tiago, só'wə te-á'go, or San
 Thiago, sá'n te-á'go; written
 also, St. Jago.
 Sam'oy-edé, Sam'oy-ed'.
 Samoa or Sama, sá-má.
 San An-to-ní-o.
 San An-to-ní-o de Bezar, -di há-
 mur'. See Mexar.
 San Augustine, -aw'yus-teen'.
 San Bartolomé, sá'n bar-to-ló-mé'.
 San Blas, sá'n blás.
 San Bue-aventura, sá'n bwá-
 vén-too'rá.
 San Diego, sá'n de-á'go.
 San Felipe, san fá-leé'pá (Es-
 panyishly called San Philip).
 San Fernando, sá'n fèr-ná'n-do.
 San Francis'co or sá'n frán-ses'-
 ko.
 San Joaquin, sá'n hó-á-keen'.
 San Juan (Sp. pron. sá'n hó-á-
 or kwá-h).
 San Juan de la Frontera, -di lá
 frón'te-á.
 San Juan de Ulua or Uloa, sá
 ju'án (or sá'n hu'án) dá oo-loo'-
 or oo-lo-á.
 San José del Parral, sá'n hó-á
 dé'l pá'rál; also called, simply,
 Parral.
 San Luis (Texas), san loo'is.
 San Luis de Potosi, sá'n loo'is (Sp.
 pron. loo-see-á), dá po-to-see'.
 San Marino, sá'n má-reé'no.
 San Patricio, -pat-ris'ee-ə.
 San or San Salvador (Brazil). See
 Bahia.
 San Salvador, sá'n sá-lv-á-dó.
 San-do-mier' or Sandomir.
 San-dus'ky.
 Sangamon, sang-gə-mon.
 Santa Barbara, sán'tá bá'r-bá-rá.
 Santa Cruz, sán'tá kroosé (Sp.
 pron. sán'tá krooth), or St.
 Croix, sán'tá kroi.
 Santa Fe (Sp. pron. sán'tá fé).
 Santa Fe de Bogotá, -di bó-go-tá.
 Santa Maria, sán'tá má-reé'á.
 Santa Marta, sán'tá mártá.
 Santa Maur'á or sán'tá mó'wá.
 Santa Rosalia, sán'tá ro-sá-leé'á.
 Santarem, sán'tá-rém' (almost
 sán'tá-réng').
 Santé.
 San Thiego. See Sam Tiago.
 Santos, o le Compostela, sán-te-á-
 go d. com-pos-tá'la, syn. Com-
 postela.
 Santiago de Cuba, sán-te-á'go de
 ku'tá or -di koo'há.
 Santillana, sán-teel-yá'ná.
 Santorini, sán-to-reé'na, or Santo-
 rin, sán-to-reun'.
 Santos, sán'toce.
 Saône, sôn.
 Sap'tin (River), syn. Lewis River.
 Saptin (Indians), syn. Nez-Perces.
 Sarabat, sá-rá-bát', syn. Herma.
 Sar-a-gos'sá (Sp. Zaragoza, thá-rá
 go'thí).
 Sar-a-to-gá.
 Saratof or Saratow, sar-á-tof.
 Sar-g-wán.

ss as in good; sw as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Sar-din't-ə (It. Sardegna, sar-din'-yā or sar-din-yā).
 Saree or Sari, s'ree'.
 Sáros (Hungary), shá'osh; also written Sarosch.
 Saros (Greece), s'ros.
 Sarre, sarr, syn. Saar.
 Sarthe, saut.
 Sárúm.
 Sas-katch'a-wán'.
 Sassari, sás'sá-re.
 Satalieh, sá-ti-lee'a, syn. Adalia.
 Sauk (Indians). See sacs.
 Sault de Sainte Marie (Fr. pron. só deh sánt má're), but now usually called soo St. Mary.
 Sq-van'ngah.
 Save (Ger. Sau, sów. Hun. Száva, sá-voh).
 Savigliano, sá-veel-yá'no.
 Savignano, sá-veen-yá'no.
 Saviigny, sá'veen-yé'.
 Sav'oy or sav oi' (It. Savoia, sá-vo-yá; Fr. Savoie, sá'vwá).
 Saxe Altenburg, sax ál'ten-burg (Ger. Sachsen-Altenburg, sák'sen ál'ten-bóóro).
 Saxe Co'burg (Ger. Sachsen Coburg, sák'sen kó'bóóro).
 Saxe Lauenburg, sax lów'en-burg or lów'en-bóóro.
 Saxe Meiningen, sax mí'ning-en.
 Saxe Weimar, sax wí'mar (Ger. Sachsen-Weimar, sák'sen wí'mar).
 Sax'ony (Ger. Sachsen, sák'sen).
 Scan'der-oon' or Is-ken'der-oon', syn. Alexandretta.
 Scan-du-uk'vi-g.
 Scania. See Skane.
 Scarborough, skar'b'roh or skar'bur-ruh.
 Scar'pan-to.
 Scarperia, skas-pá-ree'i.
 Schaffhausen, shaff'hó'w'en.
 Schat-el-Arab. See Shatt-el-Arab.
 Schaumburg Lippe, shá'wm'bóóro lip'peh, syn. Lippe Schauenburg.
 Scheldt, skelt (Dutch, Schelde, skel'deh; Fr. Escout, eskó').
 Schelestadt, shé'les-tád' (Ger. pron. shel'es-tít').
 Schemnitz, shem'nits (Hun. Selmezs Bánya, shél-méts bá'nyá).
 Schenectady, sken-ek'tá-de.
 Schiedam, skéed'am'.
 Shiraz, she'ráz', syn. Sheeraz.
 Schirvan or Schirwan See Shirvan.
 Schleswig. See Schleswick.
 Schon. See Shoa.
 Schoharie, sko-há're.
 Schönbrunn or Schoenbrunn, shen'brook or shón'bróónn.
 Schoodic, skoo'dik.
 Schooley's (skoo'leez) Moun'tain.
 Schouwen, sków'en or sków'en.
 Schroom, skroom.
 Schumla. See Shoomla.
 Schuyler, skil'et.
 Schuykill, skool'kil.
 Schwabach, shwá'bák.
 Schwazburg, shwartz'burg, or shwartz'bóóro.
 Schwarzwald, shwartz'wált.
 Schweidnitz, shwit'nits.
 Schweinfurt, shwín'fóórt.
 arin, shwá'reen'.

Scigliano, sheel-yá'no.
 Scinde. See Sinds.
 Scio, shee'o or s'io.
 Scioto, si-o'to.
 Slav-o-ni-g, syn. Slavonia.
 Scotland.
 Scriv'en.
 Scutari, skoo'ti-re (near Constantinople), called Is-koo-dar' by the Turks.
 Scutari (in Albania); called, by the Turks, Is-kan-dér-ee'yeh.
 Seara, se-á'rá, syn. Ciara.
 Sebastian, Saint, sent se-bast'yun (Sp. San Sebastian, sán se-bás-te-án').
 Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.
 Secchia, sek'ke-á.
 Seevas or Sivas, see'väs'.
 Seewah or Siwah, see'wá.
 Segorbe, sá-gou'bá.
 Se-go-vi-g (Sp. pron. sá-go've-á).
 Seine, sán.
 Sem'in-oles.
 Sempach, sem'plá.
 Senegal, sen'e-gaw'l'.
 Sen-e-gam'bi-g.
 Sennaar, sen'nar'.
 Serajevo, sá-rá-yá'vo, syn. Bosna-Seral.
 Ser'am-pore' or Ser'am-poor'.
 Ser-ang', syn. Ceram.
 Serchio, séa'ke-o.
 Seringapatam, ser-ing'gá-pá-tam'.
 Seringham, ser-ing'gum.
 Servau, Saint, sax' séa'vín'o'.
 Ser'vi-g.
 Setledge or Setlej. See Sutledge.
 'ettia, sét-tee'á.
 Setubal, si-too'bál, or Batubal, si-too'bál, or St. Ubes, -úbz.
 Sevau's'pol, less correctly, Sebastopol. [It should be observed that s in Russian corresponds to our v, being never in any case, pronounced like the English s; therefore Sebastopol is an incorrect spelling. With regard to the pronunciation of this name, it may be stated that not only the inhabitants of the town itself but also educated Russians everywhere, invariably pronounce it with the accent as above given.]
 Sev'arn.
 'evier, sev-eer'.
 Sevilla, sev'il or se-vill' (Sp. Sevilla, sá-veel'yá).
 Sèvre, sév'r or saiv'r.
 Seychelles, sá'shell'.
 Shahabad, shá'há-bád'.
 Shang-Hai or Chang-hai, shang'hí' (improperly written Shang-hae).
 Shan'non.
 Shatt-el-Arab, Schat-ul-Arab, or Chat-el-Arab, shát el'árib.
 Shawangunk, shong'gum.
 Khaw'nee-town.
 She-bo'gan; formerly written Cheboygan.
 Sheeraz or Shiraz, she'ris, or shee'raz.
 Sheer-ness'.
 Shenan-do-ah.
 Shet'land.
 Shí'g-wás'see.
 Shiraz. See Sheeraz.
 Shirvan. Shirwan, or Chirvan, shír'ván' or sheer'ván'.

Shoa, Schoa, or Xoa, sho'á; written also Shwa.
 Shoomla, schumla, or Choumla, shom'lá; sometimes written Shoomna.
 Shoo'ter or Shu'ter, written also Schuster and Chouser.
 Shrewsbury, shroze'ber-e or shruze'ber-e.
 Shrop'shire, or county of Sh'lop.
 Shumla. See Shoomla.
 Shuster. See shooster.
 Siam, si-am' or se'am'.
 Siara or Seara, se-á'rá, syn. Ciara.
 Si-be'ri-g.
 Sicily, siss'il-e.
 Si-en'ga (It. Siena, se-en'á).
 Sierra, se-er'á.
 Sierra Gorda, se-er'á gor'dá.
 Si-er'g Le-o'ne.
 Sierra Madre, se-er'á má'drá.
 Sierra Morena, se-er'á mo-rá'ná.
 Sierra Nevada, se-er'á ná-vá'dá.
 Sig-mar-ing'en.
 Sikokf, see'kokf', or Sikoke, see'kok', syn. Sitkokf.
 Silesia, si-lee'she-g' (Ger. Schlesien, shlé'ze-en).
 Sil-le'tri-g.
 Simbirsk or Sim-beersk'.
 Simmental, sim'men-tál'.
 Sim-phér-pol or Simferopol.
 Sim'pion (Fr. pron. sam'plón').
 Sinds or Scinde, sind.
 Sindhia or Sindia, sin'de-g.
 Singapore, sing'gá-pór', or Singapore: formerly written Sincapore.
 Siniuglia, sin-e-g'l'yá.
 Sinuob, Sinoub, or Sinub, se'noob'.
 Siout, Siout, or Siut, se'oot'; written also Es-Siout.
 Sioux, usually pronounced soo (Fr. pron. se-oo'); called also Lacotah, dah-ko'tá.
 Sirjan, sér-ján'.
 Sis-to'vg; called also Sht'b.
 Sit'kokf' or Sikokf, see'kokf'.
 Sivas. See Seevas.
 Siwah. See Seewah.
 Skag'ger kack.
 Skane, skón'; often written Scho-nen (Dutch pron. sko'nén; Ger. shó'nén) and Scou'á-g.
 Skaneateles, skan-e-át'les, or Skenateles.
 Skib'ber-ean'.
 Skye, ski.
 Slav-o-ni-g or Slav-o-ni-g.
 Sles'wick (Dan. Sles'vig; Ger. Schleswig, shles'wig).
 Smo-lensk' or Smo-len'sk'.
 Smyrna, smí'r'ná; called Is-meer' by the Turks.
 Snów'den.
 Sofala, so-fá'll.
 Soissons, swá'sóón' (almost swá'són').
 Soloure, so'lur' (Ger. Solothurn, so'lo-toorn').
 Solfatara, sol-fá-tá'rá.
 Somme, somm.
 Rondershausen, ron'ders-hó'w'en.
 Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan, soo'dán'.
 Soo'loo'.
 Sooltaneeyeh or Sultanieh, sool-tá-nee'g.
 Soorabaya or Surabaya, soo-rá-bá'.
 Soor'mool, Soormoul, or Sarmul, soor'mool'.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, mê, mét; nô, nôt; ă, e, i, o, obscure; â, ă, i, ô, u, long; ê, ẽ, i, ô, u, short; oo as in moon;

Sootcheoo or Soutcheou, soo-che-oo'.
 Sophia, so-fee's, or Triaditza, tre-a-dit'sa.
 Soprony, sho'pro'n', syn. Eödenburg.
 Sorata, so-râ'ta.
 Soudan. See Soodan.
 Sourabaya. See Soorabaya.
 Sourmoul. See Soormool.
 Sounsam or Soosam. See Samos.
 Southampton, suth-hamp'tun.
 Southcheo. See Sootcheoo.
 Southwark (London), suth'er'k.
 Southwark (Philadelphia), sôwth'wûrk.
 Spa, spaw (Fr. and Flem. pron. spâ).
 Spain (Sp. España, es-pân'yâ).
 Spalatro, spâ-lâ'tro.
 Spandan, spân'dôw.
 Spey, spâ.
 Speyer, pronounced, and often written, Spire.
 Spire. See Speyer.
 Spitz-ber'gen.
 Spoleto, spo-lâ'to.
 Spor'g-des.
 St. See Saint.
 Stabroek, stâ'brook, syn. George-town.
 Stargard, star'gart.
 Staubach, stôw'bî'k.
 Staunton (Va.), stân'tun.
 Staunton (England), stân'tun or stân'tun.
 Stavanger, stâv-âng'gher.
 Steinach, stî'nâ'k.
 Steinau, stî'nôw.
 Stettin, stet-teen'.
 Stettiner Haß, stet-teen'er hâß.
 Steuben, stu'ben or stu-ben'.
 [This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States but the original German name, Baron Steuben, should undoubtedly have the accent on the penultimate.]
 Steubenville, stu'bên-vil.
 Stoyer, stir.
 Steyning, stî'ning.
 Stigliano, steel-yâ'no.
 Stöck'holm.
 Stod'dard.
 Stone-hâ'ven, local pron. stin-hî've'.
 Sto'ning-ton.
 Stour'bridge, stur'brij.
 Stralsund, strâl'sound.
 Strasburg, straz'burg (Fr. pron. straz-boor'; Ger. Strassburg strâss'bôôro).
 Stromboli, strom'bo-le.
 Stuhlweissenburg, stool-wî'çên-bôông' or -burk.
 Stuttgart or Stutgard (Ger. pron. stût'gart).
 Suabia or Swabia, swâ'be-ă.
 Sudan. See Soodan.
 Su'der-mân'ă or su-der-mâ'ue-ă; called also Su'der-manu-land'.
 Suez, soo'ez (Arab. pron. soo-er' or soo-ai'z'); written also Souez and Soneys.
 Suffolk, suf'fok.
 Suir, shure.
 Suira, swee'râ, syn. Mogadore.
 Sumatra, soo-mâ'trâ.
 Sum-baw'wâ.

Sunbury, sun'ber-a.
 Sun'der-land.
 Surat, soo-rat'.
 Surinam, soo-rin-am'.
 Surmul. See Soormool.
 Susam, soo'aim', syn. Samos.
 Sus-que-han'ă.
 Sutledge, sut'lej; written also Setledge and Suttlej.
 Su-wâ'nes.
 Swâ'bi'ă, syn. Suabia.
 Swansea, swon'se.
 Swartwout, swart'wôwt.
 Swe'den (Sw. Sverige, swê'r-ê-gh).
 Swinemünde, swee'neh-mûn'deh.
 Swee'ra or Suira. See Mogadore.
 Swit'zer-land (Ger. Schweiz, shwits; Fr. La Suisse, lâ swiss or sweeç).
 Sydney, sid'ne.
 Syr'g-cuse (It. Siricusa, se-re-kî-sâ').
 Syr'g-ă.
 Szarvas, sôz'vôsh'.
 Szegedin, sêg'ed'wan' or sêg'ê'dîn'.

T.

Tabareeyeh or Tabaria, tab'ree's.
 Tabasco, tâ-bîs'ko.
 Tabreez or Tabriz, tab-rees'; sometimes called Tau'ria.
 Tacazza, tâ-kât'ă; sometimes written Takatze and Takats.
 Taf-i-let' or Taf-i-leit'.
 Tag'an-rok' or Tag-an-rok'.
 Tagliamento, tâ-yî-men'to.
 Taglio Novissimo, tâlyo no-vis'se-mo.
 Tâkus (Sp. Tajo, tâ'ho; Port. Tejo, tâ'zho).
 Tahiti, tâ-heete; formerly written Otahete.
 Taiwan, tâ-wân', syn. Formosa.
 Ta-Kiang, syn. Yang-tse-Kiang.
 Talavera de la Reyna, ta-lî-vâ'rî dâ lâ rî'e-nâ.
 Tulcahuana, tûl-kâ-wâ'nâ.
 Tulaferro, tol'e-çer.
 Tal'ig-has'ee.
 Tumaupilas, tîm-ôw-lee'pîs.
 Tambot, Tambov, or Tambow, tîm-bof'.
 Tampico, tîm-pee'ko, called also Pueblo Nuevo, pweb'lo nwî'vo.
 Tannasserim. See Tennasserim.
 Tangleter, tan-jeer'.
 Tan-jore'.
 Taormina, tâ-or-mee'nâ.
 Tapajos. See Topayos.
 Tappâ-hau'ngck.
 Tap'tee.
 Tarakati, tar-ă-kî, or Sag-hal't-en.
 Taranto, tâ'rân-to.
 Tarascon, tâ'râskô'g'.
 Tarazona, tâ-râ-tho'nâ.
 Tarbes, takb.
 Tarn, tarn.
 Tarragona, tâ-râ-gô'nâ.
 Tar'boos'; written also Tarsous and Tarsus.
 Taunton, tân'ton.
 Tauri'de, syn. Arim.
 Tauris. See Tabreez.
 Tolad, chad.

Tohany, Tohani, oh'h'na.
 Tohornigov, Tohernigov, or Cernigov, chên-ne-gov'.
 Tohornowits, châr'no-vîz, a Czernowice.
 Tohoodakoe, Tohoudakoe, or Teshudakoe, chood'ako-ă, syn. Peipsu.
 Teche, tesh.
 Teflis. See Tiflis.
 Tehran or Teheran, tēh-h'rin'; written also Tehraun.
 Tehuacan, tâ-wî-kîn'.
 Tehuantepec, tâ-wîn-tâ-pek'.
 Tejuco, tâ-zhoo'ko.
 Temes, tem'esh'; written also Temesch.
 Temesvár, tem-esh-vâr'; written also Temeschwar.
 Ten-as'ser-im.
 Teneriffe, tener-iff' (Sp. Tenerife, tâ-nâ-ree'fâ).
 Ten'nes-see'.
 Tepic, tēp-ik' or tâ-pek'.
 Teposcolula, tâ-pos-ko-loo'li.
 Termini, tî's-me-ne.
 Terrâ del Fu-e'go or Tierra del Fuego, te-er-râ dêl fwâ'go.
 Terra di Lavoro, terrî dâ li-vô-ro.
 Terra di Otranto, terrî dâ o-trân'to.
 Terracina, ter-rî-chee'nâ.
 Terre-Bonne, târr'bonn'; often pronounced tar bôn.
 Terre-Haute, tē'r'ch hôt (Fr. pron. tērr'hôt or tē'r'ch hôt).
 Teschen, tesh'en.
 Tessin, tē'ssîn'. See Ticino.
 Tetuan or Tetouan, tî'too'an'.
 Tevere, tâ-vâ-râ, syn. Tiber.
 Teverone, tâ-vâ-ro'nâ.
 Tévot, tiv'e-ot.
 Tex'as.
 Texcoco, tēx-koo'ko.
 Thames, tēz.
 Theaki or Thiaki, the-î'ke, syn. Ithaca.
 Thebes, theebz, called Thebai, the'vâ, by the modern Greeks.
 Theiss, tice (Hun. Tisza, tee-sôh).
 Thes-sa-lo-ni'câ. See Salonica.
 Thes's-ly or Thes-sa-lî-ă.
 Thibadeauville, tib-ă-lo'vill.
 Thibet or Tibet, tib'et or tib-et', written also Tibbet.
 Thielt, teelt.
 Thiers, te-ais'.
 Thionville, tē'ôn'vill' or -veel.
 Tholen or Tolen, to'lên.
 Thomar, to-mâr'.
 Thomaston, tom'us-tun.
 Thorn (Prussia), torn.
 Thoulouse. See Toulouse.
 Three Rîvers or Trois Rivières, trwî re've-ais'.
 Thun, toon.
 Thuner-See, toon'er sâ.
 Thurgau, toor'gôw (Fr. Thurgovie, turgô've').
 Thüringia, thu-rin'jê-ă (Ger. Thüringen, tûring-en).
 Ty'ber (It. Tevere, tâ-vâ-râ).
 Tibet or Thibet. See Thibet.
 Ticino, te-chee'no Fr. Tessin, tē'ssîn'').
 Tiflis, tif-leeco'; written also Teflis.
 Tigr'ê, tee'grâ'.
 Ty'gris.

ss as in good; sw as in now; s like s; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Tim-buc'too or Tom-booc'to; written also Tombuktu and Ten Boctoo.

Timpanogos, tim-pá-no'goce (Lake) called now the Great Salt Lake.

Ti-o'gá.

Tippecanoe, tip'e-ká-noo'.

Tipperary, tip-per-á-ra.

Tir-ee'; also written Tirree, Tiry, and Tyree.

Tirlemont, teen'l'món' (Flem.

Thienen or Tienen, tee'nén).

Tishamingo, tish'a-ming'go.

Titicaca, tit'e-ká'ká.

Titterie, tit'ter-ee'.

Tivoli, tiv'o-le or tee'vo-le.

Tlalpan, tál-pán'.

Tlameet or Tlamath, 'tlám'et; called also Klam'et.

Tlascala, tlas-ká'lá.

Tlamsan, tlem'ván'.

Tobago, to-bá'go.

To-bol'.

To-bols'.

Tokantins, to-kán-teens'.

Toeat, to-kát'.

Toenningen. See Tönnigen.

Toeplitz. See Töplitz.

To-káy' (Hun. pron. to-ko'l').

To-le'do (Sp. pron. to-lá'do).

Tolentino, to-lén-tee'no.

To-lo'sa.

Toluca, to-loo'ká.

Tom-big'bee or Tom-beck'be.

Tombuctoo. See Timbuctoo.

Ton-e-wán'da, or Tonewanta.

Tongataboo or Tongatabu, tong-á-tá'boo.

Tonkin or Tonquin, ton-keen'.

Ton'ning-on.

Tonquin. See Tonkin.

Toula; written, also, Toula and Tula.

Toorkistan or Turkistan, toor'kis-tán'.

Toorkmans or Turkomans, toor-ko-mán'.

Topayor, to-pí-yoce; written, also

Tapajos, tá-pá-zhooe or tá-pá-hooe.

Toplitz, Teplitz, or Toeplitz tep-lits.

Tor-báy'.

Torgau, tor'gów.

Tornea: pronounced, and some-

times written, Tor'ne-ó.

Tor-on'to.

Tortuga, tor-too'gá.

Toula. See Toula.

Toulon, too'lón'.

Toulouse or Thoulouse, too'loos'.

Tournine, too'rín'.

Tournay, toon'má' (Flem. Doornik,

dórník).

Tours, Toor.

Towcester, tows'ter.

Tran-ál-gar'.

Tran-que-bar'.

Transtevere, tráns-tá-vá-ra.

Tran-syl-vá-ni-á (Hun. Erdély Or-

sznág, á-ra-dál on-ság).

Tras os Montes, trás ós mon'tés.

Trav'an-core'.

Treb't-zoná'; called Tá-rá-be-son' by the Turks.

Tremitt, trem'i-te.

T'rent (Ger. Trient, tre-ent').

Trèves, trævz (Fr. Trèves, traiv;

Ger. Trier, treer).

Treviglio, tré-vee'yo or trév-eel'-

jo

Treviso, trev-ee'zo or trá-vee'so.

Triaditza, tre-á-dít'sá.

Tricala, tree-ká-lá; written, also,

Tirhala.

Trichinopoli or Trichinopoly,

tritch'in-op'o-le.

Triest or Trieste, tre-ést' or tre-éstá.

Trincomalee, tring'ko-má-lee'.

Trin-tá-dá'.

Tripoli, trip'o-le; called, by the

naives, Tá-rá'bloos.

Tripolizza or Tripolizza, tre-po-

lit'sá.

Trois Rivières, trwá re'vé-áin', syn.

Three Rivers.

Troind or Tron, Saint, slw Trón'.

Trosachs, tró'saks.

Frondjem. See Drontheim.

Troyes, trwá.

Trujillo. See Truxillo.

Truxillo or Trujillo, troo-neel'yo.

Tu'bing-en.

Tucuman, too-koo-mán'.

Tudela, too-dá'lá.

Tula, too'lá, syn. Toola.

Tule, too'le, or too'lá.

Tunguragua, toong-goo-rá'gwá.

Tu'nis; called by the natives

Toon'is.

Turcoing, túrkwán'.

Tur-co-mán'is.

Turcomana. See Toorkomans.

Tu'rin (Fr. pron. túrín'; It. To-

rin, to-ree'no).

Turkey, tur'ke, or Ot-to-mán Em-

pire.

Turkistan. See Toorkistan.

Turnhout, turn'hówt.

Tus-cá-loo'sa.

Tus-cá-ny (It. Toscana, toe-ká-

ná).

Tuscarawas, tus-ká-raw'wéas.

Tuxtla, tootxlá.

Tuy, twee.

Tver or Twer, tvés or tvain.

Tynemouth, tin'muth.

Tyre, tír; called by the Jews,

Tsoor, and by the Arabs, Tyre.

Tyree or Tyrr. See Tíree.

Tyrnau, téén'now (Hun. Nagy

Szombath, nád-yeh (or nádj

som-bot).

Týr'ol (Ger. pron. té-ról').

Týr-one'.

U.

Ubes, Saint. See Setubal.

Ucayali, oo-kí-álá, or Ucayali,

oo-kí-á'le.

Udine, oo'do-ná.

Udvárhely, ood'vá'hél'.

Uiet, wist.

Ukraine, u'krane or oo-krane' (Po-

lish, Ukraina, oo-krá-ee'ná).

Uleåborg, oo'le-ó-borg'.

Ulm (Ger. pron. ðólm).

Umaí, oo'me-ó.

Um'mer-g-poor'; written also

Amarapoura.

Unalashka. See Oonalaska.

Unterwalden. See Unterwalden.

Un-strut or ðón'stróót.

Unterwalden, ðón'ter-wál'den, or

Un-der-wál'den.

Up'sál or Upsala, up-sá'lá.

U'ral or Oural, oo-rál'.

Urolsk, oo-rálak'.

Urhino, oor-bee'no.

Uria. See Ooria.

Uri, u're (Ger. pron. oo're).

Urmiah. See Ooroomesa.

Uruguay, u-roo-gwá' or oo-roo-

gwí'.

Urumiya. See Ooroomesa.

Usbekistan or Oosbekistan, syn.

Bokhara.

Usting. See Oostioog.

U'tá-was, syn. Ottawa.

U'tá-ci'.

Utah or Youta, u'tá or u'taw;

often written Eutaw.

Utrecht, u'trekt (Dutch pron.

ú'trekt).

Utrera, oo-trá'rá.

Utketer, ux-é-ter.

Usbeck. See Oosbek.

Usbekistan. See Bokhara.

Uzès, ú'zace'.

V.

Vaigatz, ví-gátz'.

Valais, vá'lá' (Ger. Wallis, wál'lis).

Val-de-Peñas, vál dá pín'yas.

Valdivia, vál-dee've-á.

Valence, vá'lóns'.

Valencia, vá-len'she-é (Sp. pron.

vá-len'the-á).

Valenciennes, vá'lón'se-enn'.

Valentia, vá-len'she-á.

Valis-do-lid' (Sp. pron. vál-yá-do-

leed').

Valombrosa, vál-om-bro'sá.

Valona, vá-ló'ná, syn. Avlona.

Valparaiso, vál-pá-ri-so.

Valtellina, vál-tél-lee'ná, or Val-

tellina, vál-tél-leen'.

Vancouver, van-koo'ver.

Van-dál'tá.

Van Diemen's, van dee'ménz.

Vannes, vánn.

Varinas, vá-ree'nás, or Barinas,

bá-ree'nás.

Varna or Warna, van'ná.

Vásárhely, vó'shán'hel'.

Vauluse, vó'klúze'.

Vaud, vó, or Pays-de-Vaud, pá'e-

deh vó' (Ger. Waadt, wát).

Veglia, vel'yá or vál'yá.

Velez-Malaga, vál'éth má'lá-gá.

Velino, vá-lee'no.

Velletri, vél-lá'tre.

Venaissin, veh-ná'sán'.

Venango, ve-nang'go.

Vendée, Lá, lá von'dá'.

Vendôme, von'dóm'.

Venezuela, ven-ez-wee'lá (Sp. pron.

vén-eth-wá'lá).

Venice, ven'ias (It. Venezia, véu-

é-ze-á).

Venloo, vén-ló'.

Ventimiglia, ven-te-meel'yá (Fr.

Ventimilia, von'te'meel').

Vera Cruz, vá-rá kroose.

Vercelli, vék-chel'le.

Verde, vérd.

Verdun, vék'dun'.

Vermelho, vék-mel'yo.

Vermajo, ván-má'no.

Vér-mont'.

Verona, vá-ro'ná.

Versailles, vér-sáil' (Fr. pron.

vér-sáil or vér-sá'ye).

Verriers, vék've-á'.

Fäte, fär, fäll, fät, më, mët; nò, nôt; 4, 6, 1, 9, oowwe; 4, 6, 1, 6, 2, long; 4, 6, 1, 6, 2, short; oo as in moon;

Vesoul, vèh-zool'.
Ve-su-vi-us (It. Vesuvio, vè-soo'-
ve-o).

Ve-vay'
Vianna, ve-ä'nä.
Viatica, ve-ät.kä.
Viborg, vee'börg; also written
Wiborg.

Vicenza, ve-sen'zä, or ve-chen'zä.
Vich, vik or veek; written also
Vique.

Vidin. See Widin.
Vienna, ve-en'nä (Ger. Wien,
ween, almost veen).

Vienna (in the U. S.), vi-en'nä.
Vienne, ve-enn'.
Vigevano, ve-jev'ä-no.

Villa (in Sp., veel'yä, or, in Port.,
vil'lä or veel'lä).
Vil'ä Bo'ä.

Villach, vil'läh'.
Villa del Fuerte, veel'yä döl fwär'-
tä.

Villafranca. See Villefranche.
Villa Real, veel'yä rä-äl'.

Villa Rica (Sp. America), veel'yä
ree'kä.

Villa Rica (Brazil), vil'lä or veel'lä
ree'kä.

Villefranche, veel'frän'chä (It. Villa-
franca, vil-lä-frän'kä).

Vincennes, vin-senn' (Fr. pron.
vân'senn').

Vin'cent, St.
Vigue. See Vich.

Virginia, ver'jin'e-ä.
Visnapor. See Bejapoor.

Vis'tu-lä (Ger. Weichsel, wîk'-
äcl).

Vitebsk, ve-tebak', or Vitepsk,
syn. Vitebsk.

Viterbo, ve-tër'bo.
Vitoria or Victoria, ve-to're-ä.

Viviers, ve've-ä.
Vizagapatam, ve-zä'gä-pä-tam'.
Vlad-i-meer'; written also Vlad-
imir or Vladimir.

Vol'gä or Volga.
Vol'hyn'-ä (Polish, Wolynsk, vo-
leen'k').

Vorarlberg, för-ärl'bërg.
Vo-ro-nezh'; written also Voro-
nej (or voroneje), Voronez',
Woronetz, and Woronesch.

Voeses, vözh.

W.

Wadt. See Vaud.
Waal or Wahal, wäl.
Wabash, wä'bäsh.
Walahmutte, wä-lah'mut, syn.
Willamette.
Walcheren, wäl'ker-en.
Waldeck, wöldek or wäl'dëk.
Wal-den'es.
Waldstadter See, wält'stät-ter zä.
See Lucerne, Lake of.
Wales, wailk.
Wallachia, wöl-lä'ke-ä (Turk. If-
läk').
Wallis. See Valais.
Waltham (England), wöl'thum.
Waltham (Mass.), wöl'thum.
Wandsworth, wönz'wurth.

Wardein, wä'dine', or Waradein,
wä'ri-dine'.
Warasdin, wä'räs-deen'.

Warna. See Varna.
Warsaw (Polish, Warszawa, wä-
shä'vä or wäs-shä'vä).

Warwick (England), wor'rik.
Warwick (U. S.), wor'wik or wor'-
rik.

Washington, wosh'ing-tun.
Washita or Ouachita, wosh'etaw'.
Wä-ter-loo' (Dutch pron. wä'tër-
löö').

Watervliet, wä'tër-vleet'.
Weichsel. See Vistula.
Weichselburg, wîk'sel-böösä' or
wîk'sel-burg.

Weimar, wî'mär.
Weinheim, wîn'hîme.
Weissenburg, wî'sen'böösä' or
-burg.

Wen'er or Wenner.
Wernigerode, wër'në-gä-ro'dëh.
Wertheim, wër't'hîme.

Wesel, wä'tël.
Wes'er (Ger. pron. wä'tër).
West Indies, -in'dëez.

Westmeath, west'meeth'.
Westmore-land (Westmoreland,
in Pa., usually has the accent
on the penultimate).

West-phäl'-ä (Ger. Westphalen,
west-fäl'en).

Wexio, wëk'she-o.
Wiborg. See Viborg.

Widin or Vidin.
Wied or Wied-Neu-Wied, weel
not weel. syn. Neu-Wied.

Wieliczka, we-litch'kä or vyd-
itch'kä.

Wien, ween, syn. Vienna.
Wiesbaden, wees-bä'den, syn.
Wisbaden.

Wildenstein, wîl'den-stîne.
Wilkesbarre, wîk's-bar-ra.

Willamette, wil-lah'met; written,
also, Walahmutte.

Wil'ngä or Vilna.
Windau, wîn'döw.

Win-ne-bä'go.
Win'nipëg.
Win'nipisogee; pronounced win'-
ne-pis-sok'ke.

Wirttemberg. See Württemberg.
Wisbaden, wis-bä'den, or Wiesba-
den, wees-bä'den.

Wis-con'sin or Wisconsin: for-
merly written Ouiscousin.

Wismar, wis'mär.
Wissembourg, wis'säm'boon'.

Wit-epak' or Vit-ebsk'.
Witgenstein, wî't'ghen-stîne'.
Wit'ten-berg (Ger. pron. wî't'en-
bërg').

Wivelscombe, wîl'skum.
Wolfenbüttel, wöl'fen-büt'tël, al-
most wöl'fen-bit'tël.

Wolga. See Volga.
Wolverhampton, wöl'l-ver-hamp'-
tun.

Woodwich, wööl'tich or wööl'idge.
Worcester, wöös'tër.

Wotton-under-Edge, woo'tün-
under'idge.

Worms, wurms (Ger. pron.
wörms).

Württemberg, wîr'tem-bërg (Ger.
pron. wûr'tem-bërg); written,
also, Wirttemberg.

Wurtzburg, wîr'ts'burg (Ger. pron.
wûr'ts'böösä').

Wye (Wales), wî.
Wye (Netherlands). See Y.

Wy-o-ming. Campbell, in his
beautiful poem, *Gertrude of Wye-*
ming, pronounces it Wy-o-ming;
but the former is the native pro-
nunciation.

"Delightful Wyoming! beneath thy skin,
The happy shepherd swains had sought
to do
But feed their flocks on green dactylitis,
Or skim perchance thy lake with light
cannon."

Wythe, with (th as in thin).

X.

Xagua, xi'gwä.
Xalapa or Jalapa, hä-lä'pä.
Xalisco or Jalisco, hä-lees'ko or
hä-lä'sko.

Xaura or Janja, häw'xi.
Xenia, zee'në-ä.

Xenil, hä-neel', syn. Genil.
Xores (Sp. pron. hä-rës'; Port.
pron. shä-räs' or shër-ör).

Xeres (or Jerez) de la Frontera,
hä-rës'dä lä frön-tä'rä.

Xicoco, ze-ko'ko, syn. sikokf.
Ximo, zee'mo.

Xingu or Chingü, shîn-goo'.
Xixon or Gijon, hä-hôn.

Xixona, hä-hö'nä, syn. Jijona.
Xoa, sho'ä, syn. Shoa.

Xochimilco or Jochimilco, hä-che-
meel'ko.

Xorullo, hä-rool'yo, syn. Jorullo.

Y.

Y, I, sometimes improperly pro-
nounced and written, in English,
Wye.

Yad'kin.
Yak or Jalk, yä'k.

Yakootsk, yä-kootsk'; written,
also, Yakoutska, Yakutsk and
Jakutsk.

Yal-gu-shä.
Yang'cy.

Yang-tcheou or -tcheou, yang'-
che-oo'.

Yang-tse-kiang, yang tsë ke-ang'
called, also, Ta-Kiang, tî-ke-ang'
and Kiang-Ku, ke ang'kew.

Yanina or Janina, yä'në-nä.
Yarkund'; also written Yarkano.

Yarmouth, yär'müth.
Yaroslaw or Jaroslaw, yä-ro-släw';
written, also, Yaroslaf, Yaro-
slavi, and Jaroslavi.

Ya-zoo'.
Yeddo or Jeddo, yed'do.

Yekatarinoslav, yä-kä-tä-ree-no-
släw' or Yekatarinoslaf, syn.
Ekatarinoslaf.

Yelatna, yä-lat'nä, syn. Elatna.
Yelizavetgrad, yä-le-äi-vet-gräd',
syn. Elizabetgrad.

Yem'en.
Yenikale or Jenikale, yen'e-kä'lä.
Yenisei, yen-e-sä'e or yen-e-säy',
or Enisei, en-e-sä'e.

55 as in good; 5w as in now; s like z; gh like g hard; th as in this.

Yeovel, yé'vīl.
 Yerba Buena, yér'bá bwí'ná.
 Yesso or Jesso, yes'so; also writ-
 ten Ieso.
 Yeud, yéud.
 Yonne, yonn.
 York'shire.
 Yonghal, yawl.
 Youghiogheny, yúh'ho-ga'ne.
 Yonta, n'tá, syn. Utah.
 Ypres, eep'r (Flem. Ypren, í'pèrn).
 Yssel, í'sel.
 Yu-çé-tan' or yoo'ki-tin'.
 Yupura, yoo-poo'rá, syn. Japura.
 Yverdun, évér'dun'.
 Yvetot, eev'to'.

Z.

saadam, sá'n'dim': written, also,
 Saardam.

Zacatecas, zik-ə-tá'kəs or zā-kí-
 tá'kís.
 Zacynthus, zas-syn'thus, syn.
 Zante.
 Zahara. See Sahara.
 Zaire or Zahir, zā-eer', syn.
 Congo.
 Zam-be'ze or Zambizi.
 Zam-o'ra or thā-mo'rá.
 Zanesville, zainz'vil.
 Zangui-bar, zang'ghe-bar'.
 Zan'te or Zacynthus.
 Zan'ti-bar'.
 Zara, zí'rá.
 Zaragoza. See Saragossa.
 Zealand, zee'land (Dan. Sjøland,
 sel'Lind).
 Zealand, (Dutch, Zeeland, zā'-
 lind).
 Zebu or Cebu, se-boo' (Sp. pron.
 thā-boo').
 Zegedin. See Szegedin.
 Zeila, zā'lá.
 Zeitoun, zā'toon'.

Zeitz, tsitz.
 Zelle, tsel'leh, syn. Celle.
 Zerbet, tsé'apst.
 Zhit-o-meer; written also Jito
 mir and Schitomir.
 Zirknitz, tsé'ek-nits, syn. Csirk-
 nitz.
 Zittau, tsit'tów.
 Zoll-Verein, tsoll'fèr-ine'.
 Zus, zoog or tsocog.
 Züllichau, tsul'le-ków'.
 Zulpich, tsool'pik.
 Zürich, zu'rik (Ger. pron. tsí'-
 rik).
 Zut'phan.
 Zuyder or Zuider Zee, zí'der zee
 (Dutch pron zoi'der za).
 Zvor'nik (Turk. Ir'vorneek').
 Zweibrücken or Zweybrücken
 tswi-brük'tün, syn. Deux-
 Ponts.
 Zwickau, tswik'kōw.
 Zwöll.
 Zytomir. See Zhitomecz.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES

FROM THE LATIN,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS AND IN CONVERSATION, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

Ab extra, From without.
Ab hoc et ab hac, From this and that; confusedly.
Ab inconvenienti, From the inconvenience.
Ab initio, From the beginning.
Ab origine, From the origin.
Ab ovo usque ad mala, From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
Abest invidia, All envy apart.
Abundat dulcibus vitiis, He abounds with pleasant faults.
Ab uno disce omnes, From a single instance you may infer the whole.
Ab urbe condita, From the founding of the city.
A capite ad calcem, From head to foot.
Ac etiam, And also.
Acribus initiis, incurioso fine, Alert in the beginning, negligent in the end.
Actum est de republica, It is all over with the commonwealth.
Ad arbitrium, At pleasure.
Ad captandam, To attract or please.
Ad captandum vulgum, To catch the rabble.
Ad calendas Græcas, At the Greek Calends, i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
A deo et rege, From God and the king.
Ad eundem (ac. gradum), To the same in degree.
Ad finem, To the end.
Ad hominem, To the interests or passions of the man.
Adhuc sub iudice lis est, The affair is not yet decided.
Ad infinitum, To infinity.
Ad inquirendum, For inquiry; (a judicial writ.)
Ad interim, In the mean while.
Ad libitum, At pleasure.
Ad nauseam, To disgust.
Ad referendum, To be further considered.
Ad valorem, According to the value.
Ærescit medendo, The remedy is worse than the disease.
Æquam servare mentem, To preserve an equal mind.

Æquanimitèr, With equanimity.
Æquo animo, With an equal mind.
Affirmatim, In the affirmative.
A fortiori, With stronger reason.
Agenda, Things to be done.
Alere flammam, To feed the flame.
Alias, Otherwise.
Aliibi, Elsewhere.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus, Even the good Homer sometimes nods.
Altur vitium, vivitque tegendo, Vice thrives and lives by concealment.
Alma mater, A benign mother, generally applied to the University.
Alter ego, Another self.
Alter idem, Another same.
Alumni, Those who have received their education at a college.
A maximis ad minima, From the greatest to the least.
A mensa et toro, From bed and board.
Amicus curiæ, A friend of the court.
Amicus humani generis, A friend of the human race.
Amor patriæ, Love of country.
Anglice, In English, or according to the English manner.
Anguis in herba, A snake in the grass.
Animo et fide, By courage and faith.
Animus furandi, With felonious intent.
Anno domini (A.D.), In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi (A.M.), In the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ, In the year the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis, The wonderful year.
Ante bellum, Before the war.
Ante lucem, Before the light.
Ante meridiem, Before noon.
A posteriori, From the effect to the cause.
A priori, From the cause to the effect.

Aptat se pugna, He prepares for the contest.
Aquavitis, Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Arbiter elegantium, Master of ceremonies.
Arcana imperii, The mysteries of government; state secrets.
Arcanum; pl. Arcana, A secret or secrets.
Ardentia verba, Expressions of great force.
Argumentum ad crumenam, An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
Argumentum ad hominem, An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam, Argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
Argumentum ad iudicium, Argument to the judgment.
Argumentum baculinum, Club law; conviction by force.
Ars est celare artem, The art is to conceal art.
Artes honorabit, He will honour the arts.
At spes non fracta, But hope is not broken.
Audaces fortuna juvat, Fortune favours the brave.
Audi alteram partem, Hear the other side.
Aura popularis, The gale of popular favour.
Auri sacra fames, The accursed thirst for gold.
Aut amat, aut odit mulier, A woman either loves or hates.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus, Cæsar or nothing.
Aut vincere aut mori, Victory or death.
Auxilium ab alto, Help is from on high.
A vinculo matrimonii, From the tie of marriage.
Bella! horrida bella! Wars! horrid wars!
Bellum internecinum, A war of extermination.
Bellum lethale, A deadly war.
Benigno numine, By the favour of Providence.

is dat qui cito dat, He gives twice who gives promptly.
is peccare in bello non licet, To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
una fide, In good faith; in reality.
tonis nocet, quisquis pepererit spem, He hurts the good who spares the bad.
onus, A consideration for something received.
strutrum fulmen, A loud but harmless menace.
Jacoethes loquendi, A rage for speaking.
Jacoethes scribendi, an itch for scribbling.
Ones est invidia, Envy is blind.
Cetera desunt, The remainder is wanting.
Ceteris paribus, Other things being equal.
Candida pax, White-robed peace.
Candide et constanter, Candidly and constantly.
Caput mortuum, The worthless remains.
Caret initio et fine, It wants both beginning and end.
Carpe diem, Enjoy the present day.
Casus fœderis, The end of the league.
Casus belli, An occasion for war.
Caveat actor, Let the doer beware.
Caveat emptor, Let the buyer beware.
Cavendo tutus, Safe through caution.
Cedant arma togæ, Let arms yield to the gown; i. e., let military authority yield to the civil power.
Cede deo, Submit to Providence.
Certiorari, To be made more certain.
Cito maturum, cito putridum, Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Clarior e tenebris, More bright from obscurity.
Colubrum in sinu fovere, To cherish a serpent in one's bosom.
Comitas inter gentes, Politeness between nations.
Commune bonum, A common good.
Communni consensu, By common consent.
Communibus annis, On the annual average.
Componere lites, To settle disputes.
Compos mentis, Of a sound mind.
Concio ad clerum, A discourse to the clergy.
Concordis discors, Discordant harmony.
Consilio et animis, By wisdom and courage.
Consensus facit legem, Consent makes the law.
Constantia et virtute, By constancy and virtue.
Contra bonos mores, Against good manners.
Coram nobis, Before us.
Coram non judice, Not before the proper judge.
Corpus delicti, The whole nature of the offence.

Corpus juris canonici, The body of the canon law.
Corpus juris civilis, The body of civil law.
Corpus sine pectore, A body without a soul.
Cor unum, vis una, One heart, one way.
Corrigenda, Things to be corrected.
Credat Judæus Apella! Let the circumcised Jew believe it!
Credo quia impossibile est, I believe because it is impossible.
Crescit eundo, It increases as it goes.
Crimen falsi, Falsehood; perjury.
Crimen læsæ majestatis, High treason.
Crux criticorum, The cross or puzzle of critics.
Crux mihi anchora, The cross is my anchor.
Cui bono? For whose benefit is it? *Proverbially*, What good will it do?
Cum grano salis, With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio, With privilege or licence.
Curiosa felicitas, A felicitous tact.
Currente calamo, With a running or rapid pen.
Custos morum, The guardian of morality.
Da locum mellioribus, Give place to your betters.
Dammum absque injuria, A loss without an injury.
Data, Things granted.
De auctoritate mihi commissa, By the authority intrusted to me.
Debito justitiam, By debt of justice.
De bonis non, Of the goods not yet administered on.
Deceptio visus, An illusion of the sight.
De die in diem, From day to day.
De facto, From the fact.
Dei gratia, By the grace of God.
De gustibus non est disputandum, There is no disputing about tastes.
De jure, From the law; by right.
Delectando pariterque monendo, By pleasing while admonishing.
Delenda est Carthago, Down with Carthage.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, Say nothing but good of the dead.
De novo, Anew.
Deo favente, With God's favour.
Deo gratias, Thanks to God.
Deo juvante, with God's help.
Deo volente, With God's permission.
Deo, non fortuna, From God, not fortune.
De profundis, Out of the depths.
Desideratum, A thing desired.
Desunt cetera, The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori, Let it be given to the more worthy.
Dixtum de dicto, Report upon hearsay.
Dies fastus, A lucky day.

Dii penates, Household gods.
Dies non (in law), A day on which judges do not sit.
Dominus vobiscum, The Lord be with you.
Domus et placens uxor, A house and pleasing wife.
Divide et impera, Divide and rule.
Dramatis personæ, Characters represented in a drama.
Dacit amor patriæ, The love of country guides me.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero, Whilst I breathe, I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus, While we live, let us live.
Dura mater, A membrane covering the brain.
Durante bonæ placito, During pleasure.
Durante vita, During life.
Dux femina facti, A woman was the leader to the deed.
Ece homo, Behold the man!
Ece signum, Behold the sign.
E contrario, On the contrary.
Ens rationis, A creature of reason.
Eo nomine, By that name.
E pluribus unum, One composed of many.
Errare est humanum, To err is human.
Erratum, An error; pl. Errata, errors.
Est modus in rebus, There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua, Let it be perpetual.
Et cetera, And the rest; &c.
Et sic de similibus, And so of the like.
Ex abundantia, Out of the abundance.
Ex animo, Heartily.
Excerpta, Extracts.
Ex cathedra, From the chair.
Ex concessio, From what has been conceded.
Ex curia, Out of court.
Exempli gratia, For example.
Exeat omnes, All retire.
Ex mero motu, Of his own accord.
Ex necessitate rei, From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit, Nothing comes of nothing.
Ex officio, By virtue of his office.
Ex parte, On one side only.
Ex pede Herculeum, Judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experimentum crucis, A decisive experiment.
Ex post facto, After the fact or commission of a crime.
Ex professo, Professedly.
Ex tempore, Without premeditation.
Ex uno disce omnes, From one learn all.
Ex voto, According to vow.
Ex vi termini, By the meaning or force of the expression.
Faber suæ fortunæ, The architect of his own fortune.
Facile princeps, The admitted chief.

Facilis est descensus. Descent is easy.

Fac simile. A close imitation.

Falsi crimen. A crime of forgery.
Fas est ab hoste doceri. It is allowable to learn even from an enemy.

Fata obstant. The Fates oppose it.

Favete linguis. Favour with your tongues; be silent.

Felo de se. A suicide.

Fera natura. Of a wild nature.

Festina lente. Hasten slowly.
Fiat justitia ruat cælum. Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

Fide, non armis. By faith, not by arms.

Fides et justitia. Fidelity and justice.

Fieri facias. A legal term directing an execution to be believed on the goods of a debtor.

Filius nullius. A son of nobody.

Finem respice. Look to the end.

Finis coronat opus. The end crowns the work.

Flagrante bello. During hostilities.

Flagrante delicto. In the commission of the crime.

Flecti non frangi. To be bent, not to be broken.

Fortes fortuna juvat. Fortune assists the brave.

Fortiter in re. With firmness in acting.

Fronti nulla fides. There is no trusting to appearances.

Fugit hora. The hour flies.

Fuit Ilium. Troy has been.

Fulmen brutum. Harmless thunder.

Functus officio. Out of office.

Genius loci. The genius of a place.

Genus irritabile vatium. The irritable race of poets.

Gloria in excelsis. Glory to God in the highest.

Gratis. For nothing.

Gratis dictum. Mere assertion.

Gravameu. The thing complained of.

Graviora manent. Greater affliction awaits us.

Habens corpus (in law). A writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.

Haud ignarus mali, miseris succurrere disco. Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succour the unfortunate.

Haud passibus æquis. Not with equal steps.

Hiatus valde defendendus. A deficiency much to be regretted.

Hic et ubique. Here and everywhere.

Hic nus fandi. Here was an end to the discourse.

Hic jacet. Here lies.

Hoc opus, hic labour est. This is labour; this is work.

Hinc illæ lacrymæ. Hence proceed these tears.

Hoc age. Do this; attend to what you are doing.

Hodie mihi, eras tibi. To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.

Homo homini lupus. Man is a wolf to man.

Homo multarum literarum. A man of great learning.

Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.

Hortus siccus. A collection of dried plants.

Hostis humani generis. An enemy of the human race.

Humanum est errare. It is the lot of human nature to err.

Hunc tu caveto. Beware of him.

Ibidem; Ibid. In the same place; a note of reference.

Id est (i. e.). That is.

Id genus omne. All of that sort.

Idoneus homo. A fit man; a man of known ability.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Ignoti nulla cupido. No desire is felt for a thing unknown.

Ilium fuit. Troy has existed; such things have been.

Imitatorum, servum pecus. Servile herd of imitators.

Imo pectore. From the lowest breast.

Imperium in imperio. A government within a government.

Imprimatur. Let it be printed.

Imprimis. In the first place; especially.

Impromptu. Without study.

In articulo mortis. In the article of death; in the last struggle.

In capite. In the head.

In celo quies. There is rest in Heaven.

Incognito. Unknown.

In commendam. In trust, or recommendation.

In curia. In the court.

Inde ira. Hence this resentment.

Index expurgatorius. A list of prohibited books.

In dubiis. In matters of doubt.

In equilibrio. Equally balanced.

In esse. In being.

In extenso. At full length.

In fuitio. Perpetually.

In flagranti delicto. Taken in the fact.

In forma pauperis. As a pauper.

In foro conscientie. Before the tribunal of conscience.

In futuro. In future; henceforth.

Ingens telum necessitas. Necessity is a powerful weapon.

In hoc signo spes mea. In this sign is my hope.

In hoc signo vinces. In this sign shalt thou conquer.

In limine. At the threshold.

In loco. In the place.

In medias res. Into the midst of things, or business.

In medio tutissimius ibis. Safety lies in a medium.

In nubibus. In the clouds.

In ovo. In the egg.

In partibus infidelium. In infidel countries.

In perpetuum rei memoriam. In perpetual memory of the affair.

In perpetuum. For ever.

In posse. In possible existence.

In presenti. At the present time.

In propria persona. In person.

In puris naturalibus. Quite naked.

In re. In the matter of.

In rerum natura. In the nature of things.

In situ. In its original situation.

Instantur. Instantly.

Instar omnium. Like all; an example of all.

In statu quo. In the former state or condition.

Inter alia. Among other things.

Inter arma leges silent. In the midst of arms the laws are silent.

Inter nos. Between ourselves.

In terrorem. As a warning.

Inter se. Among themselves.

In toto. In the whole; entirely.

In transitu. On the passage.

In utrumque paratus. Prepared for either event.

In vacuo. In empty space, or in a vacuum.

In vino veritas. There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.

Invita Minerva. Without the aid of genius.

Ipse dixit. He said it himself; dogmatism.

Ipsissima verba. The very words.

Ipsa facto. In the fact itself.

Ipsa jure. By the law itself.

Ira furor brevis est. Anger is brief madness.

Ita lex scripta est. Thus the law is written.

Jacta est alea. The die is cast.

Januis clausis. With closed doors.

Judicium dei. The Judgment of God.

Juniores ad labores. Young men for labour.

Jure divino. By divine law.

Jure humano. By human law.

Jus civile. Civil law.

Jus gentium. Law of nations.

Justitia soror fides. Faith is the sister of justice.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum. A just man, and steady to his purpose.

Labor ipse voluptas. Labour itself is pleasure.

Labor omnia vincit. Labour conquers everything.

Lapsus linguæ. A slip of the tongue.

Lares et penates. Household gods.

Latent scintillula forsan. A small spark may yet lurk unseen.

Latet anguis in herba. There's a snake in the grass.

Laus deo. Praise to God.

Lex legum. The law of laws.

Leonina societas. A lion's company.

Lex loci. The law or custom of the place.

Lex non scripta. The common law.

Lex scripta. Statute law.

Lex talionis. The law of retaliation.

Lex terra. The law of the land.

Lis sub judicio. A case not yet decided.

Lite pendente. During the trial.

Litera scripta manet. The written letter remains.

Literatim, Literally; leter for letter.

Locum tenens, A deputy or substitute.

Locus sigilli (L.S.) The place of the seal.

Longo intervallo, By or with a long interval.

Lucidus ordo, A clear arrangement.

Ludere cum sacris, To trifle with sacred things.

Lusus naturæ, A sport or freak of nature.

Macte virtute, Proceed in virtue.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo, A great city is a great desert.

Magna est veritas, et prævalebit, Truth is mighty and it will prevail.

Maxus inter opes inops, Poor in the midst of great wealth.

Magni nominis umbra, The shadow of a great name.

Magnum opus, A great work.

Major domo, Master of the house; a steward.

Mala fide, Treacherously.

Mali exempli, Of a bad example.

Malum in se, Bad in itself.

Malum prohibitum, Bad because prohibited.

Malus pudor, False shame.

Mania a potu, Madness caused by drunkenness.

Manibus pedibusque, With hands and feet; tooth and nail.

Manu fortis, With a strong hand.

Mare clausum, A closed sea; a bay.

Materfamilias, The mother of a family.

Materia Medica, Substances used in the healing art.

Materiam superabat opus, The workmanship surpassed the materials.

Maximum, The greatest possible.

Maximus in minimis, Very great in trifling things.

Medio tutissimus ibis, A medium course will be safest.

Me iudice, I being judge; in my opinion.

Memento mori, Remember death.

Memorabilia, Things to be remembered.

Memoria in æterna, In everlasting remembrance.

Mensa et toro, From board and bed.

Mens conscia recti, A mind conscious of rectitude.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a sound body.

Meo periculo, At my own risk.

Merum sal, Pure salt; genuine Attic wit.

Meum et tuum, Mine and yours.

Mirabile dictu, Wonderful to be told.

Miserabile vulgus, A wretched crew.

Mittimus, We send; a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Modus operandi, Manner of operation.

Mole ruit sua, It is crushed by its own weight.

More majorum, After the manner of our ancestors.

Mors omnibus communis, Death is common to all.

Motu proprio, Of his own accord.

Mos pro lege, Custom for law.

Multa gemens, Grouching deeply.

Multum in parvo, Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis, The necessary changes being made.

Natale solum, Natal soil.

Ne cede malis, Yield not to misfortune.

Necessitas non habet legem, Necessity has no law.

Nec mora, nec requies, No delay or repose.

Nec pluribus impar, Not unequal for many.

Nec prece nec pretio, Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

Nec scire fas est omnia, It is not permitted to know all things.

Ne exeat, Let him not depart.

Nefasti dies, Unlucky days.

Nem. con. (Nemine contradicente), Without opposition.

Nemo me impune lacessit, No one annoys me with impunity.

Nemo solum sapit, No one is wise alone.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus, No man ever became a villain at once.

Ne plus ultra, Nothing further; the uttermost point.

Ne quid nimis, Literally, not too much; i. e., go not too far.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam, Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last; stick to your own business.

Nihil debet, He owes nothing; a plea, denying a debt.

Nil admirari, To wonder at nothing.

Nil conscire sibi, Conscious of no fault.

Nil desperandum, Never despair.

Nil dicat, He says nothing.

Nisi prius, Unless before.

Nolens volens, Whether he will or not.

Nolle prosequi, To be unwilling to proceed.

Nolo episcopari, I do not wish to be made a bishop.

Non compos mentis, Not of sound mind.

Non constat, It does not appear.

Non est inventus, He has not been found.

Non libet, It does not please me.

Non nobis solum, Not merely for ourselves.

Non obstante, Notwithstanding.

Non omnia possumus omnes, We cannot all of us do all things.

Non omnis moriar, I shall not wholly die.

Non quo, sed quomodo, Not by whom, but how.

Non sequitur, It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

Non sibi, sed omnibus, Not for itself, but for all.

Non sum qualis eram, I am not what I was.

Noscitur a sociis, He is known by his companions.

Nota bene (N. B.), Mark well.

Novus homo, A new man.

Nudum pactum, An invalid agreement.

Nugæ canoræ, Melodious trifles.

Nugis armatus, Armed with trifles.

Nullius filius, The son of nobody.

Nunc aut nunquam, Now or never.

Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus, Never less alone than when alone.

Nunquam non paratus, Never unprepared.

Nusquam tuta fides, Our confidence is nowhere safe.

Obiter dictum, A thing said by the way, or in passing.

Observanda, Things to be observed.

Obsta principiis, Resist the first beginnings.

Occurrent nubes, Clouds will intervene.

Oderint dum metuant, Let them hate provided they fear.

Odi profanum, I loathe the profane.

Odium theologicum, The hatred of divines.

Ohe! jam satis, Oh! there is now enough.

Omnia bona bonis, All things are good to the good.

Omnia vincit amor, Love conquers all things.

Omnia vincit labor, Labour overcomes all things.

Omnibus hoc vitium est, All have this vice.

Onus probandi, The burden of proving.

Operæ pretium est, It is worth while.

Optimates, Of the first rank.

Ora et labora, Pray and work.

Orator fit, poeta nascitur, The orator is made such by education, but a poet must be born such.

Ore tenus, Only by the mouth.

O! si sic omnia, Oh! that he had always done or spoken thus.

O tempora! O mores! Oh the times! Oh the manners!

Otium cum dignitate, Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.

Otium sine literis mors est, Ease without literature is death.

Pacta conventa, The conditions agreed upon.

Pallida mors, Pale death.

Palman qui meruit ferat, Let him who has won it bear the palm.

Pari passu, With equal pace, together.

Paritur pax bello, Peace is produced by war.

Par nobile fratrū, A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.

Par oneri, Equal to the burden.

Par pro toto, Part for the whole.

Particeps criminis, An accomplice.

Parturiunt montes, The mountains are in labour.

Parva leves capiunt animas, Little minds are caught with trifles.

Passum, Everywhere.

Paterfamilias, The father of a family.

Pater noster, Our Father; the Lord's prayer.

Pater patriæ, Father of his country.	Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat, Whom God purposes to destroy, he previously deprives of understanding.	Scan. Mag. (scandalum magnum), Scandal of the great.
Pax in bello, Peace in war.	Quid nunc? What now? a new-monger.	Scienter, Knowingly.
Pecavi, I have sinned.	Qui docet, discit, He who teaches, learns.	Scilicet, That is to say: to wit.
Pendente lite, Pending the suit.	Quid pro quo, One thing for another; tit for tat.	Scire facias, Cause it to be known.
Per annum, By the year.	Quid rides? Why do you laugh?	Scribimus indocti, doctique, Learned and unlearned, do write.
Per capita, By the head.	Qui non proficit, deficit, He who does not advance, goes backward.	Secundum artem, According to rule; scientifically.
Per centum, By the hundred.	Qui tam? Who as well?	Secundum naturam, According to the course of nature.
Per diem, By the day.	Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? Who shall guard the guards themselves?	Se defendendo, In self defence.
Per fas et nefas, Through right and wrong.	Qui transtulit, sustinet, He who brought us hither still preserves us.	Semel et simul, Once and together.
Per mare, per terras, Through sea and land.	Quod avertat deus! Which God avert.	Semper idem, Always the same.
Per saltum, By a leap or jump.	Quod erat demonstrandum, Which was to be shown.	Semper fidelis, Always faithful.
Per se, By itself.	Quod erat faciendum, Which was to be done.	Semper paratus, Always ready.
Petitio principii, A begging of the question.	Quod vide, Which see.	Semper vivit in arma, He ever lives in arms.
Poeta nascitur, non fit, Nature, not study, must form the poet.	Quo jure? By what right?	Seriatim, In regular order.
Posse videri, The appearance of being able.	Quorum pars fui, Of which or whom, I was a part.	Sero, sed serio, Late, but seriously.
Post bellum auxilium, Aid after the war.	Quot homines, tot sententia, So many men, so many minds.	Servabo fidem, I will keep faith.
Post mortem, After death.	Quo warranto? By what authority?	Servare modum, To keep within bounds.
Postulata, Things required.	Rara avis, A rare bird; a prodigy.	Sic illic ad astra, Such is the way to immortality.
Præcognita, Things previously known.	Recte et suaviter, Justly and mildly.	Sic passim, So everywhere.
Prescriptum, A thing prescribed.	Rectus in curia, Upright in the court; with clean hands.	Sic transis gloria mundi, So pass away earthly glory.
Prima facie, On the first view.	Redoluit lucerna, It smells of the lamp; it is a laboured production.	Sicut ante, As before.
Prima vie, The first passages.	Reductio ad absurdum, A reducing a position to an absurdity.	Sic vos non vobis, Thus you do not labour for yourselves.
Primum mobile, The first mover; The first impulse.	Re infecta, The business being unfinished.	Silent leges inter arma, The laws are silent amidst arms.
Primus inter pares, Chief among equals.	Rem acu tetigisti, You have touched the thing exactly [lit. with a needle].	Simplex munditiis, Simple in neatness.
Principia, First principles.	Renovato nomine, by a revived name.	Sine cura, Without charge or care.
Principia, non homines, Principles, not men.	Requiescat in pace, May he rest in peace.	Sine die, Without a day appointed.
Principis obsta, Oppose the first appearance of evil.	Rerum primordia, The first elements of things.	Sine dubio, Without doubt.
Pro aris et focis, For our altars and firesides.	Res angust domi, Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.	Sine invidia, Without envy.
Probatum est, It is proved.	Respublica, The commonwealth.	Sine odio, Without hatred.
Pro bono publico, For the public good.	Resurgam, I shall rise again.	Sine qua non, An indispensable condition.
Pro confesso, As if conceded.	Ride si sapias, Laugh if you are wise.	Siste viator, Stop traveller.
Pro et con, For and against.	Risum teneatis, amici? Can you, my friends, forbear laughing?	Sit tibi terra levis, May the earth lie lightly on thy grave.
Pro forma, For the sake of form.	Rus in urbe, The country in town.	Spero meliora, I hope for better things.
Pro hac vice, For this turn or occasion.	Salvo jure, The right being safe.	Spes mea Christus, Christ is my hope.
Pro patria, For our country.	Salvo pudore, Without offence to modesty.	Spes tatissima coelis, The safest hope is in Heaven.
Propaganda fide, For extending the faith.	Sanctum sanctorum, Holy of holies.	Spolia opima, The richest booty.
Pro rata, In proportion.	Sapere aude, Dare to be wise.	Stans pede in uno, Standing on one foot.
Pro rege, lege et grege, For the king, the law, and the people.	Sat cito, si sat bene, Soon enough if well enough.	Stat magni nominis umbra, There stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Pro re nata, For a special emergency.	Satis, superque, Enough, and more than enough.	Stat pro ratione voluntas, Will stands for reason.
Pro tanta, For so much.	Satis verborum, Enough of words; you need say no more.	Statu quo, As things were before.
Pro tempore, For the time being.		Stet, Let it stand.
Prudens futuri, Thoughtful of the future.		Stratum super stratum, Layer above layer.
Pugnæ et calcibus, With fists and heels; with all the might.		Stylo inverso, With the back of the pen.
Punica fides, Punic faith; treachery.		Sua cuique voluptas, Every man has his own pleasures.
Quære, Query; inquiry.		Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
Qualis ab incepto, The same as from the beginning.		Sub iudice, Under consideration.
Quamdiu se bene gesserit, During good behaviour.		Sub pena, Under a penalty.
Quantum libet, As much as you please.		Sub rosa, Under the rose; privately.
Quantum meruit, As much as he deserved.		Sub silentio, In silence.
Quantum mutatus ab illo, How changed from what he once was.		Succedaneum, A substitute.
Quantum sufficit, A sufficient quantity.		Sui generis, Of its own kind.
Quasi, As if; in a manner.		Summum bonum, The chief good.

Summum jus, summa injuria. The rigour of the law is the rigour of oppression.

Suo Marte. By his own strength. **Super visum corporis.** Upon a view of the body.

Surgit amari aliquid. Something bitter rises.

Suum cuique. Let each have his own.

Sous euique mos. Every one has his particular habit.

Tabula rasa. A smooth or blank tablet; clean paper.

Tædium vite. Weariness of life.

Tam Marte quam Minerva. Possessed equally of courage and genius.

Te iudice. You being the judge.

Telum imbelles sine ictu. A feeble weapon thrown without effect.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. The times are changed, and we are changed with them.*

Tempus edax rerum. Time the devourer of all things.

Tempus omnia revelat. Time reveals all things.

Tenax propositi. Tenacious of his purpose.

Terræ filius. A son of the earth; a man of no birth.

Terra firma. Solid earth; a safe footing.

Terra incognita. An unknown country.

Tertium quid. A third something.

Toga virilis. The gown of manhood.

Tot homines, quot sententias. So many men, so many minds.

Totidem verbis. In just so many words.

Toties quoties. As often as.

Totis viribus. With all his might.

Toto cælo. By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Totus mundus agit histriionem. All the world's a stage.

Totus teres, atque rotundus. Completely smooth and round.

Transeat in exemplum. May it pass into an example.

Tria juncta in uno. Three joined in one.

Truditur dies die. One day is pressed onward by another.

Tu ne cede malis. Do not yield to evils.

Tu quoque. Brute! An thou too, Brutus!

Tutor et altor. Protector and avenger.

Tuum est. It is your own.

Uerrima fides. Implicit reliance.

Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. Uncertainty destroys law.

Ubi libertas, ibi patria. Where liberty dwells there is my country.

Ubi supra. Where above mentioned.

Ultima ratio regum. The last argument of kings; military weapons.

Ultima Thule. The utmost boundary or limit.

Ultimatum. The last or only condition.

Ultimus regum. The last of tyrants.

Una voce. With one voice. **unanimously.**

Unguis in ulcere. A claw in the wound.

Usque ad aras. To the very altars.

Ut infra. As below.

Utile dulci. The useful with the pleasant.

Uti possidetis. As you possess; state of present possession.

Ut prosim. That I may do good.

Vade mecum. Go with me; a constant companion.

Vae victis. Woe to the vanquished.

Valent quantum, valere potest. Let it pass for what it is worth.

Valeat ac plaudite. Farewell and applaud.

Varis lectiones. Various readings.

Vehimur in altum. We are borne on high.

Velis et remis. With sails and oars; by every possible means.

Vel prece, vel pretio. For either love or money.

Veluti in speculum. As in a mirror.

Vendidit hic auro patriam. This man sold his country for gold.

Veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered.

Venire facias. You will cause to come, the writ for summoning a jury.

Ventis secundis. With prosperous winds.

Verbatim et literatim. Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapienti. A word to the wise is enough.

Veritas odium parit. Truth begets hatred.

Ver non semper viret. Spring does not always flourish.

Versus. Against.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. There are no returning footsteps.

Via. By the way of.

Via media. A middle course.

Vice. In the place of.

Vice versa. The terms being exchanged.

Videlicet. To wit; namely.

Vide et crede. See and believe.

Vide ut supra. See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. By main force.

Vincit amor patriæ. Love of country prevails.

Vincit, qui se vincit. He conquers who overcomes himself.

Vinculum matrimonii. The bond of marriage.

Vires acquirit eundo. It acquires strength in its progress.

Virtus incendit vires. Virtue kindles the strength.

Virtute officii. By virtue of office.

Virtute non viris. From virtue not from men.

Vis a tergo. A propelling force from behind.

Vis inertias. The power of inertness.

Vis præservatrix. A preserving power.

Vis vitæ. The vigour of life.

Vita brevis, ars longa. Life is short and art is long.

Vitam impendere vero. To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat republica. Live the republic.

Vivat regina. Long live the queen.

Viva voce. By the living voice; by oral testimony.

Vive memor lethi. Live mindful of death.

Vivere sat vincere. To conquer is to live enough.

Vive, vale. Farewell and be happy.

Vivida vis animi. The lively vigour of genius.

Videlicet, viz.: Namely.

Volo, non valeo. I am willing, but unable.

Vota vita mea. My life is devoted.

Vox et preterea nihil. A sound and nothing more.

Vox faucibus hæsit. The voice (or words) stuck in the throat.

Vox populi, vox dei. The voice of the people is that of God.

Vulnus immedicabile. An irreparable injury.

Vultus est index animi. The face is the index of the mind.

Zonam perdidit. He has lost his purse.

Zonam solvere. To loose the virgin zone.

* This line occurs in the writings of Matthias Borbonius, a German writer of Latin poetry, who represents it as a saying of Lotharius I. In the original the line stands thus:—*Omnia mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*—See *Fres. Sears' edition of Roget's Thesaurus.*

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM THE FRENCH, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

<p>A bon chat, bon rat, To a good cat, a good rat; well matched; set a thief to catch a thief.</p> <p>A fin, To the end.</p> <p>A grands frais, A great expense.</p> <p>Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera, Help yourself and Heaven will help you.</p> <p>A l'abandon, At random.</p> <p>A la bonne heure, Well timed; at an early hour.</p> <p>A la dérobée, By stealth.</p> <p>A la Française, After the French mode.</p> <p>A la mode, According to the custom.</p> <p>A l'Anglaise, After the English custom.</p> <p>A l'envi, Emulously.</p> <p>A l'extrémité, At the point of death; without resource.</p> <p>A l'improviste, Unawares.</p> <p>A l'outrance, To the utmost.</p> <p>A ma puissance, To my power.</p> <p>A main armée, With force of arms.</p> <p>A merveille, To a wonder; marvelously.</p> <p>A moitié de moitié, By halves.</p> <p>Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout, Love is pleasant, but money is omnipotent.</p> <p>Amour propre, Self-love; vanity.</p> <p>A pas de géant, With a giant's stride.</p> <p>A peindre, A model for a painter.</p> <p>A propos, To the point.</p> <p>A rez de chaussée, Even with the ground.</p> <p>A tort et à travers, At cross purposes.</p> <p>Au bon droit, To the just right.</p> <p>Au désespoir, In despair.</p> <p>Au fait, Well instructed; master of it.</p> <p>Au fond, At the bottom.</p> <p>Au pis aller, At the worst.</p> <p>Au revoir, Adieu, until we meet again.</p> <p>Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait, No sooner said than done.</p> <p>Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis, So many men, so many minds.</p> <p>Autre droit, Another's right.</p> <p>Avant courier, A forerunner.</p> <p>A votre santé, To your health.</p> <p>Bas bleu, A blue-stocking, a literary woman.</p> <p>Beau idéal, A perfect model of beauty.</p> <p>Beau monde, The fashionable world.</p> <p>Bel esprit, A brilliant mind.</p> <p>Beaux esprits, Gay spirits; men of wit.</p>	<p>Bizarre, Odd; fantastic.</p> <p>Bon-bon, A sweetmeat; confectionery.</p> <p>Bon gré, mal gré, Willing or unwilling.</p> <p>Bonhomme, Good natured simplicity.</p> <p>Bon jour, bonne œuvre, The better day, the better deed.</p> <p>Bonne, A nurse or governess.</p> <p>Bonne bouche, A delicate bit.</p> <p>Bonne et belle assez, Good and handsome enough.</p> <p>Bon ton, The height of fashion.</p> <p>Bon-vivant, A jovial companion; a luxurious liver.</p> <p>Bourgeois, A citizen.</p> <p>Boutez en avant, Push forward.</p> <p>Breveté, Patented.</p> <p>Canaille, The rabble.</p> <p>Cap-à-pié, From head to foot; all over.</p> <p>Carte blanche, A blank sheet of paper; full powers.</p> <p>Ce monde est plein de fous, The world is full of fools.</p> <p>C'est fait de lui, It is all over with him.</p> <p>C'est une autre chose, It is quite a different thing.</p> <p>Chacun à son goût, Every one to his taste.</p> <p>Champs Elysées, Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.</p> <p>Chaque pays a sa guise, So many countries, so many customs.</p> <p>Châteaux en Espagne, Castles in the air; fanciful plans.</p> <p>Chef-d'œuvre, A masterpiece.</p> <p>Cheval de bataille, A war-horse; the main dependence.</p> <p>Chevalier d'industrie, A knight of industry; one who lives by per-severing fraud.</p> <p>Ci-devant, Formerly.</p> <p>Comme il faut, As it should be.</p> <p>Couergie, The keeper of a prison.</p> <p>Congé d'élire, A leave to elect.</p> <p>Contre temps, A mischance; dis-appointment.</p> <p>Corps diplomatique, The diplomatic body.</p> <p>Couleur de rose, Rose colour; of flattering or pleasing appearance.</p> <p>Coup d'essai, A first essay; attempt.</p> <p>Coup d'état, A stroke of policy or of violence in state affairs.</p> <p>Coup de grâce, A finishing stroke.</p> <p>Coup de main, A sudden enterprise or effort.</p> <p>Coup d'œil, A rapid glance of the eye.</p> <p>Coup de pied, A kick.</p>	<p>Coup de soleil, A stroke of the sun.</p> <p>Courage sans peur, Courage without fear.</p> <p>Coûte qui coûte, Let it cost what it may.</p> <p>Cul de sac, The bottom of the bag; a difficulty; a street a lane that has no outlet.</p> <p>D'accord, Agreed; in tune.</p> <p>Dames de la halle, Market women.</p> <p>De gaieté de cœur, Sportively.</p> <p>De haute lutte, By a violent struggle.</p> <p>Dehors, Without.</p> <p>Déjeuner à la fourchette, A meat breakfast.</p> <p>De mal en pis, From bad to worse.</p> <p>Dénouement, The unravelling of a plot.</p> <p>Dernier ressort, A last resource.</p> <p>Détour, A circuitous march.</p> <p>Devoir, Duty.</p> <p>De trop, Too much, or too many.</p> <p>Dieu défend le droit, God defends the right.</p> <p>Dieu et mon droit, God and my right.</p> <p>Dieu vous garde, God bless you.</p> <p>Double entendre, A double meaning.</p> <p>Douceur, Sweetness; a bribe.</p> <p>Doux yeux, Soft glances.</p> <p>Droit des gens, The law of nations.</p> <p>Droit et avant, Right and forward.</p> <p>Du fort au faible, From the strong to the weak; one with another.</p> <p>Eau de vie, Brandy.</p> <p>Eclat, Splendour; pomp; glory.</p> <p>Elite, The best part.</p> <p>Eloignement, Estrangement.</p> <p>Emeute, Insurrection; uproar.</p> <p>En ami, As a friend.</p> <p>En avant! Forward!</p> <p>Enfants perdus, Lost children; the forlorn hope.</p> <p>Enfant gâté, A spoiled child.</p> <p>Enfant trouvé, A foundling.</p> <p>En flûte, Armed with guns only on the upper deck.</p> <p>En foule, In a crowd.</p> <p>En habiles gens, Like able men.</p> <p>En masse, In a body.</p> <p>En passant, In passing; by the way.</p> <p>En plein jour, In broad day.</p> <p>En revanche, In return.</p> <p>En route, On the way.</p> <p>En suivant le vérité, In following the truth.</p> <p>Entre deux feux, Between two fires.</p> <p>Entre deux vins, Half drunk.</p>
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Entre nous, Between ourselves.
Esprit de corps, The spirit of the body.
Etat-major, A specific number of officers belonging to the same corps.
Etourderie, Giddiness; imprudence.
Exposé, An exposition; recital.

Façon de parler, Manner of speaking.
Faire mon devoir, To do my duty.
Faire sans dire, To act without ostentation.
Fauteuil, An easy chair.
Faux pas, A false step; a mistake.
Femme couverte, A married woman.

Femme sola, A woman unmarried.
Ferme ornée, A decorated farm.
Fête champêtre, A rural feast.
Feu de joie, A firing of guns in token of joy; a bouffire.
Feuilleton, A small leaf; a supplement to a newspaper; a pamphlet.
Fille de chambre, A chamber-maid.
Flux de bouche, A flow of words; garrulity.
Froides mains, chaude amour, A cold hand and warm love.

Gaiteté de cœur, Gayety of heart.
Garde de corp, A body guard.
Gardez bien, Take good care.
Gardez la foi, Keep the faith.
Gens de condition, People of rank.
Gens d'église, Churchmen.
Gens de guerre, Military men.
Gens de même famille, Birds of a feather.
Gens de peu, Meaner sort of people.
Goutte à goutte, Drop by drop.
Grand parure, Full dress.
Guerre à mort, War till death.
Guerre à l'outrance, War to the uttermost.

Haut goût, High flavour.
Homme de robe, A man in civil office.
Homme d'esprit, A man of talent, or of wit.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, Shame to him who evil thinks.
Hors de combat, Out of condition to fight.
Hotel de ville, A town hall.
Hotel dieu, The house of God; a hospital in Paris.

Il a le diable au corps, The devil is in him.
Il a le vin mauvais, He is quarrelsome when in his cups.
Il ennuie à qui attend, Waiting is tedious.
Il faut de l'argent, Money is wanting.
Il n'a ni bouche, ni épéron, He has neither mouth nor spur; neither wit nor courage.
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre, He was not the inventor of gunpowder; he is no conjurer.
Il ne faut jamais défier un fou, One must never bid defiance to a fool.
Il n'est sauce que d'appétite, Hunger is the best sauce.

J'ai bonne cause, I have a good cause.
Jamais arrière, Never behind.
Je ne cherche qu'un, I seek but for one.
Je ne sais quoi, I know not what.
Je suis prêt, I am ready.
Jeu de mots, A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, A witticism.
Jeu de theatre, Stage-trick; attitude.
Je vis en espoir, I live in hope.
J'y suis pour mon coût, I paid dear for it.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum, Beauty without virtue is like a flower without fragrance.
Laissez nous faire, Let us alone.
La maladie sans maladie, Hypochondriacism.

La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux, Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
La vertu est la seule noblesse, Virtue is the only nobility.
L'eau en vient à la bouche, That makes one's mouth water.

Le beau monde, The fashionable world.

Le bon temps viendra, The good time will come.

Le goût en ote la gout, The coat takes away the taste.

Le diable boiteux, The lame devil or the devil on two sticks.

Le grand œuvre, The great work; the philosopher's stone.

Le jeu n'en vaut pas le chandelle, The object is not worth the trouble.

Le mot d'énigme, The key of the mystery.

L'empire des lettres, the republic of letters.

Le roi le veut, The king wills it.

Les affaires font les hommes, Business makes men.

Le savoir faire, The knowledge how to act; address.

Le savoir vivre, Acquaintance with life and manners.

Les doux yeux, Soft glances.

Les murailles ont des oreilles, Walls have ears.

Le tout ensemble, All together.

Lettre de cachet, A sealed letter; a royal warrant.

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose, Man proposes, and God disposes.

Loyal devoir, Loyal duty.

Loyauté m'oblige, Loyalty binds me.

Loyauté n'a honte, Loyalty has no shame.

Maintien le droit, Maintain the right.

Maison de campagne, A country seat.

Maison de ville, A town-house.

Maitre d'hôtel, A house-steward.

Mal à propos, Ill-timed.

Malheur ne vient jamais seul, Misfortunes seldom come alone.

Mauvais goût, Bad taste.

Mauvaise honte, False modesty.

Médecin, cure thyself, Physician, cure thyself.

Morceau, A morsel. 39

Mots d'usage, Words in common use.
Muet comme un poisson, Mute as a fish.

Ni l'un ni l'autre, Neither the one nor the other.

N'importe, It matters not.

Nom de plume, A literary title.

Nom de guerre, A war name; a travelling title.

Nonchalance, Carelessness; indifference.

Nous verrons, We shall see.

Nul bien sans peine, No pains, no gains.

Oeil de bœuf, A bull's eye.

On commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon, They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves.

On connaît l'ami au besoin, A friend is known in time of need.

On dit, A flying rumour.

Outré, Out of the usual limits; extravagant.

Oublier je ne puis, I can never forget.

Papier maché, A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.

Par accés, By anathemas or starts.

Par excellence, By way of eminence.

Par signe de mépris, As a token of contempt.

Parvenu, A new comer; a upstart.

Pas à pas on va bien loin, Step by step one goes a long way.

Passe partout, A master-key.

Patois, A corrupt dialect.

Peine forte et dure, Strong and severe pain.

Pénchant, Inclination; desire.

Père de famille, The father of a family.

Petit maître, A fop.

Peu de bien, peu de soin, Little wealth, little care.

Peu de gens savent être vieux, Few persons know how to be old.

Plus on est de fous, plus on rit, The more fools the more fun.

Plus sages que les sages, More wise than the wise.

Point d'appui, Point of support; prop.

Pour comble de bonheur, As the height of happiness.

Pour passer le temps, To pass away the time.

Pour y parvenir, To accomplish the object.

Prêt d'accomplir, Ready to accomplish.

Prêt pour mon pays, Ready for my country.

Procès verbal, A written statement.

Projet, A plan or project.

Protégé, One protected or patronized.

Quand on voit la chose on la croit, Seeing is believing.

Quelque chose, A trifle; kickshaw.

Qui aime bien, bien chérie, Who loves well, chastises well.

Qui m'aime, aime mon chien, Love me, love my dog.

Qui n'a santé n'a rien, He that wants health wants every thing.

Qui pense? Who thinks?
Qui vive? Who goes there? on
the qui vive, on the alert.

Raisonné, Rational; arranged in
regular system.

Recherché, Nice to an extreme;
uncommon and desirable.

Reculer pour mieux sauter, To go
back in order to get a better
leap.

Repondre en Normand, To give an
evasive answer.

Resume, An abstract or summary.

Revenons a nos moutons, Let us
return to our subject.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai, No-
thing is beautiful but the truth.

Rire entre cuir et chair, To laugh
in one's sleeve.

Bole d'équipage, A list of the
crew.

Ruse contre ruse, Diamond out
diamond; trick for trick.

Ruse de guerre, A stratagem.

S'amuser à la moutarde, To stand
on trifles.

Sans ceremonie, Without cere-
mony.

Sang froid, Indifference; apathy.

Sans changer, Without changing

Sans culottes, Ragged men; the
lower classes.

Sans Dieu rien, Nothing without
God.

Sans peur et sans reproche, With-
out fear and without reproach.

Sans souci, Without care; free
and easy.

Sans tâche, Stainless.

Sauve qui peut, Save himself who
can.

Savoir faire, Ability; skill.

Savoir vivre, Good breeding.

Selon les règles, According to rule.

Si je puis, If I can.

Sobriquet, A nickname.

Soi-disant, Self-styled.

Souffler le chaud et le froid, To
blow hot and cold.

Soyez ferme, Be firm.

Table d'hôte, A common table for
guests.

Tâche sans tâche, A work without
a stain.

Tant mieux, So much the better.

Tant pis, So much the worse.

Tel maître, tel valet, Like master,
like man.

Tête à tête, Head to head; in
close conversation.

Tiens à la vérité, Maintain the truth.

Tiens ta foi, Keep thy faith.

Toujours prêt, Always ready.

Tour d'expression, An idiom or
peculiar mode of expression.

Tout au contraire, On the con-
trary.

Tout bien ou rien, The whole or
nothing.

Tout ensemble, The whole taken
together.

Tout est pris, All is taken; every
avenue preoccupied.

Tout lui rit, All goes well with
him.

Une fois n'est pas coutume, One
act does not make a habit.

Un sot à triple étage, An egre-
gious blockhead.

Valet de chambre, An attendant;
a footman.

Vérité sans peur, Truth without
fear.

Viulettes, Sentinels on horse-
back.

Vis à vis, Opposite; facing.

Vive le bagatelle! Success to tri-
fles!

Vive le roi! Long live the king!

Voilà tout, That's all.

Voilà une autre chose, There's
quite a different matter.

Voir le dessous des cartes, To be
in the secret.

Vous y perdrez vos pas, You will
lose your labour.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES

FROM THE ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

A cader vâ chi troppo alto sale,
It. Who climbs too high, goes
to fall.

A causa persa, parole assai, It.
When the cause is lost, there is
enough of words.

Ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello,
It. With every bird its own
nest is charming.

Auto de fe, Sp. An act of faith;
the name given in Spain and
Portugal to the burning of Jews
and heretics.

Aviendo pregonado vino, vendere
vinagre, Sp. After having
praised their wine, they sell us
vinegar.

A vostra salute, It. To your
health.

Bella femina che ride, vuol dir,
borsa che piange, It. The smiles
of a pretty woman are the tears
of the purse.

Ben trovato, It. Well found—an
ingenious solution.

Ben vienes, si vienes solo, Sp.
Thou comest well, if thou com-
est alone: spoken of misfor-
tune.

Cambio non è furto, It. Exchange
is no robbery.

Che sarà, sarà, It. Whatever will
be, will be.

Chi dà presto raddoppia il dono,

It. He that gives quickly
doubles the gift.

Chi risponde presto, sa poco, It.
Who answers suddenly, knows
little.

Chi non s'arrischia, non guadagna,
It. Nothing venture, no-
thing have.

Chi non sa niente, non dubita de
niente, It. He who knows
nothing doubts of nothing.

Chi tace confessa, It. Silence is
confession.

Cicerone, It. A guide who ex-
plains curiosities.

Clair-obscur, It. In painting, the
art of judiciously distributing
light and shade.

Cognoscente, It. A connois-
seur.

Con amore, It. With love; ear-
nestly.

Contra fortuna no vale arte nin-
guna, Sp. There is no fence
against fortune.

Conversazione, Conversation; a
meeting for conversation.

Cosa ben fatta, e fatta due volte,
It. A thing well done is twice
done.

Cosa fatta capo ha, It. A thing
which is done has a head.

Di lì vero e effronterai il diavolo,
It. Speak the truth and shame
the devil.

Dolce, It. In music, soft and
agreeable.

Dolce cose a vedere, e dolci in-
ganni, It. Things sweet to see,
and sweet deceptions—applied to
specious but deceitful appearances.

Dolce far niente, It. Sweet doing
nothing.—A difficult phrase to
give in equivalent English.

Doloroso, It. Soft and pathetic.

Due teste vagliano più che una
sola, It. Two heads are better
than one.

E cativo vento che non è buono
per qualcuno, It. 'Tis an ill
wind that blows nobody good.

El corason manda las carnes, Sp.
The heart bears up the body.

E meglio cader dalle finestre che
dal tetto, It. It is better to
fall from a window than the
roof.

E meglio tardi che mai, It. Bet-
ter late than never.

Escrittura, buona memoria, Sp.
Writing, the best memory.

Giovane Santo, diavolo vecchio,
It. A young saint, an old devil.

Gli assenti hanno torto, It. The
absent are in the wrong.

Guerra al cuobillo, Sp. War to
the knife.

Hora sempre, It. 'Tis alwaystime.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

611

Il sábio muda consáio, il nesáo no, Sp. A wise man sometimes changes his opinion, a fool never.

Il volto sciolto, i pensieri stretti, It. The counte.ance open, but the thoughts concealed.
In petto, It. Within the breast ; in reserve.

Joco di mano, joco villano, It. Practical jokes belong only to the low.

La gente pone, y Dios dispono, Sp. Men purpose, but God doth dispose.

La mentira tiene las piernas cortas, Sp. A lie has short legs.

La povertà è la madre di tutte le arti, It. Poverty is the mother of all arts.

La speranza è il pan de miseri, It. Hope is the poor man's bread.

Las riquezas son bagajes de la fortuna, It. Riches are the baggage of Fortune.

Lauda la magliè e tiénti donzello, It. Commend a wife, but remain a bachelor.

Libretto, It. A little book or pamphlet.

Locos y niños, dizen la verdad, Sp. Children and fools speak truth.

Maggior' fretta minor atto, It. The more haste the less speed.

Mas vale saber que haber, Sp. Better be wise than rich.

Mas vale ser necio que porriado, Sp. Better be a fool than obstinate.

Mas vale tarde que nunca, Sp. Better late than never.

Mi date creta per caso, It. You give me chalk for cheese.

Mucho en el suelo, poco en el Cielo, Sp. Much on earth, little in Heaven.

Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa, It. Nature made him and then broke the mould.

No ay cerradura si es de oro la ganza, Sp. There is no lock but a golden key will open it.

No es todo oro lo que reluze, Sp. All is not gold that glitters.

Non far il medico tuo herede, It. Never make your physician your heir.

Nulla nuovo, buona nuovo, It. The best news is no news.

Offrecer mucho, especie es de negar, Sp. To offer much is a kind of denial.

Ogni uno per si medesimo, e Dio por tutti, It. Every man for himself and God for us all.

Olla podrida, ap. An incongruous mixture.

Per troppo dibatter la verità si perde, It. Truth is lost by too much controversy.

Pietra mossa non fa muschio, It. A rolling stone gets no moss.

Piu tosto mendicante che ignoranti, It. Better be a beggar than ignorant.

Poca robba, poco pensiero, It. Little wealth, little care.

Presto maduro, presto podrida, Sp. Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Presto maturo, presto marzo, It. Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Pronunciamento, Sp. A public declaration.

Questo vento no cribra la biada, It. This wind shakes no corn.

Quien mucho abraza poco aprieta, Sp. Who grasps too much holds little.

Quien pregunta, no yerra, Sp. Who asks errs not.

Recoje tu heno mientras que el sol luziere, Sp. Make hay while the sun shines.

Remuda de pasturage haze bizerros gordos, Sp. Change of pasture makes fat calves.

Saggio fanciullo è chi cognosce il suo vero padre, It. He is a wise child who knows his own father.

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere, It. Misfortune does not always come to injure.

Se non è vero, è ben trovato, It. If not true, 'tis well feigned.

Soccorso non venne mai tardi, It. Help never comes too late.

Songes sont mensonges, Fr. Dreams are lies.

Stavo bene, ma, per star meglio, sto qui, It. I was well, but wishing to be better, I am here.

Tanto buon, che val niente, It. So good as to be good for nothing.

Tomava la por rosa, mas devenia cardo, It. I took her for a rose, but she proved a thorn.

Troppo disputare la verità fa errare, It. Too much dispute puts truth to flight.

Una scopa nuova spazza bene, It. A new broom sweeps clean.

Una volta forfante, e sempre forfante, It. Once a knave, always a knave.

Un cabello haze sombra, Sp. The least hair makes a shadow.

Vera prosperita e non haver necessita, It. 'Tis true prosperity to have no adversity.

Verdad es verde, Sp. Truth is green.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. or Ans Answer

A. Adjective.

A. A. E. Fellow of the American Academy;

A. B. (Artium Baccalareus), Bachelor of Arts.

Abbr. Abbreviated.

A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Abp. Archbishop.

A. C. (Ante Christum), Before Christ.

Act. Account.

A. C. S. American Colonization Society.

A. D. (Anne Domini), In the year of our Lord.

Ad. Adverb.

Adj. Adjutant.

Adm. Admiral.

Admr. Administrator.

Æt. Aged; of age.

A. F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.

A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.

Ala. Alabama.

Alt. Altitude.

A. M. (Artium Magister), Master of Arts. (Ante meridiem), Before noon. (Anne mundi), In the year of the world.

Am. American.

Amt. Amount.

An. (Anne), In the year.

Ana. In medicine, in like quantity.

Anat. Anatomy.

Anon. Anonymous.

Apr. April.

Ap. Apostle.

Ar. Arabic.

Arch. Architectura.

Ark. Arkansas.

A. S. Anglo-Saxon.

Att. Attorney.

Atty. Gen. Attorney General.

A. U. C. (Anne Urbis Condita), In the year from the building of the city, i. e. Rome.

Aug. August.

B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British America.

Bal. Balance.

Bart. or Bt. Baronet.

Bbl. Barrel.

B. C. Before Christ.

B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.

B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.

Bd. Bound.

Bk. Bank; Book.

B. L. Bachelor of Laws.

B. M. Bachelor of Medicine.

Bot. Botany.

Bp. Bishop.

B. V. (Beata Virgo), Blessed Virgin C. (Centum), A hundred; cent centime.

- C. or Cap. (*Caput*), Chapter.
 C. or Cent. (*Centum*), A hundred.
 Cal. California; Calendar.
 Cant. Canticles.
 Cap. Capital.
 Caps. Capitals.
 Capt. Captain.
 Cash. Cashier.
 C. B. Companion of the Bath.
 C.C.C. Corpus Christi College.
 C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
 Cf. (*Confer*), Compare.
 Cent. (*Centum*), A hundred.
 C. H. Court-House.
 Ch. Church.
 Chap. Chapter.
 Chem. Chemistry.
 Chron. Chronicles.
 Cl. Clerk.
 C. J. Chief-Justice.
 Co. Company; County.
 Cochl. (*Cochleare*), A spoonful.
 Col. Colonel; Colossians.
 Coll. College.
 Com. Commissioner; Commadore; Committee; Commerce.
 Con. (*Contra*), In opposition.
 Cong. Congress.
 Const. Constable.
 Cor. Corinthians.
 Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
 C. P. Common Pleas.
 C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 C. B. Keeper of the Rolls.
 Cr. Credit or Creditor.
 Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
 O. S. (*Custos Signilli*), Keeper of the Seal.
 Ch. Cent. - Connecticut; Count; Court.
 Cts. Cents.
 C. W. Canada West.
 Cwt. A hundred weight.
 D. (*Denarius*), A penny.
 Dan. Danish; Daniel.
 D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
 D. D. (*Doctor Divinitatis*), Doctor of Divinity.
 Dea. Deacon.
 Dec. December.
 Deg. Degree.
 Del. (*Delinavit, he drew it.*) Engraved on a copper plate, with the name of the draftsman.
 Del. Delete.
 Den. Denmark.
 Dept. Department.
 Deut. Deuteronomy.
 D. G. (*Dei Gratia*), By the grace of God.
 Dict. Dictionary; Dictator.
 Dist. District.
 Do. Ditto; the same.
 Dolls. Dollars.
 Doz. Dozen.
 Dr. Debtor; Doctor.
 D. V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 Dwt. Pennyweight.
 E. East; Earl.
 Eccl. Ecclesiasticus.
 Ed. Edition; Editor.
 E. E. Errors Excepted.
 E. F. East Florida.
 E. G. (*Exempli gratia*), For example.
 E. I. East Indies.
 Encyc. Encyclopedia.
 E. N. E. East-Northeast.
 Eng. England; English.
 Ep. Epistle.
 Eph. Ephesians.
 E. S. E. East-Southeast.
 Esq. Esquire.
 Et. al. (*Et alia*), And others.
 Etc. (*Et cetera*), And so forth.
 Ex. Example; Exception; Exodus.
 Exc. Excellency.
 Exr. Executor.
 Ezek. Ezekiel.
 F. France; Florin.
 Fahr. Fahrenheit.
 Feb. February.
 Fem. Feminine.
 Fig. Figure.
 Flor. or Fa. Florida.
 Fo. Folio.
 Fr. France; Francis; French.
 F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
 F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
 F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 Ft. Feet; Foot; Fort.
 Fth. Fathom.
 Fur. Furlong.
 Ga. Georgia.
 Gal. Galatians.
 Gall. Gallons.
 G. B. Great Britain.
 Gen. Genesis; General.
 Gent. Gentlemen.
 Geo. George; Georgia.
 Geol. Geology.
 Geom. Geometry.
 Ger. German.
 Gov. Governor.
 G. M. Grand Master.
 G. R. (*Georgius Rex*), George the King.
 Gr. Greek; Grains.
 Gram. Grammar; Gross.
 H. or Hr. Hour.
 H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
 H. C. M. His or Her Catholic Majesty.
 Heb. Hebrews.
 H. E. I. C. Honourable East India Company.
 Hil. Hilary.
 Hhd. Hoghead.
 Hist. History.
 Hon. Honourable.
 H. R. H. His Royal Highness.
 H. R. House of Representatives.
 H. J. (*Hic jacet*), Here lies.
 Hund. Hundred.
 I. or Isl. Island.
 Ia. Indiana.
 Ib. or Ibid. (*Ibidem*), In the same place.
 Id. (*Idem*), The same.
 I. e. (*Id est*), That is.
 I. H. S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of men.
 Incog. (*Incognito*), Unknown.
 In. Inch.
 In loc. (*in loco*), In the place.
 I. N. R. I. (*Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
 Ind. India; Index; Indiana.
 Inst. Instant—the present month.
 Int. Interest.
 I. O. of O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 Ita. Italian.
 It. Italian; Italy.
 Itin. Itinerary.
 J. Judge.
 Jac. Jacob.
 Jas. James.
 Jam. Jamaica.
 Jan. January.
 J. H. S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus, Saviour of Mankind.
 Jac. John.
 Jona. Jonathan.
 Jos. Joseph.
 Josh. Joshua.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Jr. or Jun. Junior.
 Jul. July.
 Jul. P. Julian Period.
 K. King.
 K. A. Knight of St. Andrew.
 Kan. Kansas.
 K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
 K. C. Knight of the Crescent; King's Council.
 K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Ky. Kentucky. [Bath.
 K. G. Knight of the Garter.
 K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
 K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
 K. M. Knight of Malta.
 Kt. Knight.
 K. I. Knight of the Star of India.
 K. T. Knight of the Thistle.
 L. Lady; Latin; Lord.
 L. (*Libro*), Book.
 L. or lb. (*Libra*), A pound in weight.
 L., l. or £. A pound sterling.
 La. Louisiana.
 Lat. Latin; Latitude.
 L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor.
 L. C. or L. c. (*Loco citato*), In the place before cited.
 Ld. Lord.
 Ldp. Lordship.
 Legis. Legislature.
 Lev. Leviticus.
 L. I. Long Island.
 Lieut. Lieutenant.
 L. L. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Laws.
 L. L. D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
 Lon. Longitude.
 Lond. London.
 L. S. (*Locus Signilli*) Place of the Seal.
 L. S. D. Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.
 M. Marquis; Meridian; Mile; Monsieur; Morning; (*Mille*), Thousand.
 M. A. (*Artium Magister*), Master of Arts; Military Academy.
 Mac. Macabees.
 Mad. Madam.
 Maj. Major.
 Mal. Malachi.
 Marg. Trans. Marginal Translation.
 Mas. Masculine.
 Mass. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics.
 Matt. Matthew.
 M. B. (*Medicina Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Physic.
 M. B. (*Musica Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Music.

M.C. Member of Congress.
M.D. (*Medicinis Doctor*). Doctor of Physic.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Med. Medicine.
Mem. (*Memento*). Remember;
Memorandum.
Messrs. (*Messieurs*). Gentlemen;
Sirs.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.
Min. Mineralogy.
Miss. or Mi. Mississippi.
MM. Messieurs; Gentlemen.
Mo. Missouri; Month.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master or Mister.
M. B. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. B. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
MS. Manuscript.
M. S. (*Memoria sacrum*). Sacred to the memory.
M. S. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount or Mountain.
Mus. Music; Museum.

N. North; Note; Number.
N. A. North America.
Nat. Natural.
Nath. Nathanael.
N. B. (*Nota Bene*). Note well; Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine Contradicente*). No one contradicting; Unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine Dissentiente*). No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No. (*Numero*). Number.
Nom. Nominative.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style.
Num. Numbers.
N. T. New Testament.
N. W. North-West.
N. Y. New York.

O. Oxygen.
Ob. (*Obiit*). Died.
Obj. Objective; Objection.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
Olym. Olympiad.
Ord. Ordinance.
O. S. Old Style.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxonia*). Oxford.
Oz. Ounce.

P. or p. Page; Pint; Pipe.
Parl. Parliament.
Payt. Payment.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
Per or pr. By the; as, per yard.
Per an. (*Per annum*). By the year.
Per ct. (*Per centum*). By the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip; Philippians.

Pinx. He painted it.
P. K. Peck.
Pl. or Plur. Plural.
P. M. (*Post Meridiem*). Afternoon.
P. M. Post-Master.
P. M. G. Post-Master-General.
P. O. Post-Office.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
Pop. Population.
pp. or pp. Pages.
P. P. C. (*Per prendere coge*). To take leave.
Pr. By the.
Prep. Proposition.
Pres. President.
Pres. Preterit.
Pro. For; in favour of.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun; pronunciation.
Prop. proposition.
Prot. Protestant.
P. T. or Pro tem. (*Pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
Prox. (*Proximo*). Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum*). Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Pub. Public; Published.

Q. or Qu. Question.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. D. (*Quasi dicat*). As if one should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum*). Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum*). Which was to be done.
Q. L. (*Quantum libet*). As much as you please.
Qr. Quarter.
Qrs. Farthings.
Q. S. (*Quantum Sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Qu. ? (*Quære*). Query.
Q. V. (*Quod vide*). Which see.
Q. V. (*Quantum vis*). As much as you will.

R. (*Rex*). King; (*Regina*). Queen.
R. A. Royal Academy or Academician; Royal Artillery.
Rec. or R. Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector; Receipt.
Ref. Reformed.
Reg. Register; Regular.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative; Republic.
Rev. Revelation; Reverend.
Rhet. Rhetoric.
R. M. Royal Marines.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.

S. Seconds; Shilling; Sign; South.
S. A. South America.
S. W. South-West.
Sans. Sanscrit.
Sam. Samuel.

Schr. Schooner.
Scil. (*Scilicet*). To wit; Namely.
S. E. South-East.
Sec. Secretary.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator; Senior.
Sept. September; Septuagint.
Serr. Sergeant.
Serr. Servant.
Sing. Singular.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sp. Spain; Spanish.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus, Populusque Romanus*). Senate and People of Rome.
Sq. Square.
Sq. Ft. Square feet.
Sq. M. Square miles.
Sr. Sir or Senior.
Scil. (*Scilicet*). Namely.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street.
S. T. D. (*Sacra Theologia Doctor*). Doctor of Divinity.
S. T. P. (*Sacra Theologia Professor*). Professor of Theology.
Sup. Superior.
Surx. Surgeon.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
S. W. South-West.
Syr. Syria.
S. S. C. Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

T. Town; territory.
Text Rec. Received Text.
Theo. Theodore.
Theol. Theology.
Theor. Theorem.
Theas. Thessalonians.
Thos. Thomas.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus; Title.
T. O. Turn over.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer.
T. T. L. To Take Leave.
Turk. Turkey.
Typ. Typographer.

U. C. Upper Canada.
U. K. United Kingdom.
Ult. (*Ultimo*). Last, or the last month.
U. S. United States. (*Uti supra*). As above.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate.

V. (*Vide*). See; Verse.
V. C. Victoria Cross.
Va. Virginia.
V. D. M. (*Vir Dei Minister*) Minister of God's Word.
V. i. Verb intransitive.
Vis. Viscount.
Vis. (*Videlicet*). Namely; To wit.
Vol. Volume.
Vols. Volumes.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina*). Queen Victoria.
Vs. (*Versus*) Against; In opposition.
Vt. Vermont.
V. t. Verb transitive.

W. West.
Wed. Wednesday.
Wk. Week.
W. I. West Indies.
W. Lon. West Longitude
Wm. William.
W.N.W. West-North-West
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-South-West.
Wp. Worship.
Wt. Weight.

Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xper. Christopher.
Xt. Christ.

Y. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Yds. Yards.
Ye. The.
Ym. Them.

Yn. Them.
Yr. Your.
Ys. This.
Yt. That.

Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zoology.

& And.
&c. (&c. &c.), And so forth.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

HEATHEN DEITIES, HEROES, &c.

AB'A-RIS, A Scythian priest of Apollo.
Ab-re-ti'anus, A surname of Jupiter.
A-can'tha, A nymph beloved by Apollo.
A-ci's'tes, A king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.
A-chs'men-es, The founder of the Persian monarchy.
A-chs'us, Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans, a Grecian tribe, were descended.
A-chi's'tes, A trusty friend of Æneas.
Ach'e-ron, Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions.
A-chil'lès, Son of Peleus, distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris in the Trojan war.
A-ci-dà-li-a, A surname of Venus, from
A-cid'a-lus, A fountain at Orchomenus, where the Graces bathed.
Ae'mon, A king of the Titans.
Ae-tas'on, A celebrated hunter, who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds.
Ad-man'ta, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle from a tree, that he might be found neither in heaven, in the sea, nor on the earth.
Ad-met'us, A king of Thessaly and husband of Alceste, so famous for her conjugal heroism.
A-dô'nis, A youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus.
Æa-eus, Son of Jupiter and Ægina, famed for his justice and piety. After death he was

made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

Æg'e-ri-a, See Egeria.

Æg'eus, A king of Athens, who gave its name to the Ægean sea, by being drowned in it.

Æ-gi'na, Daughter of the river Asopus, a favourite mistress of Jupiter.

Ægis, The shield of Jupiter.

Ægle, I. One of the Hesperides.

II. The fairest of the Naiads.

Æ-gyp'tus, A king of Arabia, whose fifty sons, with the exception of Syncerus, were slain by their wives, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-nés, A Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises, celebrated by Virgil in his Æneid. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; and his adventures form the subject of Virgil's Æneid.

Æo-lus, The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the Æolian isles.

Æs-cu-là-pi-us, Son of Apollo and god of the healing art.

Æ-tha'fi-dès, A son of Mercury, permitted to spend one day in Hades, and the next upon earth, alternately.

Æ-tò-lus, A son of Endymion, from whom Ætolia was named.

Ag-a-mem'non, brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy.

Ag-a-nip'pe, A fountain at the foot of Mt. Helicon.

Ajax, One of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war, a man of great valour, but without corresponding powers of intellect.

Al'bi-on, A giant, who with his brother Berrion, endeavoured to prevent Hercules from crossing the Rhone.

Al-cer'tis, Wife of Admetus, brought back from Hell by Hercules.

Al-ci'dès, A name of Hercules.

Al-e-m'na, Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Al-c'o-nè, A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

A-le's-to, One of the Furies.

Am'mon, A title of Jupiter.

Am-ph'ron, A Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with great success.

Am-ph'i-tri'te, Daughter of Ne-reus and Doris, and spouse of Neptune.

Am'y-eus, A king of the Bebrycians, who used to invite strangers into a wood under a false pretence, and there slay them.

An-cs'us, A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

An-chi's'es, the father of Æneas.

An-drom'a-ehè, The wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

An-drom'e-da, Daughter of Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, she was exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus.

An-tas'us, A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, slain by Hercules.

An'te-ros, The god who avenges slighted love.

An'n'bis, An Egyptian god, worshipped under the form of a dog.

Ap-a-tu'ri-a, I. A festival at

Athena. II. A title of Minerva.
Aph-ro-di'te, The Greek name of Venus.

A'pis, The Egyptian god of industry, worshipped under the form of an ox.

A-pol'lo, A deity of the Greeks and Romans, who presided over the muses. He was also god of medicine, divination, and poetry.

A-rach'ne, A Mæonian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and being insulted by her, killed herself, and was changed into a spider.

A-re-op'us, The court of Mars at Athens.

Ar-e-thu'sa, Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, changed into a fountain when pursued by her lover, Alpheus.

A-ri-ad'ne, Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete.

A-ri-on, A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna.

Aris-tæ-us, A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, rennet, oil, &c.

As-eal'-phus, A son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl, for mischief-making.

As-træ'a, The goddess of justice.

As-ty'-nax, Son of Hector and Andromache, slain by the Greeks at Troy.

A'te, The goddess of revenge.

At'las, A Titan and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was changed into a mountain.

At-ro'-pos, One of the Færcs. Her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life.

Au'-ge-as, One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labour of Hercules, who cleansed them from enormous filth, by turning a river through them.

Au-rô-ra, The goddess of morning.

Bæ'e'hus, The god of wine.

Bel-ler'o-phon, Son of Glaucus, king of Ephrya, who, being falsely accused by the wife of Proetus, king of the Argives, was sent with a letter from Proetus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. Hence, "Bel-lerophon-tis li-tæ-ra."

Bel-lô'na, The goddess of war, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, and sister of Mars.

Ber-e-n'ce, A Grecian female, the only one of her sex who was permitted to witness the Olympic games.

Bi'ceps and Bi'frons, Names of

Janna, because represented with two faces.

Bi-th'i-a, Women of Scythia, said to have two apples in each eye, with which to bewitch and kill people.

Bô'ia Dô'a, A name given by the Romans to Ops or Tellus, worshipped by the Roman matrons, every thing relating to the other sex being carefully excluded.

Bri-s're-us or Bri'a-re'us, A famous giant, feigned to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

Bri-s'e'is, A beautiful lady, who, at the capture of Lyrnessus, fell to the lot of Achilles.

Bri-s'e'us, A name of Bacchus to signify the discoverer of honey.

Bron'tæ, One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunder-bolts.

Bu-a'ris, A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, offered up strangers on the altar of Jupiter. Slain by Hercules.

Byb'lis, The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.

Ca-bi'ra or Ca-b'i'ri, A wife of Vulcan.

Ca-b'i'ri, The offspring of Cabira, worshipped at Thebes and Lemnos.

Ca'e'us, A noted robber, feigned to have had three heads, who stole the oxen of Hercules.

Cad'mus, The son of Agenor, who searching in vain for his sister Europa, and being afraid to return without her, remained in Greece and invented sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

Ca-da'ce-us, Mercury's golden rod, represented by the Egyptians in the form of two serpents, knit together in the middle.

Cal'e'as, A famous soothsayer, and prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Cal-li'o-pe, Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine muses.

Cal-li's-to, A nymph who attended Diana, changed by her into a bear, and placed by Jupiter among the stars.

Ca-lyp'so, A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses for eight years.

Ca-mil'la, A warlike Queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Eneas.

Ca-mœ'næ, A title of the Muses.

Car-y'-s'lis, A title of Diana, as worshipped at Carya.

Cas-san'dra, Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans refused to believe.

Cas-tal'i-dæ's, A name given to the Muses from Cas-tal-li-us Fons, A celebrated fountain on mount Parnassus.

Cæ-ro'ps, The founder and king of Athens, who first instituted lawful marriage and the interment of the dead.

Cen-tau'ri (Cen'taurs), A Thessalian race, feigned to have been half men and half horses.

Cæ'phe-us, A king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda.

Cer'be-rus, The three headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades.

Cê'rës, The goddess of grain and harvesta.

Char'i-tæ's, A name applied to the three Graces.

Châ'ron, The Son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

Chi-mæ'ra, A fabulous monster, slain by Bellerophon.

Chlo'ris, The goddess of flowers.

Cir'ce, A noted sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into swine.

Clio, The Muse who presided over history, represented with a half-opened roll.

Clo-a-c'ina, A Roman goddess who presided over the sewers.

Clô'tho, The youngest of the three fates.

Cœ'us, One of the earlier deities, and the spouse of Terra.

Cœ'mus, The god of festivals and merriment.

Cœ'pi-a, The Roman goddess of plenty.

Crœ'on, A king of Thebes, who promised his sister Jocasta in marriage to whoever would expound the riddle of the Sphinx.

Cœ'pid, The son of Mars and Venus. The god of love.

Cybe'le, The wife of Saturn, called the mother of the gods.

Cyc'lops, Giants of enormous strength, who worked for Vulcan. They had but one eye, in the middle of the forehead.

Cye'nus, A son of Neptune, whom his father had made invulnerable. He was strangled by Achilles. Also a son of Mars, killed by Hercules.

Cyp-a-ris'us A youth beloved by Apollo, who, having by accident slain a favourite stag, was changed, through grief, into a cypress.

Dæd'-alus, A famous artificer of antiquity, said to have constructed wings, with which to escape from the Cretan labyrinth.

Dan'-a, Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus.

Da-nâ'i-dæ's, The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, with the exception of Hypermnæstra, slew their husbands on their wedding night; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.

Daph'ne, A nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes.

Dâ'r-da-nus, Son of Jupiter and Electra, who, having slain his brother Jasius, fled into Asia and founded the city of Troy.

Dej-a-ní-ra, The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dyed in the blood of the centaur Nessus: to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burnt himself on mount Oeta.

De-li-a and **De-li-us**, Names of Diana and Apollo from Delos, where they were born.

Del-phí, A city of Phocis, on the hill of Parnassus, where a celebrated oracle of Apollo was.

Deu-cá-li-on, Son of Prometheus, king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved in a small boat from a flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and landing on mount Parnassus, repopled the country.

Di-a-na, The twin sister of Apollo, who, out of love for chastity, retired to the woods and spent her time in hunting, in company with her nymphs.

Dí-dó, A queen of Carthage, who killed herself because deserted by Aeneas.

Di-o-mé-dés, A king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh; also a Grecian hero, who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy.

Di-s-ne, A sea-nymph, and mother of Venus.

Dí-ræ, A name applied to the Furies on account of their cruelty.

Dis-eor-di-a, The goddess of discontent, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods.

Dry'a-dés (**Dry'ades**), Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E-eh'ón, One of those who assisted Cadmus to build Thebes.

Eeh'a, A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but, being slighted by him, pined away to a skeleton, having nothing left but her voice.

E-gé-ri-a, A nymph of Arcia, in Italy, the spouse and instructor of Numa.

El-eú-sin'i-a, Secret festivals, held at Athens in honour of Ceres, to which none were admitted who had been guilty of any notorious crime.

E-lys-i-um, The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

En-dym'i-on, A shepherd whom Cynthia cast into a deep sleep that he might kiss him.

E-pe'us, Son of Panopeus and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Eph-i-nál'tés, A giant, the son of Neptune, who, with his brother Otus, was hurled by a thunder-bolt into the infernal regions, for waging war with heaven.

E-rá'to, The Muse who sings of love and marriage.

E-re-bus, A dark and gloomy region in the lower world, between Earth and Hades.

E-rix'o-né, A daughter of Icarus, who killed herself through

grief, because her father, having intoxicated some shepherds, was killed by them.

E-r-y-c'i-na, A name of Venus, from mount Eryx, where she was worshipped.

E-té-si-a, The Etesian winds, which blew from the north for forty days after the setting of the Dog-star.

Eú-men'i-dés, A name of the Furies.

Eú-ro'pa, The daughter of Agenor, carried off into Crete by Jupiter under the form of a white bull.

Eú-ry-a-lé, The daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion.

Eú-ryd'i-cé, The wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he descended to the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look upon her until they reached the light, which condition he was unable to fulfil, and was obliged to return without her.

Eú-ter'pe, The Muse who presides over music.

Fab-u-l'i-nus, The god who teaches infants to speak.

Fátes, Goddesses who presided over human destiny.

Faú-na, A goddess of the Latins, probably identical with the Bona Dea.

Fau'ni (**Fauns**), Gods of the fields and woods; the offspring of Fau'nus, A rural deity of the ancient Latins.

Feb-ru-a'li-a, A festival of purification, in the month of February, which lasted twelve days.

Fid'i-us **Di-us**, The god of honour and good faith.

Fló-ra, The goddess of flowers and gardens.

Fó-rícs, The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this. They are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

Gal'us, A youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed into a cock.

Gan'y-méde, The son of Tros, and successor of Hebe as cup-bearer of the skies.

Gé-ry-on, A giant, whose oxen, after he had killed their master, Hercules carried into Greece.

Gord'i-us, A Phrygian husbandman, who tied the gordian knot of which it was foretold that whoever loosed it should become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword.

Gorg'ons, The daughters of Phorcy and Ceto, who had power to change men into stone by their aspect only, and had dangling vipers instead of hair.

Grá-cés, Daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, constantly in attendance on Venus.

Gy-gés, A king of Lydia; also a shepherd, who found a ring, by

means of which he was rendered invisible.

Há-dés, The place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus.

Har-py'i-æ (**Harpies**), Winged monsters, having the faces of women, but the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey.

Hé'be, The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede, on account of her awkwardness.

Hec'a-té (**Hec'ate**), Goddess of the lower regions, the same with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.

Hee'tor, The son of Priam, and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain by Achilles, who dragged his body round the walls of Troy.

Hel'e-na (**Helen**), A woman of surpassing beauty, who was the cause of the Trojan war by forsaking her husband Menelaus, for Paris, son of Priam.

Hel'e-nus, A son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

Heli-eon, A hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the muses.

Her'cu-lés, The son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength.

Her'mes, Statue of Mercury, in use among the Athenians.

Her'més, Mercury among the Greeks.

Hé'ro, A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestus, and the mistress of Leander, who used to swim the Hellespont to meet her. In one of the excursions he was drowned.

Hes-peri-dés, The daughters of Ilesperus, who were commanded by Juno to watch the trees bearing golden apples.

Hip-pó-mé-nés, A Grecian prince, who, by means of the golden apples of Venus, got the start of Atlanta in the race, and so won her.

Hip-pó-na, The goddess of horses.

Hy'a-dés, Nymphs of Dodona, to whom Jupiter confided the nurture of Bacchus.

Hy'dra, A water-serpent with fifty heads, killed by Hercules in the marsh of Lerna.

Hy-gé'ia, The goddess of health.

Hy'men, The god of marriage and nuptial ceremonies.

I-e-g'e-bus, A surname of the Grecian Bacchus.

I-e'a-rus, Son of Dædalus, who escaped from Crete with his father, by means of wings, which fell to pieces when heated by the sun, so that he fell into the sea called after him, the Icarian sea.

I'us, A son of Tros and Callirhoë, from whom Troy was called Ilium.

I'o, The daughter of Inachus,

worshipped by the Egyptians under the name of Isis.
Iph-ig-e-n'ia, Daughter of Agamemnon, who, when standing ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana, was by that goddess carried off to Tauris and made a priestess.
Iris, The messenger of Juno, who transformed her into a rainbow.
Ix-ion, the father of the centaurs. Having boasted an intimacy with Juno, he was cast into hell and bound to an ever-revolving wheel.

J'a-nus, The most ancient of the gods in Italy. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in that country, and introduced the use of wines, albars, and temples. He is represented with two faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future.
J'a-son, A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away the golden fleece from Colchis.
J'o-no, Daughter of Saturn, and sister and wife of
J'o-pi-ter, The supreme god of the Romans, and the father of men and gods; identical with the Grecian Ζεύς (Zeus).

L'a-l'us, Son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Œdipus.
Lam'i-a, Fabulous monsters, who assumed the most seductive forms to insnare young persons, whom they devoured.
La-o-o-on, A Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas by piercing with his spear the wooden horse, when brought into Troy, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.
L'a-r'te, Gods of inferior power, who presided over houses and families.
La-vin'i-a, The daughter of Latinus, who married Æneas, after his victory over Turnus.
Le-an'der, A youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero.
L'e-da, The daughter of Thestius, said to have laid two eggs; from one of which came Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra.
Ler-na, A famous marsh near Argos, where Hercules slew the fifty-headed Hydra.
L'e-th'e, A river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past.
Lu-ci-na, The goddess of childbirth.
Lu-ci-fer, The name of the planet Venus when seen in the morning.
Lu-per-ca-li-a, A festival of Pan in the month of February.
Lu-per-ci, Priests of Pan.
Ly-ca-on, A king of Arcadia, who having served up for Jupiter a Molossian hostage, was struck by lightning and turned into a wolf.

Mars, The god of war.
Mars'y-as, A satyr, who, having challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by him.
Me-de'a, Daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, through whose assistance Jason secured the golden fleece.
Me-di'u'sa, One of the three Gorgons.
Mel-pom'e-n'e, The Muse who presided over sad and mournful subjects.
Men-e-l'us, King of Sparta and husband of Helen whose elopement caused the Trojan war.
Men'tor, A faithful friend of Ulysses, and left in charge by him of his domestic affairs.
Mer-cu-ry, The messenger of Jupiter, the god of eloquence, and patron of merchants and thieves.
M'i-d'as, A foolish king, who entreated Bacchus that every thing which he touched might be turned into gold.
Mi-lo, A wrestler who carried an ox the distance of a furlour.
Mi-ner'va, The goddess of wisdom and the liberal arts.
M'i-ne-o, A king and lawgiver of Crete; after death, made a judge in the lower regions.
M'o-nus, The god of ridicule, who censured Venus herself on account of the noise made by her sandals.
Morphe-us, The god of sleep and dreams.
Mo'ses, Nine goddesses, who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences—daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.

N'a-l'ade, Nymphs of springs and fountains.
Nar-cis'sus, a beautiful youth who alighted the love of Echo and other nymphs, and died for love of his own face as seen in a fountain.
Nem'e-sis, A Greek deity; the personification of the righteous anger of the gods.
Ne-p'tune, The god of the sea.
N'e-re-ids, Nymphs of the sea.
Nes'sus, A celebrated Centaur, whose tunic, rendered poisonous by the blood that flowed from his wounds, caused the death of Hercules.
Nes'tor, The son of Neleus and Chloris, one of the most perfect characters in Homer's Odyssey, distinguished for his wisdom and virtues.
N'y-o-b'e, The daughter of Tantalus, who wept herself into a stone, through grief at the death of her children.

Oe-es'ti-a, The goddess of opportunity, feigned to have one lock of hair on her forehead, by which she must be seized, if at all.
O-o'e-a-nus, The most ancient god of the sea, and father of the

nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.
Œd'i-pus, A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterward ran mad, and tore out his own eyes.
Om'pha-l'e, A queen of Lydia, for love of whom Hercules became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper.
Ope, A name of Cybele.
O-r'e'a-d'es, (O're-ads) Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Diana in hunting.
Or'phe-us, A poet, musician, and philosopher, whose skill in music was fabled to have moved the very rocks and trees.
Or-ion, A celebrated hunter, changed after death into the constellation of the same name.
O-s'i-ri-s, The son of Jupiter and Niobe, who first taught the Egyptians husbandry, and was worshipped by them under the form of an ox, called Apis.
Os'sa, A lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs. It was one of the mountains which the giants, in their wars against the gods, heaped on one another to mount into heaven.
Pæ'an, A name of Apollo.
Pæ-o-l'us, A celebrated river of Lydia, in which Midas washed himself when his touch turned every thing to gold, and from this it ever after rolled golden sands.
P'a-l'e-s, The goddess of husbandry and feeding cattle.
Pal-la'di-um, A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.
Pan, The god of shepherds, hunters, and country sports.
Pan-d'o-ra, The first created female, endowed by Venus with beauty, and presented by Jupiter with a box, containing all kinds of misfortunes, which she, through curiosity, let loose upon the world; only hope remaining at the bottom of the box.
Par-c'e-s, The poetical Fates.
Par'is, The son of Priam, king of Troy. He decided the contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the latter; who, in return, enabled him to carry off Helen. This act occasioned the Trojan war.
Par-then'o-pe, A Syren, who drowned herself because she could not, by the sweetness of her voice, shipwreck Ulysses.
Peg'a-sus, A winged steed, the favourite of the muses and Apollo.
Pe-n'a't'es, Household gods, differing from the Lares, who were of human origin.

Pe-na-l'o-pé, the wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unravelled at night, what she wove by day.

Per'dix, The nephew of Daedalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed into a partridge.

Phé-to-n, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, who obtained from his father permission to drive his chariot for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus, to prevent a general conflagration.

Phi-lo-mé-la, Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phin-e-us, A king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children, a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phlé-gy-as, A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phœ-bus, A title of Apollo, as god of the sun.

Phœ-nix, A fabulous bird, mentioned by Herodotus as appearing but once in five hundred years.

Pie-ri-dé-a, Name for the Muses; also the daughters of Pierius, changed by the Muses into magpies for challenging them to sing.

Ple-i-a-dés or **Ple-fa-des**, The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of that name.

Plú-to, The god of Hades.

Plú-tus, The god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pol-y-hym-ni-a, The muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Pol-y-phé-mus, A giant who had but one eye, in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk.

Po-mô-na, The goddess of orchards and fruits.

Pri-am, The last king of Troy, the father of Hector, Paris, &c.

Pro-cru-s'tés, A savage robber, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out, but, if too long, lopped them to fit it.

Pro-mé-the-us, The son of Iapetus who, having stolen fire from heaven, was bound fast on mount Caucasus and tormented by a vulture, which fed continually upon his liver.

Proser-pine, The wife of Pluto and queen of Hell.

Pro'te-us, One of the gods of the sea, who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.

Py'ebé, A nymph beloved by Cupid. She was made immortal by Jupiter.

Pyr'rhus, Son of Achilles, and, like his father, cruel and vindictive. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy.

Python, A huge serpent, killed by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

Quad'ri-frons, Janus, when represented with four faces.

Quin-quá'tri-a, A festival in honour of Minerva.

Quir-i-ná-lia, One of the hills of Rome; also a gate of the city.

Qui-rí-nus, A surname of Mars, among the Romans.

Rax-i'na, A Persian woman taken prisoner by Alexander, who became enamoured of her and married her.

Ré-mus, The brother of Romulus, exposed together with him by the cruelty of his grandfather.

Rhad-a-man'thus, A law-giver of Crete, famous for his justice and equity; whence he is represented as one of the judges in the lower world.

Rhé-a Sil'vi-a, The mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhod'o-pé, A mountain in Thrace, covered all the year with snow.

Rom'u-lus, The son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. He was the founder and first king of Rome.

Ros'cius, A Roman actor of great celebrity.

Ru'bi-con, A small river that separated Italy and Gaul. Julius Cæsar, by crossing it began the civil wars of his time.

Ru-b'go, A goddess at Rome, particularly worshipped by husbandmen, as she presided over corn.

Sá-li-i, Priests of Mars; twelve in number.

Sal-mô-ne-us, A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunder of Jove.

Sar-dan-a-pá-lus, The last king of Syria, whose subjects revolted on account of his effeminacy.

Sat'urn, The father of Jupiter, who, when banished from the throne of heaven by his son, fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age*.

Sat-ur-ná-lia, Feasts in honour of Saturn, in which great licence was allowed, and slaves were on an equal footing with their masters.

Sem'e-lé, The mother of Bacchus.

Se-mir'a-mis, The celebrated Queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon.

Si-f'anus, The foster-father of Bacchus; hideously deformed and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge.

Sis'y-phus, A noted robber, who, for his crimes, was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back upon him.

Som'nus, The son of Erebus and Nox, the god of Sleep.

Sphinx, A fabulous monster which put out riddles and devoured all who were unable to solve them; killing herself when Œdipus solved one proposed to him.

Styx, A poisonous stream on the borders of hell, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

Syl-vá-nus, A Roman deity who presided over fields and cattle.

Tan'ta-lus, A king of Lydia, who, for his misdeeds, was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink; and surrounded with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp.

Tar'ta-rus, The fabled place of punishment in the lower world.

Te-lem'a-shus, the only son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tel'lus, The most ancient of all the gods after Chaos. She is honoured under the various names of Cybele, Ceres, &c., and is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk, to denote the fertility of the earth.

Tem'pe, A valley of Thessaly, described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth.

Ter'mi-nus, A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpations of land.

Terp-si-ch'o-ré, The Muse who presided over dancing.

Tha-li'a, One of the Muses, who was the patroness of comedy.

Thé-se-us, or **Thé-seús**, King of Athens, and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity.

Ti'tan, The son of Cœlus and Vesta or Terra, who dethroned his brother Saturn and kept him imprisoned until released by his son Jupiter.

Tri'ton, The son of Neptune, and his trumpeter.

Tró-i-lus, Son of Priam and Hecuba.

Tyn-dar'i-dés, Sons of Tyndarus, viz., Castor and Pollux.

U-lys'sés, The son of Laërtes, the most eloquent, wise, and politic leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

U-rá-ni-a, The Muse who presides over astronomy.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE HEATHEN DEITIES, HEROES, ETC. 619

Ura-nus, the most ancient of the gods.

Va-eti-na, The goddess of rest and ease.

Ve-nus, The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and mirth.

Ver-tum-nus, A deity presiding over the seasons particularly Spring.

Ves-ta, A goddess, who, like the Greek Hestia, presided over the public and private hearth. Her

temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vul-san, The son of Jupiter and Juno, who, with the Cyclops, forged the thunderbolts of Jove. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal.

Xan'tho, A sea-nymph.

Xan'thus, The Scamander, so called among the gods.

Xan-tip-pe, The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill-humour and peevishness.

Zeph'y-rus, One of the winds, and son of Astræus and Aurora.

Ze'tes, Son of Boreas and Orith-nia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies.

Ze'thus, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music.

Zeth, A name of Jupiter.



APPENDIX.

OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Following Vocabulary comprises nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is now often met with. The orthography in the left-hand column is deemed to be well authorized, and in most cases preferred with respect to the authority of that in the right-hand column, there is great diversity. In some it is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left hand, and in some it has but very slight support. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelt when different senses; as, *draught* or *draft*, *subtle* or *subtile*, *abetter* or *abettor*, *canvass* or *canvas*, *caliber* or *calibre* or *calor*, *controller* or *comptroller*, &c.

A.		Alchemy	Alchymy
	Alm	Alcoran	Alkoran
	Abbatis	Alexipharmic	Alexipharmac
	Abby	Alkahest	Alkahest
	Abettor	Alkali	Alkali
and	Anormal	Allege	Adledge
al	Abbreuvour	Allocution	Adlocution
alr	Abridgement	Alloy	Alloy
ent	Accessory	Almucantar	Almucantar
ry, and	Accomptant	Almanac	Almanack
ant	Acetometer	Almonry	Almry, Ambry
ter	Ake	Alnager	Alnagar, Aulnager
	Atchieve	Alum	Alum
ledgment	Acknowledgement	Amassment	Amassment
	{ Acronychal	Amassador	Emassador
al	{ Acronical	Ambergria	Ambergria
	Adable	Ambe-acc	Ambergrise
re	Adipocire	Amercement	Amerciament
nent	Adjudgement	Amiability	Amability
ble	Admittable	Amice	Amess
:	Adapter	Amortise	Amortize
jous	Asceticious	Anademe	Anadem
ess	Adultress	Ananas	Anana
se	Advertize	Anapest	Anapest
ry	Avoutry	Anapestic	Anapestic
e	Avowee	Anbury	Ambury
on	Advowson	Ancestral	Ancestral
	Adz, Addice	Ancient	Antient
ess	Edile	Ancientry	Anchentry
h; see	Enigma	Andiron	Handiron
see	Eolio	Anemone	Anemony
h; see	Eolipile	Angiography	Angiography
lo	Estry, Etry	Angiology	Angiology
ics	Esthetic	Angiotomy	Angiotomy
ry; see	Esthetics	Ankle	Ankle
:	Etiology	Annotto, Arnotto	Annotta, Arnotta
	Affector	Antechamber	Antichamber
	Affear, Affere	Antelope	Antilope
	Adfiliate	Antiemetic	Antemetio
on	Adfiliation	Apostasy	Apostacy
	Affraid	Aposteme	Apostume
	Agast	Apothegm	Apophtegm
turist	Agriculturalist	Appal	Appall
-camp	Aid-de-camp	Appallment	Appallment
hurch	Iale	Apanage	{ Appannage
:	Adjutage	Appraise	{ Appannage
ical	Alchymical	Appraise	Appraise
ist	Alchymist	Appraiser	Apprizer
		Appraise	Apprize

Appurtenance
Apricot
Arbitrament
Archaeological
Archaeology
Archduchess
Archil
Aryal
Arquebuse
Arrack
Artisan
Arvel
Asbestos, or
Ascendency, or
Ascendant, or
Askance
Askant
Askew
Assafortida
Assize
Assizer
Assuage
Athenaeum
Auger
Aught
Autocracy
Avoirdupois
Awkward
Awn
Axe

Appertenance
Apricock
Arbitrement
Archeological
Archaeological
Archeology
Archaiology
Archduchess
Orchil
Aryal
Arquebus
Harquebuse
Arack
Artizan
Arvil
Asbestos
Ascendancy
Ascendant
Askance
Askant
Askew
Assafortida
Assize
Assizer
Assuage
Athenaeum
Auger
Ought
Autocracy
Averdupois
Awkward
Ane
Ax

Besant
Biased
Biased
Biestings
Bicoted
Bile
Billiards
Billingsgate
Binnacle
Bistre
Bivouac
Bizantine
Blanch
Blends, (Min.)
Blithely
Blitheness
Blithesome
Blomary
Blouse, Blowse
Bodice
Boil, a tumour
Bolt
Bombard
Bombast
Bombazette
Bombazine
Borage
Bourgeois
Bourn
Bourse
Bouse
Bousy
Boulder
Bowsprit
Brakeman
Bramin
Brahmin
Brawl
Brasen
Brasier
Brazil
Brier
Brokerage
Bronse
Brooch
Brunette
Bryony
Buccaneer
Buffalo
Buhrstone
Bulimy
Bumblebee
Bun
Bunyon
Burden
Burdensome
Burganet
Burin
Burlesque
Burr
Buzz
By, a.

Byzant
Biased
Biestings
Biestings
Bicotted
Bile
Billiards
Billingsgate
Binacle, Bittacle
Bister
Bivac
Byzantine
Blench
Blend
Blithly
Blithness
Blithsome
Bloomy
Blowse
Boddice
Bile
Boult
Bombard
Bombast
Bombazet
Bombasin
Bombazine
Burrage
Burgeois
Bourne
Burse
Boose
Boosy, Boosy
Boulder
Boltsprit
Breakman
Brachman
Brahman
Broll
Brasen
Erasie
Brasil
Briar
Brocade, Brocade
Bronz
Brooch, Broche
Brunet
Briony
Buccanier
Buffalo
Burrstone
Boulmy
Humblebee
Bun
Bunlon
Burthen
Burthensome
Burgonet
Buline
Burlesk
Bur
Bus
Bye

B.

Baccalaureate
Bachelor
Bade from bid
Balance
Baldrick
Balk
Ballister
Haluster
Bandanna
Bandoleer
Bandore
Bandrol
Banian
Banns
Barbacan
Barbecue
Barberry
Bark
Barouche
Baryta
Baryton
Basin
Bass, Mus.
Bass-viol
Pastinado
Bateau
Battledoor
Bawble
Bazaar
Beadie
Beaver
Befall
Behoove
Bellflower
Belligerent
Bellman
Bellmetal
Bellwether
Benumb
Bequoth
Bergamot
Bergander
Berth, in ship
Bestrew
Betel
Bevel

Baccalaureat
Bachelor
Bad
Balance
Bawdrick
Baulk, Bank
Ballister
Banister
Bandana
Bandolier
Pandore
Bennerol
Bennian, Banyan
Bans
Barbican
Barbacue
Berberry
Barque
Barouch
Buryte
Baritone
Bason
Base
Base-viol
Bastinade
Matteau
Battledore
Bauble
Bazar
Bendel
Bever
Befal
Behove
Bellflower
Belligerant
Bellman
Bellmetal
Belwether
Benum
Bequeathe
Burgamot
Burgander
Birth
Bestrow
Betle
Bevil

C.

Cabob
Cacique
Cesura
Cag, or
Calcareous
Caldron
Calendar
Calends
Caliber, or
Callipers
Caliph
Calc
Calligraphy
Calotte
Caloyer
Caltrop

Kabob
Cacique
Cesura, Cesure
Keg
Calcareous
Caldron
Kalendar
Kalends
Calibre
Callipers
Calif, Kaliph
Caulk
Calligraphy
Callot
Kaloyer
Calthrop

Calyx	Calix	Chorister	Quirister
Cameo	Cameleon	Chyle	Chile
Camlet	Camblet, Camelet	Chylifactive	Chilifactive
Camomile	Chamomile	Cider	Cyder, Sider
Camphor	Camphire	Cigar	Segar
Canal, Cannel	Candle, Kennel		Cimiter
Cannoneer	Cannonier		Cymetar
Canoe	Canoa		Seymetar
	{ Cantiliver		Scimitar
Cantilever	{ Cantaliver		Simitar
	{ Cantaliver		
Canvas, and	Canvass	Cion; see	Scion
Capriole	Cabriole	Cipher	Cypher
Car	Carr	Clall, v.	Clamm
Carabine	Carbine	Clarinet	Clarionet
Carabineer	Carbineer	Cleat	Cleet
Carat	Caract, Carrat	Clew	Cline
	{ Caravansera	Clinch	Clench
Caravansary	{ Caravanserai	Cloak	Cloke
	{ Carvel	Clodpoll	Clodpole
Caravel	Carvel	Cloff, or	Clough
Caraway	Carraway	Clothe	Cloathe
Carcase	Carcase	Clothes	Cloaths
Carle	Carl	Cluck	Clock
	{ Carnelion	Clyster	Glyster, Glyster
Carnelian	{ Cornelian	Cobbler	Cobler
Carolytic	Carolitic	Cocoa	Cacao
Cartel	Cartel	Coddle	Codle
Cartridge	Cartrage	Codlao	Celiao
Cassada, Cassava	Casava, Cassari	Coif	Quoif
Cassimero	Kersymere	Coiffure	Quoiffure
Cassowary	Cassowary	Coke	Coak
Caste, class	Cast	Colander	Cullender
Castellan	Castellain	Colic	Cholio
Caster	Castor	College	Colledge
Castlery	Castlery	Colliery	Coalier
Castrel	Coistrel, Kestrel	Colter	Coulter, Culter
Catchpoll	Catchpole	Comfrey	Cumfrey
Catchup	Catchup, Aetchup	Commandery	Commandry
Catechise	Catechize	Commisariat	Commisariate
	{ Catharine	Compatible	Compatible
Catherine	{ Katharine	Complete	Compleat
	{ Colliflower	Concordat	Concordate
Cauliflower	Cauley	Confectionery	Confectionary
Causeway, ce	Cavation	Confidant, n.	Confident
Cavazion	Caviar, Cavier	Congelable	Congelable
Caviare	Kaw	Connection	Connexion
Caw	Calman	Connective	Connexive
Cayman	Cerilla	Consecrator	Consecrator
Cedilla	Cieling	Contemporary	Cotemporary
Ceiling	Kelt	Contra-dance	Country-dance
Celt	Keltie	Contributory	Contributory
Celtic	Centipede		{ Controul
Centiped	Sess	Control	{ Comptrol
Cess	Calcedony	Controllable	Controulable
Chalcedony	Chalder	Controller	Comptroller
Chaldron	Calice	Conversible	Conversible
Chalice	Cameleon	Cony	Coney
Chameleon	Shamois	Cony-burrow	Coney-borough
Shamois	Champaign	Coomb, 4 bushels	Comb
Champaign	Champarty	Copier	Copper
Champerty	Chaunt	Coping	{ Copping
Chant	Chop	Copee	{ Caping
Chap	Chops	Coquette, n.	Coppice
Chaps	Chare, Chrove		Coquet
Char, or	Chace	Coranach	{ Coronach
Chase	Chastly	Corbell	{ Coranich
Chastely	Chaastness	Cordovan	Corbell
Chaastness	Cheque	Corpee	Cordwain
Check, or	Chequer	Corree	Corse
Checker	Chear	Correlative	Corelative
Cheer	Chymical	Cosey	Cosy, Coxey
Chemical	Chymist	Cot	Cott
Chemist	{ Chymistry	Cotillon	Cotillon
	{ Chymistry	Counsellor, and	Councillor
Chemistry	Chesnut	Courant	Corant, Couranto
Chestnut	Chillashedron	Courtesan	Courtesan
Chillashedron	Chillness	Courtesy	Curtsey
Chillness	Chine	Covin	Covine
Chimb	Chints	Covinous	Covenous
Chintz	Chlorid	Cosen	Cosen
Chloride	Quire	Cox-nage	Cosenage
Choir	Choak	Craunch	Craunch
Choke	Chause	Crawfish	Crayfish
Choose			

624 LIST OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Creak, *v.*
Crier
Croslet
Crowd
Crowfoot
Cruet
Crumb
Crusade
Cruse, *crust*
Crystal
Cucurbit
Cue
Cuerpo
Culiah
Cuneiform
Cupel
Curb
Carb-stone
Curtain
Cutlass
Cyclopædia
Cyst
Cysted
Czar

Creek
Cryer
Croslet
Croud
Crow's-foot
Crewet
Crum
Croisade
Cruise
Chrystal
Cucurbite
Queue
Querpo
Cuise
Cuniform
Cuppel, Coppel
Kerb
Kerb-stone
Courtine
Cutlas
Cyclopædia
Cist
Cisted
Tzar, Tsar

D.

Dactyl
Dailly
Daisied
Damaskeen, *v.*
Damsen
Dandruff
Dane-gelt
Daub
Dawdle
Dearn
Debarkation
Debonair
Decoy
Decrepid
Defence
Defier
Deflection
Deflour
Delft
Delphine
Deltoid
Demail
Demesne
Demarcation
Democrat
Denizen
Dependant, *n.*
Dependence
Dependent, *a.*
Deposit
Desert, *n.*
Desolator
Despatch, *or*
Dessert, *n.*
Detector
Detorsion
Detractor
Develop
Development
Devest, *or*
Dexterous
Diadrom
Diagnosis
Diarrhea
Dike, *or*
Dime
Diocese
Disburden
Discount
Disfranchise
Disfranchisement
Dishabille
Disinthrall
Disk, *or*

Dactyle
Dailly
Daisied
Damaskein
Damascene
Dandriff
Dangelt
Dawb
Dandle
Dern
Debarcation
Debonnair
Duckoy
Duckyd
Defence
Defyer
Deflexion
Deflower
Delf, Delph
Delphin
Deltoid
Demean
Demarkation
Democrate
Denison
Dependent
Dependence
Dependant
Deposite
Desart
Desolator
Dispatch
Desert
Detector
Detortion
Detractor
Develope
Development
Devest
Dextrous
Diadrome
Diagnosis
Diarrhea
Dyke
Disme
Diocess
Disburthen
Discompt
Disfranchise
Disfranchisement
Deshabille
Disinthrall
Disinthrall
Disk

Dispatch, *or*
Disseize
Disseizin
Disseizor
Dissolvable
Distention
Distill
Distrainor
Diversely
Divest, *or*
Docket
Doctress
Dodecahedron
Doggerel
Domicile
Doomsday-book
Dory, Doras
Dote
Doubloon
Dowry
Downfall
Drachm, *or*
Dragoman
Draught, *or*
Dreadnaught
Dribblet
Drier
Drought
Dryly
Dryness
Duchess
Duchy
Dulness
Dungeon
Dunghill
Duress
Dye, colour
Dyeing, colouring

Despatch
Disseize
Disseizin
Disseizor
Dissolvable
Distension
Distill
Distrainor
Diversely
Devest
Doquet
Doctress
Dodecaedron
Doggerel
Domicil
Doomsday-book
Dorey
Dot
Doublon
Dowry
Downfal
Dram
Drogoman
Druggerman
Draft
Dreadnought
Dribblet
Dryer
Drouth
Drily
Driness
Dutchess
Dutchy
Dullness
Donjon
Dunghill
Durease
Die
Dying

E.

Eavesdropper
Eccentric
Echelon
Economics
Ecstasy
Ecstatic
Ecumenical
Edile
Eke
Embalm
Embank, *or*
Embankment
Embargo
Embark
Embarkation
Embass
Embassy
Embed, *or*
Embedded, *or*
Embezzle
Embezzlement
Emblazon
Embodiy
Embolden
Emboder
Embosk
Embosom, *or*
Emboss
Embowel
Embower
Embrasure
Empale
Empane' *or*
Empoison
Empoverish, *or*
Empower
Empress
Eucage, *or*

Eavesdropper
Eccentric
Echellon
Economics
Ecstasy, Extasy
Extatic
Ecumenical
Edile
Eke
Imbalm
Imbank
Imbankment
Imbargo
Imbark
Embarcation
Imbase
Ambassy
Imbed
Imbedded
Imbezzle
Imbezzlement
Imblazon
Imbody
Imbolden
Imborder
Imbosk
Imbosom
Imboss
Imbowel
Imbower
Embrasure
Empale
Empannel
Impanel
Impannel
Impoison
Impoverish
Impower
Empress
Incage

a Encenia
 h Inchant
 e Inchase
 o Incircle
 i, or Inclose
 re Inclosure
 ch Incroach
 ber Incumber
 brance Incumbrance
 yedia Encyclopedia
 age Indamage
 see Indear
 see Indict
 i, see Indite
 or Indorse
 e Indow
 or Indue
 e Infeeble
 chise Infeoff
 ar Infranchise
 e Ingender
 e Ingorge
 e Ingrain
 e Inhance
 e Enigma
 Injoin
 Inlard
 Inlarge
 sn Inlighten
 e Inlist
 e Inlumine
 i, or Inquire
 i, or Inquiry
 mt Enrol, Inrol
 e Inrolment
 e Inshrine
 or Insnare
 or Insure
 e Intail
 e Intangle
 ise Enterprise
 e Inthrone
 ame Enthymem
 Intice
 Intire
 Entierty
 Intitle, Intitule
 Intomb
 i, w. Intrace
 Intrap
 i, w. Intreat
 nent Envelope
 Envelopement
 e Enliple
 e Epaulette
 e Epigraphe
 e Equery
 ilar Equangular
 e Equivoque
 e Era
 e Heremite
 e Scalade
 e Shalot, Shalote
 e Escriitoir
 e Scrutoire
 on Ecutecheon
 e Estafet
 e Esthetics
 i, or Estopple, Estopel
 e Etiology
 e Exacter
 e Exance
 ous Exanguious
 e Erect
 e Exicoste
 on Ericcation
 ve Ericcative
 is Eruccous
 al Extrinsecal
 a Exstidation
 Erude
 Erie

F.

Feces
 Fagot
 Fairy
 Fakir
 Falchion
 Falcon
 Fantasy
 Farther, or
 Farthest, or
 Farthingale
 Fattener
 Fearnought
 Fecal
 Felly
 Felon
 Felspar
 Ferrule, or
 Feud
 Feudal
 Feudality
 Feudatory
 Feuilemorte
 Fle
 Filanders
 Filbert
 Filigrane
 Filigree
 Filibeg
 Filly
 Finery, a forge
 Firman
 Fizgig
 Flageolet
 Fleam
 Flier
 Flotage
 Flotsam
 Flour, meal
 Fleur-de-lis
 Flugelman
 Fluke
 Fluoride
 Fetus
 Forestall
 Foretell
 Forray
 Forte, strong side
 Fosse
 Foundery, or
 Franc, coin
 Frenetic
 Frenzy
 Friese
 Frigate
 Frit
 Frizzle
 Frowzy
 Frumentaceous
 Frumenty
 Frustum
 Fuel
 Fulfil
 Fulfillment
 Fullness
 Furlough
 Further, or
 Furthest, or
 Fusce
 Fusilier
 Fuse, a, or
 Feces
 Fagot
 Faery
 Faquir, Faqeer
 Faulchion
 Faulcon
 Phantasy
 Further
 Furthest
 Fardingale
 Fatner
 Fearnought
 Fecal
 Felloe
 Felion
 Feldspar
 Ferule
 Feod
 Feodal
 Feodality
 Feodatory
 Feuilemorte
 Fy
 Felanders
 Filberd
 Filigrane
 Filagree
 Filigree
 Filibeg, Philibeg
 Filley
 Finary
 Firmaun
 Phirman
 Fishgig
 Flageolet
 Phleme, Flem
 Flyer
 Floatage
 Floatsam
 Flower
 Flower-de-luce
 Flugleman
 Fugleman
 Flook, Flowk
 Fluorid
 Fetus
 Forestal
 Forestel
 Foray
 Fort
 Foss
 Foundry
 Frank
 Phrenetic
 Phrensy
 Frize
 Frigat
 Fritt
 Frisle
 Frousy
 Frumentacious
 Furmenty
 Furmety
 Frustrum
 Fowel
 Fulfill
 Fulfillment
 Fullness
 Furlow
 Farther
 Farthest
 Fusil
 Fusilier
 Fuse

G.

Gabardine
 Galliot

Gaberdine
 Galliot

Gallipot	Gallipot	Haggess	Haggis
Galoche	Goloehe	Ha-ha	Haw-haw
Gamut	Gammut	Hake	Haick
Gangue, <i>in ore</i>	Gang	Halbard	Halbert
Gantlet	Gantelope	Hala, <i>healthy</i>	Hail
Gaol, <i>or</i>	Jail	Halibut	Holibut
Garish	Gairish	Halyards	Halliards
Garreteer	Garretteer	Halloo	Hollo, Holloa
Gauge, <i>or</i>	Gage	Hame, <i>or</i>	Haum
Gauger	Gager	Handicraftsman	Handcraftsman
Gault	Galt, Golt	Handiwork	Handywork
Gauntlet, <i>glove</i>	Gantlet	Hards	Hurds
Gayety	Gaiety	Harebell	Hairbell
Gayly	Gaily	Harebrained	Hairbrained
Gazelle	Gazel	Harem	Haram
Gear	Geer	Harrier	Harier
Gelatine	Gelatin	Harlet	Haslet
Gelly; <i>see</i>	Jelly	Hatchel, Hackle	Hetchel, Heckle
Genet	Ginnet, Jennet	Haul, <i>to drag</i>	Hale
Gerfalcon	Gyrfalcon	Haum	Halm, Hawm
	Jerfalcon	Haunch	Hanch
Germ	Germ	Haustr, <i>cough</i>	Hoast
Ghastly	Gastly	Hautboy	Hoboy
Ghibelline	Gibelline	Havoc	Havock
Ghyll, <i>ruvine</i>	Gill	Hawser	Halse
Gibberish	Geberish	Hazel	Hazle
Gibe	Gybe, Jibe	Headache	Headach
Giglot	Giglet	Hearse	Herse
Gimlet	Gimblet	Heartache	Heartach
Gimmal	Jymold	Height	Hight
Gingle; <i>see</i>	Jingle	Heighten	Ilghten
Girasole	Girasol	Heinous	Hainous
Girth, <i>or</i>	Girt	Hemistich	Hemistick
Glair	Glaire	Hemorrhoids	Emmeroids
Glaive	Glaive	Heptameredo	Heptameride
Glazier	Glazier	Herpetology	Erpetology
Glede	Glead	Hexahedron	Hexaedron
Gloar	Glour	Hibernata	Hybernate
Glose	Glose	Hibernation	Hybernation
Glue	Glew	Hicough, <i>or</i>	Hickup
Gluey	Gluy, Glewy	Hinderance, <i>or</i>	Hindrance
Gnarled	Knarled	Hip, <i>v.</i>	Hyp
Gneiss	Gneis	Hip, <i>n.</i>	Hep
Good-by	Good-bye	Hippocras	Hippocrass
Gore	Goar	Hodge-podge	Hotch-potch
Gourmand, <i>or</i>	Gormand	Holden	Hoysen
Gormandize	Gourmandize	Holiday, <i>or</i>	Holyday
Governante	Governant	Hollo, Halloo	Holloa, Hollow
Graft	Graff	Holster	Holdster
Grandam	Granam	Rominy	Homony
Granddaughter	Granddaughter	Homonyme, <i>or</i>	Homonymy
Granite	Granit	Hone	Hone
Grasshopper	Grasshopper	Honeyed	Houied
Gray, <i>or</i>	Grey	Hoop, <i>or</i>	Whoop
	Greece	Hooching-cough, <i>or</i>	Whooping-cough
	Grice	Hoot	Whoot
	Grise	Horde	Hord
Grenade	Granade	Horehound	Hoarhound
Grenadier	Granadier	Hornblende	Hornblend
Greyhound	Grayhound	Hostler	Ostler
Griffin, Griffon	Gryphon	Household	Houshold
Grizzled	Grisled	Housewife	Huswife
Grocer	Grosser	Howlet	Houlet
Grogram	Grogoram	Hub	Hob
Grotesque	Grogran	Hurrah	Hurra
Groundsail	Groteak	Hydrangea	Hydrangia
Group	Groundsal	Hypothenus	Hypotenuse
Guarantee, <i>or</i>	Groupe		
Guild, <i>or</i>	Guaranty		
Guilder, <i>or</i>	Gild		
Guillotine	Gilder		
Gulf	Guillotin		
Gunwale	Gulph		
Gurnet	Gunnel		
Gypsy	Gournet		
Gyre	Gypsey, Gipsey		
Gyve	Gyre		
	Give		

H.

Haggard

Hagard

I.

Icicle	Isicle
Illness	Ilness
Imbank: <i>see</i>	Embank
Imbitter	Embitter
Imbody, <i>or</i>	Embody
Imborder	Emborder
Imbosom	Embosom
Imbound	Embound
Imbox	Embox
Imbrue	Embrue
Impair	Empair

nel
 rance
 sion
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 sure, or
 densable
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 visible
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 ser
 or
 ible
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 y, or
 re, or
 l, or
 ment
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 ible, or
 ace
 lead
 leader
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 sical
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 p, or
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Empanel
 Empanlance
 Empassion
 Emplead
 Impostume
 Empoverish
 Encage
 Encase
 Enclasp
 Endoister
 Enclose
 Enclosure
 Incondensibl
 Encrease
 En crust
 Indefeisibl
 Indeleble
 Endict
 Endictment
 Endite
 Enditer
 Indocil
 Endorsable
 Endorre
 Endorsement
 Endorser
 Endue
 Inferable
 Inflexion
 Enfold
 Enfoliate
 Ingraft, Engraft
 Engraftment
 Engrain
 Engulf
 Inuendo
 Enquire
 Enquirer
 Enquiry
 Ensnare
 Instal
 Installment
 Instill
 Instructor
 Ensurance
 Ensure
 Ensurer
 Intenible
 Enterlace
 Enterplead
 Enterpleader
 Intrnal, Euthrall
 Intrinsecal
 Entrust
 Entwine
 Enure
 Enurement
 Invalide
 Enveigle
 Inventer
 Enwheel
 Enwrap
 Enwreath
 Ile

J.

n
 ry
 or
 n.
 ry
 se
 tag

Jackall
 Jacobine
 Jag
 Jagary
 Gaol
 Gaoler
 Jalop
 Jam, Jam
 Janissary
 Jaunky
 Jessamine
 Jant
 Gelly
 Genitig
 Junestig

Jettee, Jetty
 Jewellery, or
 Jiffy
 Jingle
 Jointress
 Jole, or
 Jonquille
 Judgment
 Julep
 Junket, or
 Just, n.
 Justie, or

Jetta, Jutty
 Jewelry
 Giffy
 Gingle
 Jointress
 Jowl
 Jonquill
 Judgement
 Julap
 Juncate
 Joust
 Jostle

K.

Kale
 Kamsia
 Kayle
 Keelhaul
 Keelson
 Keg, or
 Kerseymere, or
 Khan
 Knapsack
 Knarled, or
 Knell

Kall, Cail
 Khamzin
 Keel
 Keelhale
 Kelson
 Cag
 Casimere
 Kan, Kain
 Snapsack
 Gnarled
 Knal

L.

Lackey
 Lacquer
 Lair
 Lambdoidal
 Lance
 Landscape
 Landsman
 Lantern
 Lanyard
 Launch
 Laundress
 Laureate
 Lavender
 Lea, a plain
 Leach, or
 Leaven
 Ledger
 Lettuce
 License
 Lickerish
 Licorice
 Lief
 Lilac
 Lily
 Linguliform
 Liniment, and
 Lintstock
 Litharge
 Llama, animal
 Loadstar
 Loadstone
 Loath, a.
 Loathe, v
 Lode, a vein
 Lodgement
 Lower
 Luff
 Luke
 Lustring, or
 Lye, from ashes

Leaquey
 Lacker
 Lare
 Lamdoidal
 Launce
 Landskip
 Landman
 Lantern
 Laniard
 Lanch
 Landress
 Laureat
 Lavendar
 Lee, Lay, Lay
 Leech, Letch
 Leven
 Leger
 Lettice
 Licence
 Lliquorish
 Liquorice
 Lieve, Leaf
 Lilach
 Lilly
 Lingueform
 Linament
 Linstock
 Litherage
 Lama
 Lodestar
 Lodestone
 Loth
 Loths
 Load
 Lodgment
 Lour
 Loof
 Leuke
 Lutestring
 Lie, Lay

M.

Maggoty
 Main, or
 Maize
 Maladministration, or
 Malcontent
 Malefeasance
 Malpractice
 Maltreat

Maggoty
 Mayhem, Malhem
 Maiz
 Maladministration
 Malcontent
 Malfeasance
 Malpractice
 Maltreat

Falkin
 Mail
 Malanders
 Mameluke
 Mandarin
 Mandatary
 Mandrel, and
 Manifestable
 Manikin
 Manoeuvre
 Mantle, or
 Mark
 Marque, license
 Marquee
 Marquis, or
 Marshal
 Marten, or
 Martingale
 Mask
 Maalin, Mealin
 Mastio
 Mattins
 Mattress
 Meagre
 Medieval
 Meliorate, or
 Menagerie
 Merchandise
 Mere, a pool
 Metro, and
 Mew
 Mowl
 Mileage
 Milleped
 Millree
 Miscall
 Miale, Mizzle
 Misspell
 Misspend
 Misy
 Mistletoe
 Mitre
 Mixzen
 Moccason
 Mocha-stone
 Modillion
 Molasses
 Moneyed
 Mongrel
 Monodrame
 Mood, or
 Moresque
 Morion
 Mortgageor
 Mosque
 Mosquito
 Musquito
 Mould
 Moul
 Mulch
 Mullin
 Multiped
 Mummary
 Murder
 Murderous
 Murky
 Murrhine
 Muscle, and
 Musket
 Mustache
 Myth
 Maukin
 Maul
 Mallenders
 Mamaluke
 Mandarine
 Mandatory
 Mandril
 Manifestible
 Mannikin
 Maneuver
 Mantel
 Marc
 Mark
 Markee
 Marquees
 Marshall
 Mareschal
 Martin
 Martingal
 Masque
 Mastlin, Mialin
 Mastich
 Mattins
 Mattress, Mattress
 Meager
 Medieval
 Ameliorate
 Menagery
 Merchandize
 Meer
 Meter
 Meaw
 Meawl
 Mileage
 Millpede
 Millree, Millrais
 Miscal
 Mistle
 Misspell
 Misspend
 Missy
 Mistletoe
 Missettoe
 Miter
 Mizen
 Moccasin
 Moggason
 Mocho-stone
 Modillon
 Melasses
 Molosess
 Monied
 Mungrel
 Monodram
 Mode
 Moresak
 Murrian
 Mortgager
 Mosak
 Moscheto
 Moschetto
 Mosquet, e
 Moschetto
 Muscheto
 Muschetto
 Musketo
 Musqueto
 Musquetoe
 Musquitto
 Mold
 Molt
 Mulsh
 Mullen
 Multipede
 Mumuary
 Murther
 Murtherous
 Mirky
 Myrrhine
 Mussel
 Musquet
 Moustache
 Mythe

N.

Nankeen
 Naught
 Negotiate
 Net, a., clear
 Nib
 Nobleess
 Nombres
 Novitiate
 Nozle
 Nuisance
 Nankin
 Nought
 Negotiate
 Neat
 Neb
 Nobleess
 Numbles
 Noviciate
 Nozzle, Nozle
 Nusance

O.

Oblique
 Octahedron
 Economics; see
 Ecumenical
 Offense
 Offuscate
 Olio
 Omer
 Opaque
 Orach
 Orison
 Osier
 Osmazome
 Osprey
 Otter
 Outrageous
 Oxidate
 Oxidation
 Oxide
 Oxidize
 Oyes
 Oblike
 Octaedron
 Economics
 Ecumenical
 Offense
 Obfuscate
 Oglio
 Homer
 Opake
 Orache
 Oraison
 Ozier
 Ozmazome
 Ospray
 Otto
 Outrageous
 Oxidate
 Oxidation
 Oxide
 Oxidize
 Oxyde, Oxyd
 Oxidize
 Oyes

P.

Pacha
 Packet
 Painim
 Palanquin
 Palette
 Palmiped
 Pandore, or
 Panel
 Pansy
 Pantagraph }
 Pantograph }
 Pappoose
 Parallelopiped
 Paralyze
 Parcenary
 Parol, a.
 Paroquet
 Parral
 Parsnip
 Partisan
 Patin
 Patrol
 Paver
 Pawl
 Pedler
 Pedlery
 Peep
 Pennance
 Pennyless
 Pentahedral
 Pentahedron
 Pantile
 Peony
 Perch
 Persimmon
 Persistence
 Pewit
 Phantasm
 Phantom
 Phenomenon
 Phial, or
 Pasha, Bashaw
 Paquet
 Paynim
 Palankeen
 Pallet
 Palmipede
 Bandore
 Pannel
 Pancy
 Pentagraph
 Papoos, Papoos
 Parallelepiped
 Paralyse
 Parcenery
 Parole
 Parakeet
 Parrel
 Parsnep
 Partizan
 Patine
 Patrol, Patrole
 Pavier, Favier
 Paul
 Peddler, Pedlar
 Pedlery
 Piep
 Pennance
 Pennyless
 Pentaedral
 Pentaedron
 Pantile
 Piony
 Perch
 Persimon
 Persistence
 Pewet
 Phantism
 Phantom
 Phenomenon
 Vial

Philibeg; see

Philter

Philegm

Phoenix

Pithisic

Picket, or

Picket, and

Picturesque

Pie

Piebald

Pimento

Pincers

Pinard

Plain, and

Plane-sailing

Plaister

Plat, or

Plethora

Plenrasy

Pliers

Plough

Ploughman

Ploughshare

Plumber

Plumiped

Pluviometer

Poise

Poltroon

Polyanthus

Polyhedral

Polyhedron

Pomade

Pommel

Pontoon, and

Pony

Porpoise

Portray

Portress

Postillion

Potato

Pottage

Practise, v.

Pramunire

Premise

Pretence

Preterite, or

Pretor

Prison-base

Probate

Profane

Protector

Prothonotaryship

Prunello

Pumpkin

Puny, and

Pupillary

Purblind

Purlin

Purr

Purslain

Pussy

Putrefy

Pygmean

Pygmy

Pyx

Fillibeg

Philtre

Phlegm

Phenix

Pithic

Piquet

Picturesak

Eye

Eyebald

Fimenta

Pinchers

Pinard

Plane

Plain-sailing

Plaister

Plot

Plethory

Pluriay

Pliers

Plow

Plowman

Plowshare

Plummer

Plumipede

Pluviometer

Poize

Poltron

Polyanthos

Polyeural

Polyedron

Pommeade

Pummel

Ponton

Poney

Porpus, Porpess

Pourtray

Porteress

Postillion

Potatoe

Potage

Practice

Pramunire

Premise

Pretense

Preterit

Pretor

Prison-bars

Probat

Prophane

Protector

Prothonotariship

Prunella

Pumpion

Puisne

Pupillary

Poreblind

Purline

Pur

Purslane

Pussy

Putrify

Pigmean

Pigmy

Pix

Q.

Quarantine

Quartet

Quatercousin

Quay, a mole

Quincy

Quintain

Quintal

Quitter

Quoit

{ Quarantine

{ Carentane

{ Quartett

{ Catercousin

{ Key

{ Quinsey

{ Quincy

{ Squinancy

{ Quintin

{ Kental, Kentle

{ Quittor

{ Coit

R.

Raccoon

Rallery

Ransom

Rarify

Raspberry

Ratafia

Rattan

Raven, prey

Rase

Razure

Real, coin

Rear

Rearmouse

Rearward

Recall

Recognizable

Recognizance

Recognize, or

Recognizes

Recognizor

Recompense

Reconnoitre

Redoubt

Redoubtable

Reenforcement

Referable

Referrible }

Reflection

Reflective

Reglet

Reindeer

Reinstall, or

Relic

Renard, or

Rennet, or

Replier

Reposit

Resin, or

Resistance

Respite

Restiff, or

Restiffness

Retch, to vomit

Reverie, or

Reversible

Rhomb, and

Ribbon

Rider

Rinee

Risk

Riveted

Robbin

Rodomontade

Roquelaure

Route, course

Rummage

Runnet, or

Rye

Raccoon, Rackoon

Rallery

Ransome

Rarify

Rasberry

Ratafia, Ratafee

Ratan

Ravin

Rase

Rasure

Rial, Ryal

Rere

Reremouse

Rereward

Recal

Recognisable

Recognissance

Recognise

Recognisee

Recognisor

Recompence

Reconnoiter

Redout

Redoutable

Reinforcement

Referible

Reflexion

Reflexive

Riglet

Raindeer

Ranedeer

Reinstal

Relique

Reynard

Runnet

Replier

Reposite

Rosin

Resistance

Respit

Restive

{ Restifness

{ Restiveness

Reach

Revery

Reversible

Rhumb

{ Riband

{ Riban

{ Ribband

{ Ribin

Ryder

Rinee

Risque

Rivetted

Robin

Rhodomontade

Roquelo

Rout

Romage

Runnet

Rie

S.

Sabianism, or

Sag, or

Salc

Sainfoin

Salle

Saltecellar

Sandarach

Sandiver

Sanitary

Sarcomet

Sat

Satchel

Satinet

Sabaism

Swag

Salik

Saintfoin

Salique

Salteceller

Sandarac

Sandever

Sanatory

Sarcomet

Sate

Sachel

Satinett

Savin	Savina, Sabine	Skate	Scate
Saviour, or	Savior	Skain	Skain
Scalade	Escalade, Scalado	Skeptio; are	Sceptio
Scallop	Scollop	Skillful	Skillful
Scath	Scathe	Skulk	Sculk
Scenery	Scenary	Skull	Scull
Sceptic	Skeptio	Slabber	Slobber
Sceptical	Skeptical	Slake, to quench	Slack
Scepticism	Skepticism	Sleight, a.	Slight
Schist	Schist	Slay, a reed	Slay, Slaie
Schistose	Schistose	Sluce	Sluce, Sluse
Schollum	Schollon	Slily	Slily
Schorl	Schorl	Slyness	Sliness
Sclography, or	Sciography	Smallness	Smalness
Sciomachy, or	Sciamaehy	Smirk	Smert
Scion	Cion	Smooth, v.	Smooth
Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity	Soap	Sope
Scirrhous	Skirrhous	Socage	Socage
Scirrhus	{ Schirrhus Skirrhus Cisours Cizars Scissars	Socle	Sokle, Zocle
Scissors	{ Scissors Skissors	Solan	Soland, Soiland
Sconce	Skonce	Solder, or	Soder
Scotfree	Skotfree	Soldier	Souldier
Scow	Skow	Soliped	Solipede
Screen	Skreen	Solitaire	Solitar
Scrofula	Scrophula	Solvable	Solvable
Scymitar; see	Cimeter	Somerset	{ Somersault Summersault
Soythe	Sithe, Sythe	Sonneteer	Sounnetear
Seamstress	{ Sempstress Semstress	Soothe, v.	Sooth
Sear	Sere	Sorrell	Sorel
Scarce	Saree	Souse	Sowee
Secretaryship	Secretariship	Spa	Spaw
Seethe	Seeth	Spicknel	Spignel
Seignior	Signior, Signior	Spinach	Spinage
Seine, a net	Sein, Seen	Spinal	Spinelle, Spinell
Seisin	Seisin	Splice	Splice
Sellanders	Sellanders	Sponge	Spunge
Selvaige	Selvedge	Spongy	Spunxy
Sentinel	Centinel	Spright	Sprite
Sentry	Sentry, Centry	Sprightly	Sprightly
Sequin	{ Sechin Chequin Zechin	Spunk	Spunk
Sergeant, or	Serjeant	Spurt, or	Spirit
sergeantry, or	Serjeantry	Stable	Stable
Seus, or	Seus	Staddle	Stadle
Seaspool, or	Cesspool	Stanch	Staunch
Sevensnight	Se'nnight	Stations, y. a.	Stationary
Shad	Chad	Steadfast	Stedfast
Shard	Sherd	Steeleyard	Stillyard
Shark, or	Shirk	Sterile	Steril
Shawm	Shalm	Stillness	Stillness
Sheathe, v.	Sheath	Stockade	Stocade
Sheer, pure	Shear	Strait, a.	Streight
sheik	Sheikh, Sheich	Strap, or	Strop
shemtic, or	Semitic	Strengthenar	Strengthenar
Sherbet	Scherbet	Strow	Straw, Strow
Sherry	Sherris	Stupefy	Stupify
Shorling	Shoreling	Sty	Stye
Show	Shew	Style	Stile
Showbread	Showbread	Subtile, thin	Subtle
Shrillness	Shrilness	Subtle, dry	Subtle
Shroud	Shrowd	Subtract	Subtract
Shuttlecock	Shittcock	Subtraction	Subtraction
Shyly	Shily	Suit	Suite
Shyness	Shiness	Suitor	Suitor
Sienite	Syenite	Sulky, a.	Sulkey
Silicious, or	Siliceous	Sulphuretted	Sulphureted
Sill	Cill	Sumach	Sumac, Shumas
Sillabud	Syllabud	Suretyship	Suretiship
Simar	Chimere, Cymar	Surloin, or	Sirloin
Siphon	Syphon	Surname	Surname
Siren	Syren	Surprise	Surprise
Sirloin, or	Surloin	Surreptions	Subreptions
Sirocco	Sirocco	Survivor	Survivor
Sirup	Syrup, Sirop	Survivorship	Survivorship
Sit, to incubate	Set	Swag, or	Sag
Site	Scite	Swale	Sweale
Sizar	Sizer	Sward	Sord
Size, glue	Cize, Cise	Swath, a.	Swarth
		Sweepstakes	Sweepstake
		Swipple	Swiple
		Swop, or	Swap
		Sycamore	{ Sicomore Sycamine

Sylvan
Synonyme, or
Syphilis
Systematize

Silvan
Synonym
Siphilis
Systemize

T.

Tabard
Taffety
Taffrail
Taillage
Talc, a stone
Tallness
Talmud
Tambour

Tambourine

Tarpaning

Tartan
Tassel
Tawny
Tease
Teazle, Teasel
Tenable
Terrier
Tether
Tetrastich
Theodolite
Thraldom
Thraash, or
Threshold
Throe, a pang
Thyine, wood
Thyme
Ticking, or
Tidbit
Tie
Tier, a row
Tierce
Tiger
Tincal
Tint
Tiny
Tippler
Tithe
Toilet
Toll, to allure
Tollbooth
Ton, or
Tonnage
Tormentor
Touchy, or
Tourmaline
Trance
Tranquillity
Tranquillize
Transferable
Transference
Treadle
Treenail
Trellis
Trentals
Trestle
Trevet, or
Trowsers
Truckle-bed, or
Tumbrel, and
Turkey
Turkoid
Turnip
Turnsole
Tutenag
Tweedle
Twibil
Tymbal
Tyro

Taberd
Taffeta, Taffata
Tafferal
Taillage
Talk, Talok
Tallness
Talmud
Tambor
Tambarin
Tambourin
Tamborin
Tarpawling
Tarpaulin
Tartane
Tosel
Tawney
Teaze
Tassel, Tazel
Tenible
Terrier
Tedder
Tetrastick
Theodolite
Thralldom
Thresh
Threshold
Throw
Thine
Thime
Ticken
Titbit
Tye
Tire
Tierce
Tyger
Tinkal
Teint
Tyny
Tipler
Tythe
Toilette
Tole
Tolbooth
Tun
Tunnage
Tormenter
Techy
Tourmalin
Transe
Tranquillity
Tranquillize
Transferrible
Transference
Treadle
Trenail, Trunnel
Trellise
Trentals
Tressel, Trussel
Trevet, Trevit
Trowsers
Trundle-bed
Tumbrel
Turky
Turquois
Turquoise
Turnep
Turnsol
Tutansag
Tutenague
Twiddle, Twidle
Timbal
Tiro

U.

Umble
Unbias
Unbiased
Unbigotted
Unroll
Until

Humble
Unbias
Unbiased
Unbigotted
Unrol
Untill

V.

Vaivode
Vales, money
Valise
Vantbrace
Vat, a vessel
Vaudevil
Vavasor
Vell, cover
Vender, or
Veneer
Venomous
Verdigris
Vermillion
Vermin
Verst
Vertebra, or
Vervain
Vial, or
Vice, a sorrow
Vicious
Villain, and
Villainous
Villany
Visitatorial
Visitor
Visor
Vitiate
Vixier
Volcano

Waiwode
Vails
Valise
Vanbrass
Fat
Vaudeville
Vavasour
Valvasor
Vail
Vendor
Finer
Venomous
Verdigrise
Verdigrease
Vermillion
Virmillion
Vermine
Berst, Werst
Vertebra
Vervane
Phial
Vise
Vitious
Villein, Villan
Villainous
Villainy
Visitorial
Visitor
Visor
Viciate
Vizir, Visier
Vulcano

W.

Wagon, or
Walf
Waive, to defer
Wale
Walrus
Warranter, and
War-whoop
Waul
Wear, v.
Wear, a.
Weasand
Welsh
Whang
Whelk
Whippietree
Whippoorwill
Whiskey
Whitcleather
Whoop
Whooping-cough
Widgeon
Wilful
Windlass
Wintry
Wiry
Witch-elm
Withal, a.
Withal
Wizard
Woe
Woful
Wondrous
Woodbine

Waggon
Walft
Wave
Weal
Walrus
Warrantor
War-hoop
Wawl
Ware
Weir, Wier
Weasand, Wesand
Welch
Wang
Werk
Whiffietree
Whippowill
Whisky
Whitcleather
Hoop
Hooping-cough
Wikeon
Wilful
Windlace
Windlas
Wintery
Wiry
Witch-elm
Withal
Withal
Wizard, Wisard
Wo
Woful
Wonderous
Woodbind

332 LIST OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

Woodchuck
Woollen
Wreathe, s.
Wreck
Wriggle

Woodchuk
Woollen
Wreath
Wrack
Riggle

Y.

Yawl
Yearn
Yeast
Yalk, or

Yaul
Yeru
Yest
Yolk

Yerk
Yew

Yark
Eugh

Z.

Zaffre

Zechia; see
Zinc
Zymology

{ Zaff'r
Zaffar
Zaffer
Sequin
Zink
Zumology

THE PREPOSITION.

PREPOSITIONS show the relations between words, and are generally placed before nouns and pronouns in the objective case.

There are many nouns, adjectives, verbs, and participles, which are followed by their appropriate prepositions; and there are instances in which it is a matter of some difficulty to determine what preposition is most suitable to be used.

A LIST OF WORDS WITH THE PROPER PREPOSITION ANNEXED.

A.

Abandoned to
Abate of
Abhorrence of
Abhorrent to, from
Abide in, at, with, by
Abominable to
Abound in, with
Abridge of, from
Absent from
Abstain from
Abstinence from
Abut on, upon
Accede to
Acceptable to
Access to
Accessory to
Accommodate to, with
Accompanied by, with
Accord, v. n. with; v. a. to
Accordance with
According to
Account of, for, to
Accountable to a person; for a thing
Accuse of, by
Acquaint with
Acquaintance with
Acquiesce in
Acquit of
Adapted to
Add to
Address to
Adequate to
Adhere to
Adjacent to
Adjourn to, at, for
Adjudge to
Adjust to
Admonish of, by, against
Admission (access) to; (entrance) into
Admit of
Advantage over, of
Advise of, to
Advocate for
Affection for
Affinity to, with, between
Agree with a person; to things proposed; upon things or conditions
Agreeable to
Aim at
Alienate from
Allude to
Alteration in

Ambitious of, to
Amenable to
Analogous to
Analogy to, between
Angry with a person; at a thing
Annex to
Animadvert on, upon
Answer for, to
Antecedent to
Antipathy to, against
Anxious about
Apologize for
Apology for
Appeal to
Appertain to
Applicable to
Apply to
Apprehensive of
Appropriate to
Approve of
Argue with, against
Array with, in
Arrive at
Ask of a person; for or after a person or thing
Aspire to
Assent to
Assimilate to
Associate with
Assure of
Astonished at
Atone for
Attached to
Attain to
Attend to
Attentive to
Averse to, from
Aversion to, from

B.

Ballot for
Banish from
Bare of
Bargain for
Bear up, upon, with
Beguile of
Believe in, on
Belong to
Bereave of
Bestow on, upon
Betray to a person; into a thing
Betroth to
Bigoted to
Bind to, in, up, upon
Blame for
Blush at

Boast of
Border on, upon
Brag of

C.

Call on, upon, at, for;—on a person; at a house
Capable of
Care for, to
Careless of, about
Carp, at
Catch at, up
Caution against
Certify of
Chance for, with
Charge on or against a person; with a thing
Clear of
Concede with
Coincide with
Commune with
Commit to
Communicate to, with
Compare to, in respect to quality; with, by way of illustration
Compelled to
Compliance with
Comply with
Composed of
Concede to
Conceive of
Concerned at, for
Concur with, in, on, to
Condemn to
Condescend to
Conduce to
Confer on, upon
Confide in
Conform to
Conformable to
Conformity to
Congenial to, with
Congratulate on, upon
Connect with
Conscious of
Consecrate to
Consent to
Consign to
Consist of, in, with
Consistent with
Consonant to
Consult with
Contend with, against
Contest with
Contiguous to

Contrast with
 Contrary to
 Conversant in, with, about
 Convert to, into
 Convict of
 Convince of
 Copy from, after
 Correspond to, with
 Correspondence, to, with
 Correspondent to
 Covenant with, for
 Cure of

D.

Dash against, upon
 Deal in, by, with
 Debar of, from
 Decide on, upon
 Defend against, from
 Deficiency of
 Deficient in
 Defraud of
 Demand of
 Denounce against a person; on a thing
 Depend on, upon
 Dependent on, upon
 Deprive of
 Derogate from
 Derogation from, to
 Derogatory to
 Descended from
 Deserving of
 Desirous of
 Desist from
 Despair of
 Despoil of
 Destined to
 Destitute of
 Detach from
 Detract from
 Deviate from
 Devolve on, upon
 Devote to
 Dictate to
 Die of a disease; by the sword or famine; for another
 Differ with a person in opinion; from a person or thing in some quality
 Different from
 Difficulty in
 Diminish from
 Diminution of
 Disabled from
 Disagree with, to
 Disagreeable to
 Disappointed of a thing not obtained; in a thing obtained
 Disapprove of
 Discourage from
 Discouragement to
 Disengaged from
 Disgusted at, with
 Dislike to
 Dismissal from
 Disparagement to
 Dispense with
 Dispose of, to, for
 Dispossess of
 Dispute with
 Disqualify for, from
 Dissatisfied with
 Dissent from
 Distinct from
 Distinguish from, between
 Distrustful of
 Divested of
 Divide between two; among many
 Dote on
 Doubt of, about
 Dwell in, at, on

E.

Eager in, for, after
 Embark in, for
 Embellished with
 Emerge from
 Employ in, on, upon, about
 Emulous of
 Enamoured of
 Encounter with
 Encouragement to
 Encroach on, upon
 Endeared to
 Endeavour after
 Endowed with
 Engaged in, with, for
 Enjoin on, upon
 Enter on, upon, into
 Entrance on, upon, into
 Envious of, at
 Equal to, with
 Equivalent to
 Espouse to
 Estimated at
 Estranged from
 Exception from, to, against
 Excluded from
 Exclusive of
 Expelled from
 Expert in, at
 Exposed to
 Expressive of

F.

Fall under, on, upon, from
 Familiar to, with
 Fawn on, upon
 Fearful of
 Feed on, upon
 Fight with, against, for
 Filled with
 Fond of
 Fondness for
 Foreign to, from
 Founded on or upon a basis; in truth
 Free from
 Friendly to
 Frightened at
 Frown at, upon
 Fruitful in, of
 Full of
 Furnished with

G.

Give to
 Glad of, at
 Glance at, upon
 Glow with
 Grapple with
 Grateful to a person; for a favour
 Greedy of, after
 Grieve at, for
 Guard against
 Guilty of

H.

Hanker after
 Happen to, on
 Healed of
 Hinder from
 Hiss at
 Hold in, of, on

I.

Ignorant of
 Immersion in

Impatient at, for, of
 Impenetrable by, to
 Impervious to
 Impose on, upon
 Inaccessible to
 Incapable of
 Incentive to
 Incorporate into, with
 Inconsistent with
 Inculcate on, upon
 Independent of, on
 Indifferent to
 Indulge with, in
 Indulgent to
 Influence over, with, on
 Inform of, about, concerning
 Initiate into, in
 Initiation into
 Inquire of, after, for, about
 Inroad into
 Insensible to, of
 Inseparable from
 Instruct in
 Insult over
 Intent on, upon
 Interfere with
 Intermeddle with
 Intervene between
 Intimate with
 Introduce into, in
 Intrude on, upon, into
 Inured to
 Invested with
 Irritated against or by a person; at or by a thing

J.

Jealous of
 Jeer at
 Join with, to

K.

Knock at, on
 Known to

L.

Laden with
 Land at
 Laugh at
 Lean on, upon, against
 Level with
 Liberal to, of
 Liken to
 Live in, at, with, on, upon
 Loaded with
 Long for, after
 Lord over

M.

Made of
 Marry to, with
 Meddle with
 Mediate between
 Meditate on, upon
 Meet, &c., with
 Militate against
 Mingle with
 Minister to
 Mistrustful of
 Mix with

N.

Necessary to, for
Need of
Neglectful of
Negotiate with

O.

Obedient to
Object to, against
Observant of
Observation of
Obtrude on, upon
Obvious to
Offend against
Offensive to
Offer to
Operate on
Opposite to
Overwhelmed with, by

P.

Parrel out
Parley with
Part from, with
Partake of
Partial to
Partiality to, for
Participate in, of
Patient with, of, under
Pay for
Peculiar to
Penetrate into
Persevere in
Pertain to
Pitch upon, on
Play on, upon, with
Pleasant to
Pleased with
Plunge into
Possessed of
Pounce on, upon
Pour on, upon, into
Pray for, with
Predisposed to
Prefer to, before, above
Preferable to
Preference to, over, above, before
Prefix to
Prejudice against
Prejudicial to
Prepare for
Preserve from
Preside over
Press on, upon
Presume on, upon
Pretend to
Prevail on, upon, with (to persuade). over, against (to overcome)
Prevent from
Previous to
Prey on, upon
Prior to
Productive of
Profit by
Profitable to
Prone to
Pronounce against a person; on a thing
Propose to

Protect others from, ourselves against
Protest against
Proud of
Provide with, for, against
Purge of, from
Pursuance of
Pursuant to

Q.

Quarrel with
Quarter on, upon
Questioned on, upon, by

R.

Rail at
Reckon on, upon, with
Recline on, upon
Reconcile to, with
Recover from
Reduce to, under
Refer to
Reflect on, upon
Refrain from
Regard for, to
Rejoice at, in
Relate to
Release from
Believe from
Relish for, of
Rely on, upon
Remain in, at
Remark on, upon
Remit to
Remonstrate with a person; against a thing
Remove from
Repent of
Repine at
Replete with
Repose on, upon
Repugnant to
Rescue from
Resemblance to, between
Resolve on, upon
Rest in, at, on, upon
Restore to
Restrain from, of
Retire from, to
Return to
Rich in
Rid of
Rob of
Rove about, over
Rub against
Rule over
Rush against, on, upon

S.

Sated with
Saturate with
Saturate with
Save from
Seek for, after, to
Seize on, upon
Send to, for
Sensible of
Sick of
Significant of
Similar to

Sink into, in, beneath
Sit on, upon, in
Skillful in, at
Smile at, on, upon
Snap at
Snatch at
Sneer at
Solicitous about, for
Sorry for
Stay in, at, with
Stick to, by
Strip of
Strive with, against, for
Subject to
Submissive to
Submit to
Substitute for
Subtract from
Suitable to, for
Surprised at
Suspected of, by
Swarve from
Sympathize with

T.

Taste of a thing possessed, for a thing desired or relished
Tax with, for
Tend to, towards
Thankful for
Think on, upon, of, about
Thirst after, for
Touch at, on, upon
Transmit to
Triumph over
Troublesome to
True to
Trust in, to

U.

Unison with
Unite with, to
Useful for, to

V.

Value on, upon
Versed in
Vest in a person, with a thing
Void of

W.

Wait on, upon, for, at
Want of
Weary of
Weep at, for
Witness of
Worthy of

Y.

Yearn towards, for
Yield to
Yoke with

Z.

Zealous for

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AFTER having combined, in this Dictionary, the orthography, orthoepy, and definition of the principal words of the English language, as it exists at the present time, we shal now endeavour to give those who have not access to any of the elaborate works that have been produced on the subject, a brief account of the derivation and progress of that comprehensive and wide spread tongue.

As the history of the earliest inhabitants of Britain must be deciphered from their stone weapons and implements, the circles of upright stones in which they met for council or religion, and the rude urns in which their ashes were collected and placed beneath the sepulchral cairn. It is not to be expected that we should be certain of their language, nor could such a people be supposed to have a native literature. The Phœnicians, however, traded with them long before the Roman invasion, and the British Islands were known to the ancient Greeks as the Cassiterides or Tin Islands. When Julius Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain, about fifty-five years before the Christian era, he was confronted by a bold and hardy race, who bravely contested every foot of ground that his veteran legions temporarily obtained. It is not the appearance, the manners, or the government of these bold Britons, however, with which we are now concerned; but we eagerly turn to any information we can obtain concerning their language or literature. It is to the commentaries of Cæsar that we are principally indebted for any information we possess on these points.

The earliest inhabitants of Britain appear to have belonged to that great family, whose main branches, known as Celts, spread themselves extensively over middle and western Europe. They were probably identical with the Cimmerians or Cimbri, who, on being expelled from the north of the Euxine found new settlements near the Baltic and the mouth of the Elbe. Pressed forward by the advancing wave of emigration, the Celts crossed from the neighbouring country of Gaul into Britain; and, at a later period, were driven into the inland parts of their own country by an invasion of Belgæ, a branch of the great Teutonic family. Their men of learning were their Druids, or priests, who did not commit their mysteries to writing, but communicated them to their disciples in verses, which they were occupied for many years in committing to memory; but at this early period Cæsar found them using the Greek characters in the record of other matters. During the time that the Romans held an insecure dominion in Britain, the Roman language would be used in administrative and probably in judicial proceedings; those who were of mixed blood, and natives advanced to any civil employment, must have become acquainted with the Roman language and laws; and, as the introduction of Christianity belongs to this period, this implies the more extensive employment of the Greek language, and thus we may perceive how some of those elements were introduced that contributed to the formation of the language of Britain. We shall therefore here pre-

sent the Lord's Prayer in each of the languages that may have contributed most to the formation of the English:—

LATIN.

From the version made by St. Jerome in the latter part of the fourth century—the "Vulgate"—as edited by Tischendorf in his "Novum Testamentum Triglottum," Leipzig, 1854.

Pater noster qui es in cœlis,
sanctificetur nomen tuum,
adveniat regnum tuum,
fiat voluntas tua sicut in cœlo et in terra,
panem nostrum superubstantialem da nobis
hodie,
et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos di-
mittimus debitoribus nostris
et ne inducas nos in temptationem,
sed libera nos a malo.

FRENCH.

From the Geneva version of 1588, as revised by David Martin, original edition, Amsterdam, 1707, fol.

Nôtre Père qui es aux cieux,
ton Nom soit sanctifié.
Ton Règne vienne.
Ta volonté soit faite en la terre comme au ciel.
Donne nous aujourd'hui nôtre pain quotidien
Et nous quitte nos dettes, comme nous quittons
aussi les dettes à nos débiteurs.
Et ne nous induis point en tentation,
mais délivre nous du Malin.
Car à toi est le regne, & la puissance, & la gloire
à jamais, Amen.

GAELIC.

From the version of the New Testament by the Rev. James Stuart, as published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, Edinburgh, 1813, 12mo. (First printed in 1767.)

Ar n-Athair a ta air nêamh,
Gu naomhaibhear t'ainm.
Thigeadh do rìoghachd.
Deanar do thoil air an talamh, mar a nìfhear air
nêamh.
Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran laitheil.
Agus maith dhuinn ar faclha, amhail mar a
mhaithreas sinn d'ar luchd-faoh.
Agus na leig am busireadh sinn,
ach saor sinn o olc:
Oiris leat an rìoghachd, agus an cumhaobh
agus a' ghhlair, gu sìorruidh. Amen.

IRISH.

From the version of Uilliam O. Domhnuill, or William Daniel, as published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1817, 8vo. (First printed in 1692.)

Ar Nathair atá ar neamh,
Náomhtar hainm.
Tigheadh do ríoghachd.
Deántar do thoil ar an thalamh, mar do nithear
ar neamh.
Ar nárán laethamhail tabhair dhúinn a níu.
Agus maith dhúinn ar bhfiacha, mar mhaitimidne
dar bhfiethamhnuibh fán.
Agus na léig sinn a ceathughadh,
achd saor inn ó ole:
Oir is leachd féin an ríoghachd, agus an chúm-
hachd, agus an ghloir, go síóruighe, Amen.

Agricola, having done much in spite of pride and prejudice to civilize the Britons, conducted the Roman legions to the foot of the Grampians and had to encounter the Caledonians under Galgacus, where the battles, bloodshed, and desolation of the south, in the maintenance of independence, had to be repeated in the north. These powerful opponents seem to have descended from the same Celtic race, though they had probably reached the northern forests by a different route, and many were the encounters in which they bore themselves bravely in skirmishing with the Romans or breaking down the wall that their enemies had stretched from the Forth to the Clyde.

About the commencement of the fourth century, a new enemy approached the British coast; whilst the Goth was pouring his legions into Italy. The Roman soldiers were withdrawn from Britain to defend Rome; and, as the Britons had become to a great extent unaccustomed to war, they, in order to defend their country from the ravages of the Picts and Scots, now invited the Saxons to aid them in their defence.

This brings us to another era in the history of England, and introduces, not another element into the composition of her language, but the very nucleus around which all other ingredients were to cluster. "These Saxons," to use the language of their historian, "in the days of Ptolemy, just darkened the neck of the peninsula of Jutland and three inconsiderable islands in its neighbourhood. One of the obscure tribes, whom Providence selected and trained to form the nobler nations of France, Germany, and England, and who have accomplished their distinguished destiny." These Saxons, who soon lorded it over those whom they had come to aid, were a German or Gothic race, and spoke a language entirely different from that of the Celts, or ancient Britons, and were no doubt settled at an early period in Europe. After many conflicts, which it is the part of the historian to record, we have to note the amalgamation of the British and Saxon population; while a remnant of the Britons retired into Wales, and carried their ancient language along with them; just as the Celts in Scotland retired before their Gothic invaders to their mountain fastnesses, where their descendants still speak the language of their forefathers, which is closely allied to the Welsh, the Irish, and the Manx.

The success of the first Saxon immigrants no doubt encouraged others of the same race to land on the shores of Britain, and secure for themselves "a local habitation." From a leading branch, called *Angles*, the country was called *England*, and the prevailing language became known as *Anglo-Saxon*, or simply *Saxon*. The Saxons cultivated literature, and *Cædmon*, *Bede*, and *King Alfred* are well known among their writers. *Cædmon* has been called the father of English song. Connected with the monks of *Whitby*, he appears to have acted as their herdsman. He was so little gifted with the power of

song, that, when the harp was passed round at any convivial meeting, he shrunk from its approach, and retired to his own apartment. After retiring ashamed from such a meeting, he laid himself down and slept. In his sleep, some one desired him to sing something, to whom he replied that he could not. Upon the repetition of the demand, he asked what he should sing. "Sing me," said the voice in his dreaming ear, "the origin of things." He accordingly composed an ode on this subject, and still retained it in memory when he awoke. He was admitted into the monastery as a monk, and wrote numerous other poems on religious subjects—that on the *Fall of Man* bearing no small resemblance to some passages in *Paradise Lost*. His death occurred in the year 680. We subjoin a specimen of this poem, accompanied with a translation:—

Nu we sceolan herian
heofon-rices weard,
metodes mihte,
and his mod-ge-thenc,
wera wuldor isder!
swa he wundra ge-hwæra,
ece dryhten,
cord onstealde.
He sæst ge-scéop
ylda bearnum
heofon to hrófe,
halig scyppend!
tha middan-geard
mon-cynnes weard,
ece dryhten,
æfter teode,
frem foldan,
frea elmihtig!

Now we shall praise
the guardian of heaven,
the might of the creator,
and his counsel,
the glory-father of men!
how he of all wonders,
the eternal lord,
formed the beginning.
He first created
for the children of men
heaven as a roof,
the holy creator!
then the world
the guardian of mankind,
the eternal lord,
produced afterwards,
the earth for men,
the almighty master!

It will be observed that these lines are neither distinguished by an exact number of syllables in their construction nor by rhyme in their termination. The lines, however, are nearly of equal length, and a peculiar alliteration may be observed in their composition; for in every couplet, as may be readily noticed in the last of the above quotation, two principal words in the one line begin with the same letter, which is repeated in the first principal word in the second. It is remarkable how early this practice began, which forces itself on our notice as still more extensively employed by subsequent writers, who used the same letter at the beginning of every word in lines of considerable length, as, "They waughtit at the wight wine and wared out words."

In Spenser, long after rhyme had been introduced, we find it in a somewhat more refined form, as when alliteration occurs in pairs of words in the same line; thus,

"The lily, lady of the flowery field;,"

or,

"Nor timely tides did drive out of their sluggish source;,"

or when the same letter is initial in several words, as,

"That art thus fowly fled from famous enmy,"

which readily suggests a line, which proves that this ornament of the earliest Saxon poem is not rejected in the highest poetry of the present day; for *Childe Harold*, describing the death of the Duke of Brunswick, says that he sat

"Within a window'd niche of that high hall,"

and, having caught the sound of the cannon's opening roar,

"He rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell."

We shall here present versions of the Lord's Prayer in three collateral languages, that the student may compare them with the Anglo-Saxon:—

GOTHIC. (Fourth century.)

From the edition of Ulfilas by Gabelents and Loebe, Leipzig, 1836—1846, &c.

Atta unsar thu in himinam.
 Veihnai lomo thein.
 Qimai thiulinassus theins.
 Veirthai vilja theinsve in himina jah ana airthai.
 Hlail unsarana theana sinterain gif uns himma daga.
 Jah alet uns thetai skulans sijaina swasve jah veis aletam thaim skulam unsarain.
 Jah ni briqisais uns in fraistubnjai.
 Ak lausei uns af thamma ubilin.
 Unte theina ist thiudangardi jah mahts jah vultus in aivins.
 Amen.

DANISH.

From the Danish Bible published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, 1855, 8vo.

Vor Fader, du som er i Himlene!
 Helliget vorde dit Navn;
 Komme dit Rige;
 Skee din Villie, som i Himmelen, saa og paa Jorden;
 Giv os i Dag vort daglige Brød;
 Og forlad os vor Skyld, saa som vi forlade vore Skyldnere;
 Og leed os ikke ind i Fristelse,
 men frie os fra det Onde;
 Thi dit er Riket, og Kraften, og Herligheden i Evighed, Amen.

GERMAN.

From Luther's version, as edited by Tischendorf in his "Novum Testamentum Triglotum," Leipzig, 1854. The orthography is modernized. Luther's translation of the New Testament was first published, anonymously, in 1522.

Unser Vater in dem Himmel.
 Dein Name werde geheiligt.
 Dein Reich komme
 Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel.
 Unser täglich Brot gib uns heute.
 Und verleihe uns unsere Schulden, wie wir unsern Schuldigern vergeben.
 Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung,
 sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel
 Denn dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit, Amen.

ANGLO-SAXON.

From Thorpe's edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, London, 1842, 12mo.

Fæder ðre, thu the eart on heofenum
 Si thin nama gehalgod.
 To-becume thin rice.
 Geweorthe thin willa on eorðan, swa swa on heoenum.
 Urne dæghwamlican hlaf syle us to dæg.
 And forgyf us ðre gyltas, swa swa we forgyfað ðrum gylendum.
 And ne gelæde thu us on cœstnunge.
 ac alys us of yfe: soðlice.

Passing over some names of inferior note, we come to that of Bædæ, who is usually denominated the Venerable. He spent his studious life in the monastery of Wearmouth, where he died in 735. His principal works consist of scriptural translations, biographies, and an ecclesiastical history of the Anglo-Saxons. The next name that arrests our attention is that of ALFRÆD, which brings us to the beginning of the tenth century. He is well known to every reader of history for his successful struggles

against the Danish invaders, as an enlightened law-giver, and as he who first gave England a navy that enabled her to assert that superiority on the deep which she has ever since successfully maintained. He claims our notice, however, as a promoter of learning, and cultivator of literature. His literary labours consist chiefly, if not exclusively, of translations of historical and philosophical works, together with the Psalms of David, into the vulgar tongue, in order that his subjects might be profited by their perusal. CANUTE, whose demise occurred in 1035, was author of a ballad long popular in England; and a few others, among whom some ecclesiastics are conspicuous, bring down the Anglo-Saxon literature to the time of the Conquest, which thus extends over a space of five hundred years, and in which a fresh interest has of late been manifested by the publication of Dictionaries of the language, and specimens of its literature.

We have thus seen the Briton superseded by the Saxon, and now the Saxon is about to give way to the Norman.

William, Duke of Normandy, known in English history as the Conqueror, cloaked his ambition to reign in Britain by an accusation of sacrilege against Harold, and came armed with a bull of excommunication against the Saxon king and his adherents, and a banner consecrated by the head of the church to shed the blood of Christians! Victory, after a noble contest on the part of the English, declared in favour of the Normans, and ultimately England was in their hands. The victory of Hastings was gained on the 14th October, 1066. The conquest introduced a change of language and literature; for a writer about the middle of the fourteenth century informs us that children were taught to speak French from their cradle, and that even the rustic aped the gentleman by endeavouring to speak French, and thus it is probable that the Normans diffused their tongue to a considerable extent throughout the land. The Saxon language, however, was not conquered, but in the course of the twelfth century it underwent great grammatical changes. The inflectional terminations of nouns, and apparently arbitrary distinctions of genders were abolished; the words were thus shortened, and their sounds must consequently have been altered; and hence may be dated the commencement of the language that is now known as English. Before the conquest, the troubadours had arisen in France, and exercised their poetical talents in the composition of romantic poems; and a Norman poet, named Taillefer, advanced before the army, chanting the ballad of *Charlemagne and Roland*, and was permitted to strike the first blow on the field of Hastings. WACE, a native of Jersey, about 1160 composed a narrative poem, called *Le Brut d'Angleterre* (Brutus of England), a work which is worthy of notice, both on account of its embodying the traditional literature that had been wafted down from the days of the Celts, and the tinge it imparted to the works of subsequent authors; for Spenser and Shakspeare were indebted to it. Drayton has reproduced not a little of it, and allusions to it may be found even in the poetry of Milton.

But we are now approaching an important era in English literature; for, according to Dr. Johnson, the Saxon, about 1154, "began to take a form in which the beginning of the present English may plainly be discovered." About 1190, LARAMON produced a translation, in English verse, of the *Brut d'Angleterre*, to which we have already referred; a few lines will show the approximation of the language of that day to that of the present.

He nom the Engliſche booc
 Tha makeð Seint Bede;
 An other he nom on Latin,
 Tha makeð Seinte Albin,
 And the feire Austin,
 The fulluht broute hider in.
 Boe he nom the thridde,
 Leide thes amidde,
 Tha makeð a Frenchis clere,

Wace was ihoten,
The wel couthe writen,
And he hoe yef thare aethelen
Aelienor, the wes Henries quene,
Thes heyes kinges.
Layamon leide theos boe,
And tha leat wende.
He heom leodliche bi-held
Lithe him beo Drihten.
Fetheren he nom mid fingren,
And fiede on boe-felle,
And tha sothe word
Sette to-gathere,
And tha thre boe
Thrumde to ane.

That is, literally:—

He took the English book
That Saint Bede made;
Another he took in Latin,
That Saint Albin made,
And the fair Austin,
That baptism brought hither in.
The third book he took,
[And] laid there in midst,
That made a French clerk,
Wace was [he] called,
That well could write,
And he it gave to the noble
Eleanor, that was Henry's queen,
The high king's.
Layamon laid [before him] these books,
And the leaves turned.
He them lovingly beheld;
Merciful to him be [the] Lord.
Feather (pen) he took with fingers,
And wrote on book-skin,
And the true words
Set together,
And the three books
Compressed into one.

About the end of the thirteenth century, we meet with a series of writers that may be called the *ENGLISH CHRONICLERS*. Among these we meet with *ROBERT of Gloucester*, the language of whose Chronicle may be judged of from the following specimen:—

"Thus come lo! Engelande into Normannes honde,
And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her
owe speche,
And speke French as dude atom, and here chyliden
dude al so teche,
So that heyemen of thys lond, that of her blod come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nome.
Ver bote a man couthe French, me tolth of hym
well lute;
As lowe men holdeth to Englyss and to her kunde
speche yute.
Ich wene ther be ne man in world contreyes none
That ne holdeth to her kunde speche, but Engelande
one.
As wel me wot vor to coonne bothe wel yt ys,
Vor the more that a man con the more worth he
ys."

The next is *ROBERT MANNING*, who flourished in the latter part of the reign of Edward I., and through that of Edward II. He translated a French Chronicle of England, written by Peter de Langtoft, who was a contemporary of his own. The following specimen is given in modern spelling:—

The Interview of Vortigern with Rowen, the Beautiful Daughter of Hengist.

Hengist that day did his might,
That all were glad, king and knight,
And as they were best in glading,
And well cup-shotten, knight and king,
Of chamber Rowenen so gent,
Before the king in hall she went.

A cup with wine she had in hand,
And her attyre was well farand,
Before the king on knee set,
And in her language she him gret.
"Laverd king, wassail!" said she.
The king asked, What should be.
On that language the king ne couth.
A knight her language leirid in youth,
Breght hight that knight, born Breton,
That leirid the language of Saxon.
This Breght was the latimer,
What she said told Vortiger.
"Sir," Breght said, "Rowen you greets,
And king calls and lord you leets.
This is their custom and their gest,
When they are at the ale or feast,
Ilk man that loves where he him think,
Shall say, Wassail! and to him drink.
He that bids shall say, Wassail!
The tother shall say again, Drinkhail!
That says Wassail drinks of the cup,
Kissing his fellow he gives it up.
Drinkhail he says, and driuks thereod,
Kissing him in bourd and skof."
The king said, as the knight gan ken,
"Drinkhail," smiling on Rowenen.
Rowen drauk as her list.
And gave the king, syne him kissed.
There was the first wassail in dede,
And that first of fame gned.
Of that wassail men told great tale,
And wassail when they are at ale,
And drinkhail to them that drank,
Thus was wassail ta'en to thank.
Fell sithes that maiden ying
Wassailed and kissed the king.
Of body she was right avenant,
Of fair colour with sweet semblant.
Her attire full well it seemed,
Mervelik the king she queemed.
Of our measure was he glad,
For of that maiden he wax all mad.
Drunkennes the fend wrought,
Of that paen was all his thought.
A mischance that time him loe,
He asked that paen for to wed.
Hengist would not draw o lite,
Bot granted him all so titecented soon.
And Hore his brother consented soon.
Her friends said, it were to done,
They asked the king to give her Kent,
In dowery to take of rent.
Upon that maiden his heart was cast;
That they asked the king made fast.
I wene the king took her that day,
And wedded her on paen's lay.

"Putting aside," says Professor Craik, "the authors of some of the best of the early metrical romances, whose names are generally or universally unknown, perhaps the earliest writer of English verse, subsequent to the Conquest, who deserves the name of a poet, is LAWAXC Minor, who lived and wrote about the middle of the fourteenth century, and of the reign of Edward III." His poems are in celebration of the battles and victories of that king. The following specimen, in modernized spelling, is taken from that on Edward's first expedition to France:—

Sir Philip the Valays
Wit his men in tho days
To battle had he thought;
He bade his men them purvey
Withouten langer delay;
But he ne held it nought.

He brought folk full great won,
Aye seven agains one,
That full well weaponed were,
Bot soon when he heard ascry
That king Edward was near thereby,
Then durst he nought come near.

In that morning fell a mist,
And when our Englishness it wist,
It changed all their cheer;
Our king unto God made his boon,
And God sent him good comfort soon;
The weader wax full clear.

Our king and his men held the field
Stalworthly with spear and shield,
And thought to win his right;
With lordes and with knyghtes keen,
And other doughty men bydean
That war full frek to fight.

When Sir Philip of France heard tell
That king Edward in field wald dwell,
Then gained him no glee:
He trusted of no better boot,
Bot both on horse and on foot,
He hasted him to flee.

It seemed he was feared for strokes
When he did fell his greete oaks
About his pavilion;
Abated was then all his pride,
For langer there durst he nought bide;
His boast was brought all down.

There is a poetical work of the middle of the fourteenth century that is so often referred to in general literature, that we cannot pass it over in silence. This is the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*, the author of which is commonly called Robert Langland, but of whom scarcely any thing is known. It is an allegory, on the impediments and temptations that lie in the way of the Pilgrim, and is remarkable for its attacks on the corruptious of the church, and on the indolence and ignorance of the ecclesiastical order. In its structure, regard is had not to the absolute number of syllables in a line, but to the number of accented syllables, while alliteration is still prevalent in its composition—arising partly from custom, and partly from established poetical phraseology. The following extract is taken from the first *Passus*, or division:—

I found there freres,
All the four orders,
Preaching the people
For profit of hem selve
Glosed the gospel
As hem good liked;
For covetise of cokes
Construed it as they would.
Many of these master freres
Now clothen hem at liking,
For hir money and hir merchandize
Marchen togeders.
For sith charity hath been chapman
And chief to shrive lords,
Many ferlies han fallen
In a few years;
But holy church and hi
Hold better togeders,
The most mischief on mould
Is mounting well fast.
There preached a pardoner,
As he a priest were;
Brought forth a bull
With many bishops' seals,
And said that himself might
Aseolen hem all,
Of falsehood of fasting,
Of avowes y-broken,
Lewed men leved it well,
And liked his words;
Comen up kneeling
To kisen his bulls;
He bouchen hem with his brevet,
And bleared hir eyen,
And raught with his ragman
Ringes and brooches.

This remarkable poem brings us now to the threshold of our living literature; for, although the poem of Langland might be read with interest, yet it would be more on account of its language with one set of readers and of its subject with another, than for gratification in its poetical grace.

CHAUCER, therefore, is still our first great poet—the Homer of English poetry. He is supposed to have been born in 1333, and so may have been contemporary with Langland. The works of Chaucer are voluminous, occupying no fewer than eight volumes of Bell's edition of the English Poets. The best known and most carefully edited of his numerous works, are his *Canterbury Tales*—although, as we have seen, he was not the first poet who introduced the ornament of rhyme, yet he greatly polished the measures in which he wrote, and is supposed to have been the first who employed the decasyllabic metre, or what has been called our heroic verse. He is recognized by subsequent poets, who ought to be the best judges, as the reformer of the language and their instructor in the tuneful art. Gavin Douglas calls him "Venerable Chaucer, principal poet, but peer," and Spenser, looking back through two centuries, regards him as the "well of English undefeiled." We give the following from his famous *Tales* as a specimen:—

The Good Person.

A true good man there was there of religion,
Pious and poor—the parson of a town.
But rich he was in holy thought and work;
And thereto a right learned man; a clerk
That Christ's pure gospel would sincerely preach,
And his parishioners devoutly teach.
Benign he was, and wondrous diligent,
And in adversity full patient.
As proven oft; to all who lack'd a friend.
Loth for his tithes to ban or to contend,
At every need much rather was he found
Unto his poor parishioners around
Of his own substance and his dues to give:
Content on little, for himself, to live.

Wide was his cure; the houses far asunder,
Yet never failed he, or for rain or thunder,
Whenever sickness or mischance might call,
The most remote to visit, great or small,
And, staff in hand, on foot, the storm to brave.

This noble ensample to his flock he gave,
That first he wrought, afterward he taught.
The word of life he from the gospel caught;
And well this comment added he thereto.
If that gold rusteth, what should iron do?
And if the priest be foul on whom we trust,
What wonder if the unletter'd layman lust?
And shame it were in him the flock should keep,
To see a sullied shepherd, and clean sheep.
For sure a priest the sample ought to give
By his own cleanness how his sheep should live.

He never set his benefice to hire,
Leaving his flock ascomber'd in the mire,
And ran to London ogging at St Paul's,
To seek himself a chauntry for souls,
Or with a brotherhood to be enroll'd;
But dwelt at home, and guarded well his fold,
So that it should not by the wolf miscarry.
He was a shepherd, and no mercenary.

The holy in himself, and virtuous;
He still to sinful men was mild and piteous;
Not of reproach imperious or malign;
But in his teaching soothing and benign.
To draw them on to heaven, by reason fair
And good example, was his daily care.
But were there one perverse and obstinate,
Were he of lofty or of low estate,
Him would he sharply with reproof astound.

A better priest is no where to be found.
He waited not on pomp or reverence,
Nor made himself a spiced conscience.
The lore of Christ and his apostles twelve
He taught; but, first, he followed it himself.

The latter part of the fourteenth century is memorable for what may be considered the birth of

Scottish poetry, and Chaucer had no unworthy contemporary and rival in JOHN BARBOUR, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, the language of whose work, *The Bruce*, is as intelligible as that of Chaucer. Although Pinkerton's edition is now before us and the following passage has often been quoted, yet it is so characteristic of Barbour's poetry, and the sentiments so honourable to the poet, that we cannot supersede it by another quotation:—

A ! fredome is a nobill thing !
 Fredome mayse man to haif liking ;
 Fredome all solace to man giffis ;
 He levis at ese that frely levis !
 A noble hart may haif nane ese,
 Na ellys nocht that may him plesse,
 Gyff fredome faillehe : for fre liking
 Is ybarnyt our all othir thing
 Na he, that ay hase levyt fre,
 May nocht knaw weill the propyrte
 The angry, na the wrechyt dome,
 That is cowlpt to foule thyrldoma.
 Bot gyff he had assayit it,
 Than all perquer he suld it wyt ;
 And suld think fredome mar to pryse
 Than all the gold in warld that is.

And thryldom is weill wer than deid,
 For quhill a thryll his lyff may leid,
 It mervys him, body and banyne,
 And dede anyois him bot anys ;
 Schorty to say is nane can tell
 The halle condition of a thryll !

That we may afford a specimen of the prose of the age of which we are treating, we fondly turn to the oldest translation of the New Testament, by John Wiclif, "the morning star of the Reformation," who died about the age of sixty, in 1384. The edition from which we quote is that of Baber, 1810.

1 CORINTHIANS, CH. XIII.

If I speke with tungis of men and of awngels and I haue not charite, I am maad as bras sownynge, or a cymbal tynklynge. and if I haue profecio and knowe alle mysteries and al kynnyng, and if I haue al feith, so that I moue hillis fro her place, and I haue not charite I am nougth. and if I departe alle my goodie into the metis of pore men, and if I bitake my bodi so that I brenne and if I haue not charite it profitith to me no thing. charite is pacient, it is bowygne. charite envyeth not, it doith not wickidli, it is not blowun, it is not orueitous, it sekith not tho thingis that ben hiee cwe. it is not stired to wrath, it thinkith not yuel, it ioeth not on wickidnesse, but it ioeth togidre to treuthis, it suffrieth alle thingis, it bileueth allet'ngis, it hopith alle thingis, it susteymeth alle thingis. charite alith neuere down. whethir profecies schulen be voidid, eithir langtis schulen ceese, eithir science schal be distried. for aparti we knowen, and aparti we profecien, but whanne that schal come that is paryt, that thing that is of parti schal be auoidid. whanne I was a lill child I spak as a lill child, I understood as a lill child, I thoughte as a lill child ; but whanne I was maade a man I voidide tho thingis that weren of a lill child. and we seen now bi a morour in derknesse, but thanne face to face. now I knowe of parti, but thanne I schal knowe as I am known. and now dwelen feith, hope and charite theese thre, but the moost of theese is charite.

The earliest successor of Barbour was ANDREW WYRROU, a Prior of the monastery of St. Serf's Inch in Lochleven. His *Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland* appears to have been finished in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is written in the same measure with *The Bruce*, but we miss the sustained dignity and poetic warmth of the Arch-deacon in the Prior. His work, however, is clear, though quaint in style, and is valuable in an historical point of view ; of the nine books, of which the work consists, only the last four are devoted to Scottish history. These, with valuable notes, were admirably

edited by David Macpherson and published in 1796, from which edition we make the following extract, not only as furnishing a specimen of Wyntown's style, but as embodying the oldest Scottish song now known to exist. The Chronicle thus describes the character of Alexander III. :—

Scotland menyld hym than fol sare ;
 For wndyr hym all his Legis ware
 In Honour, Qwyete, and in Pes ;
 Forthi cald PRASVAIL KING he wes.
 He honoryd God and Haly Kyrk ;
 And medful dedis he oysyd to wyrk.
 Til all Prestis he dyd reverens,
 And sawfyd thare Statis wyth diligens.
 He was stedfast in Crystyn Fay ;
 Relygyows men he honoryde ay ;
 He luwyd men, that war wertuous ;
 He lathyd and chastyd al wytyows
 Be Justis he gawe and Eawyte
 Til ilke man, that his suld be.
 That, he mycht noucht til Wertu drawe,
 He held ay wndyr dowe and awe.
 He gert chasty mysdoaris
 As Lauch wald be thare manerys.
 The Lauch he gert he kepdyd welle
 In all hys Kynryk ilka dele.
 He led his lyf in Honeste,
 Devotyoun, and Chastyte.
 Til Lordis, Knychtis, and Sqwyeris,
 That ware plesand of maneris,
 He was lele, iuwand and libérale,
 And all wertuous in Govenale.
 He wes gret of Almows Dede,
 Til all, that he could wyt, had nede.

This Sang was made of hym for-thi.

" Quhen Alysandyr our Kyng was dede,
 That Scotland led in Lawe and Ie,
 Away was Sons of Ale and Brede,
 Of Wyne and Wax, of Gamyn and Gle :

" Our Gold was changyd in-to Lede.
 Cryst, borne in-to Virgynyte,
 Succour Scotland, and remede,
 That stad is in perplexyte."

But of all the poets of the beginning of the fifteenth century the palm must undoubtedly be awarded to King James I. of Scotland, and, as he was kept a prisoner and educated in England, *The King's Quair* may be regarded as still furnishing an illustration of the state of the language at that period. Looking in the morning through the grating of his prison, he sees a lady in the adjacent garden, and he thus describes the scene and his emotions:—

— Kest I down mine eye again,
 Where as I saw, walking under the Toure,
 Full secretly, new comen hir to plain,
 The fairest or the freschest young floure
 That ever I saw, methought, before that houre,
 For which sudden abate, anon astert,
 The blood of all my body to my hert.

And though I stood abasit tho a lyte
 No wonder was : for why ? my wittis all
 Were so o'ercome with plesance and delgth,
 Only through letting of my eye fall,
 That suddenly my hert became hir thrall,
 For ever of free will—for of menace
 There was no takyn in her suete face.

And in my head I drew right hastily,
 And eft sones I leant it out again,
 And saw her walk, that very womanly,
 With no wight mo', but only women twain.
 Then gan I study in myself, and sayne :
 ' Ah, sweet ! are ye a warldly creature,
 Or heavenly thing in likeness of nature ?

' Or are ye god Cupidis own princess,
 And comys are to loose me out of band ?

Or are ye very Nature the goddess,
That have depaynted with your heavenly hand,
This garden full of flowers as they stand?
What shall I think, alas! what reverence
Shall I mester unto your excellance?

'If ye a goddess be, and that ye like
To do me pain, I may it not astert;
If ye be waridly wight, that doth me sike,
Why list God make you so, my dearest hert,
To do a sely prisoner this smert,
That luffs you all, and wote of nought but wo?
And therefore merci, sweet! sine it is so.'

Of hir array the form if I shall write,
Toward her golden hair and rich attire,
In fret-vise couchit with perils white
And great balas lemyng as the fire,
With many ane emarant and fair saphire;
And on her head a chaplet fresch of hue,
Of plumis parted red, and white, and blue.

Full of quaking spangis bright as gold,
Forged of shape like to the amoretis,
So new, so fresch, so pleasant to behold,
The plumis eke like to the flower jonetis,
And other of shape, like to the flower jonetis;
And above all this, there was, well I wot,
Beautee enough to mak a world to dote.

About hir neck, white as the fire amalle,
A goodly chain of small orfrevy,
Whereby there hung a ruby, without faille,
Like to a one heart shapen verily,
That as a sperk of low, so wantonly
Seemed burning upon her white throte,
Now gif there was good party, God it wot.

And for to walk that fresh May's morowe,
Ane booke she had upon her tissue white,
That goodlier had not been sene to-forwe,
As I suppose; and girt she was alite,
Thus hallding loose for haste, to such delight
It was to see her youth in goodlibede,
That for rudenes to speak thereof I drede—

In her was youth, beautee, with humble sport,
Bountee, richesse, and womanly salture,
God better wote than my pen can report:
Wisdome, larvesse, estate, and cunning sure,
In every point so guided her mesure,
In word, in dede, in schap, in countenance,
That nature might no more hir child avance!

A new day may be said to dawn with the beginning of the sixteenth century; for Warton says that *Hawes's Pastime of Pleasure* is almost the only effort of imagination which had appeared in our poetry since the days of Chaucer. Chambers says "it is full of thought, of ingenious analogy, and occasionally of striking allegory," and gives the following stanzas, stripped of the antiquated spelling—

The Temple of Mars.

Beside this tower of old foundation,
There was a temple strongly edified,
To the high honour and reputation
Of the mighty Mars it was so fortified;
And for to know what it signified
I entered in, and saw of gold so pure
Of worthy Mars, the marvellous picture.

There was depainted all about the wall
The great destruction of the siege of Troy,
And the noble acts to roign memorial
Of the worthy Hector that was all their joy.
His dolorous death was hard to ocoore:
And so when Hector was cast all down,
The hardy Troilus was moost high of renown.

And as I cast my sight so aside,
Beholding Mars how wonderfully he stood

On a wheel top, with a lady of pride,
Haunced about, I thought nothing but good
But that she had two faces in one hood;
Yet I knelt down, and made my orison
To doughty Mars with great devotion.

Saying: 'O Mars! O god of the war!
The gentle load-star of an hardy heart,
Distil adown thy grace from so far,
To cause all fear from me to start,
That in the field I may right well subvert
The hideous monsters, and win the victory
Of the sturdy giants with famous chivalry.

'O prince of honour and of worthy fame!
O noble knights of old antiquity!
O redoubted courage, the cause of their name,
Whose worthy acts Fame caused to be
In books written, as ye well may see—
So give me grace right well to recure
The power of fame that shall so long endure.'

Among the prose writers of this period, we may take note of ROBERT FABIAN, who was sheriff of London, and died in 1513. The following account of the deposition of King Vortigern, is taken from his *Concordance of Stories* :—

Of this holy man, St. Germain, Vincent Historial saith, that upon an evening when the weather was passing cold, and the snow fell very fast, he axed lodging of the king of Britain, for him and his companions, which was denied. Then he, after sitting under a bush in the field, the king's herdsman passed by, and seeing this bishop with his company sitting in the weather, desired him to his house to take there such poor lodging as he had. Whereof the bishop being glad and fain, yode unto the house of the said herdsman, the which received him with glad cheer. And for him and his company, willed his wife to kill his only calf, and to dress it for his guests' supper; the which was also done. When the holy man had supped, he called to him his hostesse, willing and desiring her that she should diligently gather together all the bones of the dead calf; and them so gathered, to wrap together within the skin of the said calf. And then it lay in the stall before the rack near unto the dame. Which done according to the commandment of the holy man, shortly after the calf was restored to life; and forthwith ate hay with the dame at the rack. At which marvel all the house was greatly astonished, and yielded thanking unto Almighty God and to that holy bishop.

Upon the morrow, this holy bishop took with him the herdsman, and yode unto the presence of the king, and axed of him in sharp wise, why that overnight he had denied to him lodging. Wherewith the king was so abashed, that he had no power to give unto the holy man answer. Then St. Germain said to him: 'I charge thee, in the name of the Lord God, that thou and thine depart from this palace, and resign it and the rule of thy land to him that is more worthy this room than thou art.' The which all thing by power divine was observed and done; and the said herdsman, by the holy bishop's authority, was set into the same dignity; of whom after descended all the kings of Britain.

Tracing the progress of our language to what has been termed the Elizabethan age (though the literature of the period so denominated, belongs not merely to the sixteenth, but also to the seventeenth century) we then observe a variety of influences, such as the study of classical learning, the invention of printing, the substitution of the philosophy of Plato for that of Aristotle, and the freedom of religious discussion, operating powerfully in expanding the intellect of the nations of Europe. To these general considerations, which could not fail to operate in England, must be added the encouragement which Elizabeth, herself possessed of no mean literary acquirements, offered to learning, and the impulse given to the national mind by the circulation of the scriptures in the language of her subjects.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset, was the author of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, an extract from which may properly be introduced before we take leave of our reader on the introduction of Spenser.

And next in order sad, Old Age we found :
His beard all hoar, his eyes hollow and blind ;
With drooping cheek still poring on the ground,
As on the place where nature him assigned
To rest, when the sisters had untwined
His vital thread, and ended with their knife
The fleeting course to fast declining life :

There heard we him with broke and hollow plaint
Rue with himself his end approaching fast,
And all for nought his wretched mind torment
With sweet remembrance of his pleasures past,
And fresh delights of lusty youth forewaste ;
Recounting which, how would he sob and shriek,
And to be young again of Jove beseeke !

But, an the cruel fates so fixed be
That time forepast cannot return again,
This one request of Jove yet prayed he—
That, in such weathered plight, and wretched pain,
As old, accompanied with her loathsome train,
Had brought on him, all were it wo and grief
He might a while yet linger forth his life,

And not so soon descend into the pit ;
Where Death, when he the mortal corpse hath slain,
With reckless hand in grave doth cover it :
Thereafter never to enjoy again
The glad some light, but, in the ground ylain,
In depth of darkness waste and wear to nought,
As he had ne'r into the world been brought ;

But who had seen him sobbing how he stood
Unto himself, and how he would bemoan
His youth forepast—as though it wrought him good
To talk of youth, all were his youth foregone—
He would have mused, and marvelled much whereon
This wretched Age should life desire so fain,
And knows full well life doth but length his pain :

Crook-backed he was, tooth-shaken, and blear-eyed ;
Went on three feet, and sometime crept on tour ;
With old lame bones, that rattled by his side ;
His scalp all piled, and he with old foreloze,
His weathered fist still knocking at death's door
Fumbling, and driveling, as he draws his breath ;
For brief, the shape and messenger of death.

When we name SPENSER, we feel as if we had arrived among our modern poets. The date, 1553, is given as that of the year of his birth, and he is supposed to have come before the world as a poet so early as 1569. His great work is the *Faery Queen*, in which, under the direction of Gloriana, a number of personages, representing so many virtues, set forth to vanquish the vices opposed to their nature. But we feel little interest either in the personages or their adventures ; the mind is absorbed in the beauty of the poetry in which these are described ; for it is the imagination of the poet in conceiving, and his fancy in adorning these conceptions, together with the exuberance, fluency, grace, and beauty of the language, that delight the reader ; whilst a spirit of nobleness, gentleness, love, and chivalry pervades the whole. But we must deny ourselves the pleasure of expatiating on the exquisite productions of Spenser, and permit him briefly to speak for himself, merely stripping his words of a few superfluous letters.

Una and the Redcross Knight.

A gentle knight was pricking on the plain,
Yolad in mighty arms and silver shield,

Wherein old dints of deep wounds did remain,
The cruel marks of many a bloody field ;
Yet arms till that time did he never wield :
His angry steed did chide his foaming bit,
As much disdainful to the curb to yield :
Full jolly knight he seemed, and fair did sit,
As one for knightly jousts and fierce encounters fit.

And on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead—as living—ever him adored :
Upon his shield the like was also scored,
For sovereign hope, which in his help he had ;
Right faithful true he was in deed and word ;
But of his cheer did seem too solemn sad :
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Upon a great adventure he was bound,
That greatest Gloriana to him gave—
That greatest glorious queen of fairy lond—
To win him worship, and her grace to have,
Which of all earthly things he most did crave ;
And ever as he rode his heart did yearn
To prove his puissance in battle brave
Upon his foe, and his new force to learn ;
Upon his foe, a dragon horrible and stern.

A lovely lady rode him fair beside,
Upon a lowly as more white than snow ;
Yet she much whiter, but the same did hide
Under a veil that wimpled was full low,
And over all a black stole she did throw,
As one that inly mourned : so was she sad,
And heavy sat upon her palfrey slow ;
Seemed in heart some hidden care she had,
And by her in a line a milk-white lamb she led.

So pure and innocent, as that same lamb,
She was in life and every virtuous lore,
And by descent from royal lineage came
Of ancient kings and queens, that had of yore
Their sceptres stretcht from east to western shore,
And all the world in their subjection held ;
Till that infernal fiend with foul uproar
Forewasted all their land and them expelled ;
Whom to avenge, she had this knight from far com-
pelled.

Behind her far away a dwarf did lag,
That lazy seemed in being ever last,
Or wearied with bearing of her bag
Of needments at his back. Thus as they past
The day with clouds was sudden overcast,
And angry Jove an hideous storm of rain
Did pour into his leman's lap so fast,
That every wight to shroud it did constrain.
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were
fain.

Enforced to seek some covert nigh at hand,
A shady grove not far away they spied,
That promised aid the tempest to withstand ;
Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's pride,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide,
Nor pierceable with power of any star ;
And all within were paths and alleys wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far :
Fair harbour, that them seems ; so in they entered
are.

. Our limited space has obliged us to present a very imperfect view of an interesting subject, even within the range which we had prescribed to ourselves ; but those who may be incited by these remarks still farther to prosecute this study, will find ample materials in the works of Ellis, Chambers, Latham, Craik, Spalding, and other cultivators of the same field.

A CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

THE following is a Catalogue of English Dictionaries, properly so called; for we have purposely omitted some of the most ancient Dictionaries published in England, such as the *Dictionarium* of Sir Thomas Elyot, published in 1538, because it was Latin and English; neither have we admitted into this brief list Dictionaries of Theology, Law, Medicine, Chemistry, Arts and Sciences, &c.

"There are many points," says Worcester, "relating to English lexicography that are not easily ascertained. Many of the Dictionaries have had their titles changed from those which were given them in the first edition; many of them have been much altered by the labour of subsequent editors; with respect to some, it is not easy to ascertain the date of the first edition; and some have undoubtedly been published which have passed into oblivion, and are now entirely unknown."

ENGLISH DICTIONARIES OF WORDS.

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1562.	HENRY SUTTON.....	The Breve Dyxconary
1568.	JOHN WITHEALS.....	A Shorte Dictionarie for Yonge Beginners. (A new edition)
1572.	LEWIS EVANS.....	A Shorte Dictionarie, most profitable for Yonge Beginners
1573.	JOHN BARNET.....	An Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie, in English, Latin, and French
1580.	WILLIAM BULLOCKAR.....	Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie for English Speech
1616.	JOHN BULLOCKAR.....	An English Expositour of Hard Words
1632.	HENRY COCKERAM.....	An English Dictionarie, or an Interpreter of Hard Words
1656.	THOMAS BLOUNT.....	Glossographia, or Dictionary interpreting the Hard Words now used in our refined English Tongue.
1658.	EDWARD PHILLIPS.....	The New World of English Words, or a General Dictionary, containing the Interpretations of such Hard Words as are derived from other Languages.
1677.	ELISHA COLES.....	An English Dictionary, explaining the difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematics, and other Arts and Sciences
1701.	J. JONES.....	Practical Phonography, or the New Art of rightly Spelling and Writing Words by the Sound thereof
1704.	EDWARD COCKER.....	English Dictionary
1707.	(Anonymous).....	Glossographia Anglicana Nova, or a Dictionary interpreting such Hard Words, of whatever Language, as are at present used in the English Tongue
1708.	JOHN KERSEY.....	A General English Dictionary, comprehending a Brief but Emphatical and Clear Explication of all Sorts of Difficult Words, that derive their Origin from other Ancient and Modern Languages.
1722.	NATHAN BAILEY.....	An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, comprehending the Derivations of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern. (Soon after 1720.)
1724.	J. HAWKINS.....	Cocker's [Edward] English Dictionary, Enlarged and Altered
1736.	B. N. DEFOE.....	A Compleat English Dictionary, containing the True Meaning of all the Words in the English Language
1787.	(Anonymous).....	A New English Dictionary, containing a large and almost complete Collection of English Words
1749.	BENJAMIN MARTIN.....	A New Universal English Dictionary
1752.	THOMAS DYCKE and WILLIAM PARDON.....	A New General English Dictionary, peculiarly calculated for the Use and Improvement of such as are unacquainted with the Learned Languages. (7th edition)
1755.	SAMUEL JOHNSON.....	A Dictionary of the English Language, in which the Words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different Significations by Examples from the best Writers
1756.	do. do.	The Dictionary of the English Language, abridged
1757.	JAMES BUCHANAN.....	A New English Dictionary

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1769.	J. PETTON	A New Vocabulary, or Grammar of the True Pronunciation of the English Language, in the Form of a Dictionary
1761.	DANIEL FENNING	The Royal English Dictionary, or Treasury of the English Language
1764.	JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT	Bailey's Dictionary, Enlarged and Revised. (Folio edition)
1764.	DANIEL FARRO	The Royal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being an entire Digestion of the English Language into its proper Parts of Speech
1764.	WILLIAM JOHNSTON	A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary
1764.	JOHN ENTICK	A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language
1765.	JAMES ELPHINSTON	The Principles of the English Language digested
1766.	WILLIAM RIDER	New Universal English Dictionary
1771.	J. SEALLY	The London Spelling Dictionary
1772.	FREDERICK BARLOW	The Complete English Dictionary
1773.	WILLIAM KENRICK	A New Dictionary of the English Language
1774.	JAMES BARCLAY	A Complete and Universal English Dictionary
1775.	JOHN ASH	The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language
1775.	WILLIAM PERRY	The Royal Standard English Dictionary
1775.	JOHN WALKER	A Rhyming Dictionary
1779.	(ANONYMOUS)	A Pocket Dictionary, or Complete Expository
1780.	THOMAS SHERIDAN	A Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning, one Main Object of which is to establish a Plain and Permanent Standard of Pronunciation
1782.	EDWARD HARWOOD	Bailey's Dictionary, Enlarged and Corrected (Twenty-fourth edition, 8vo)
1784.	ROBERT NARES	Elements of Orthoepey, containing a Distinct View of the Whole Analogy of the English Language
1784.	WILLIAM FRY	A New Vocabulary of the most Difficult Words of the English Language
1790.	GEORGE PICARD	A Grammatical Dictionary
1791.	JOHN WALKER	A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language
1796.	(ANONYMOUS)	A Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning
1797.	WILLIAM SCOTT	A Spelling, Pronouncing, and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language. (A new and improved edition)
1798.	STEPHEN JONES	A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language
1801.	GEORGE MASON	A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary
1802.	GEORGE FULTON and G. KNIGHT	A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language
1805.	WILLIAM PERRY	The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary
1806.	THOMAS BROWNE	The Union Dictionary, containing all that is truly useful in the Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker. (Second edition)
1806.	BENJAMIN DAWSON	A Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language. (Only from A to Adornment)
1807.	WILLIAM ENFIELD	A General Pronouncing Dictionary
1809.	W. F. MYLIUS	A School Dictionary of the English Language. (Second edition)
1810.	B. H. SMART	A Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation
1811.	NICHOLAS SALMON	Sheridan's Dictionary, corrected and improved
1818.	HENRY JOHN TODD	Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, with Numerous Corrections, and with the Addition of Several Thousand Words
1819.	JOHN SEAGER	A Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary
1820.	RICHARD P. JODRELL	Philology on the English Language. (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary)
1820 (about).	CHRISTOPHER EANSHEAW	A New Pronouncing English Dictionary
1820.	ALEXANDER CHALMERS	Johnson's Dictionary, as corrected and enlarged by Todd, abridged
1821.	GEORGE FULTON	Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature
1826.	ALFRED HOWARD	Walker's Dictionary, arranged for the use of Schools.
1826.	THOMAS REES	Todd's Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature
1827.	E. S. JAMESON	A Dictionary of the English Language, by Johnson and Walker, with the Pronunciation greatly simplified, on an entire new Plan
1830.	JOHN DAVIS	Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, Corrected and Enlarged
1830.	SAMUEL MAUNDER	A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language
1835.	DAVID BOOTH	An Analytical Dictionary of the English Language
1835.	JAMES KNOWLES	A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language
1836.	B. H. SMART	A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language ("Walker Remodelled")

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1836.	(Anonymous).....	A New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language
1837.	CHARLES RICHARDSON.....	A New Dictionary of the English Language. (Two vols., &c.)
1839.	Do. do.	A New Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Quarto Edition. (New edition, 1856)
1840.	B. H. SMART.....	Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, epitomized
1844.	ALEXANDER REID.....	A Dictionary of the English Language
1847.	ROBERT SULLIVAN.....	A Dictionary of the English Language
1848.	JOHN BOAG.....	The Imperial Lexicon of the English Language
1849.	JOHN CRAIG.....	A New, Universal, Etymological, Technological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language
1850.	JOHN OGILVIE.....	The Imperial Dictionary, English, Technological, and Scientific
1855.	THOMAS WRIGHT.....	Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and General Expositor of the English Language
1855.	HYDE CLARKE.....	A New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language
1856.	CHARLES RICHARDSON.....	Supplement to a New Dictionary of the English Language

AMERICAN DICTIONARIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1798 (about).	JOHNSON and ELLIOT.....	A School Dictionary
1806.	NOAH WEBSTER.....	A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language
1807.	Do. do.	A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Common Schools
1813.	An American Gentleman.....	A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language
1825.	RICHARD WIGGINS.....	The New York Expositor
1827.	J. E. WORCESTER.....	Johnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers, with Walker's pronouncing Dictionary combined
1827.	LYMAN COBB.....	An Abridgment of Walker's Dictionary
1828.	WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.....	Etymological Dictionary
1828.	NOAH WEBSTER.....	An American Dictionary of the English Language
1829.	do. do.	An American Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Quarto Edition
1829.	do. do.	A Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Primary Schools and the Counting-House
1829.	WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.....	The Ladies' Lexicon and Parlour Companion
do.	do. do.	The Gentleman's Lexicon
1829.	WILLIAM W. TURNER.....	The School Dictionary
1830.	J. E. WORCESTER.....	A Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language
1834.	NOAH WEBSTER.....	A Dictionary for Primary Schools
1835.	J. E. WORCESTER.....	An Elementary Dictionary for Common Schools
1845.	NOAH WEBSTER.....	A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the American Dictionary.—University Edition
1845.	WILLIAM BOWLES.....	An Explanatory and Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language
1846.	do. do.	A Phonographic Pronouncing Dictionary.—Abridgment
1846.	J. E. WORCESTER.....	A Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language
1850.	WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.....	A Primary Pronouncing Dictionary
1850.	J. E. WORCESTER.....	Primary Dictionary
1855.	J. E. WORCESTER.....	A Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Synonymous Dictionary of the English Language
1855.	DAN. S. SMALLEY.....	The American Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language
1856.	CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH.....	A Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from Webster's American Dictionary
1859.	ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW.....	An American Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language
1860.	(Anonymous.).....	A New Pocket Dictionary

SAXON AND ANGLO-SAXON DICTIONARIES.

1659.	WILLIAM FONNER.....	Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum
1701.	THOMAS HENSON.....	Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonium
1772.	EDWARD LYE.....	Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum
1838.	J. BOSWORTH.....	A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language

ENGLISH GLOSSARIES:

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1674. JOHN RAY		A Collection of English Words not generally used
1725. (Anonymous)		A Dictionary of the Terms of the Canting Crew
1771. (Anonymous)		Exmoor Scolding and Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary
1787. FRANCIS GROSSE		A Glossary of Provincial and Local Words
1793. (JOHN COLLIER)		A View of the Lancashire Dialect, [with a Glossary]
1798. FRANCIS GROSSE		A Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, or of Buckish Slang, &c.
1806. R. ANDERSON		Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, with a Glossary
1808. K. POLWHELE		A Cornish English Vocabulary
1811. ROBERT WILLAN		A Glossary of Words used in the West Riding of Yorkshire
1814. SAMUEL PEGGE		Anecdotes of the English Language, with a Supplement to F. Grosse's Glossary
1816. WHITE KENNEDY (Bp.)		A Glossary to explain the Original, the Acceptation, and the Obsolescence of Words and Phrases
1820. ROGER WILBRAHAM		A Glossary of Words used in Cheshire
1822. ROBERT NARES		A Glossary of Words and Phrases found in the Works of Shakspeare and his Contemporaries
1823. JON BEN (John Badcock)		Dictionary of the Turf, the Ring, the Chase, the Pit, &c.
1823. EDWARD MOOR		Suffolk Words and Phrases
1824. JAMES MANDER		Derbyshire Miner's Glossary
1825. JOHN T. BROCKETT		A Glossary of North Country Words
1825. JAMES JENNINGS		A Glossary of Words used in Somersetshire, &c.
1828. (WILLIAM CARE)		The Dialect of Craven, with a Copious Glossary. (Two volumes)
1829. JOSEPH HUNTER		The Hallamshire Glossary
1850. JOHN FORBY		The Vocabulary of East Anglia, Norfolk, and Suffolk. (Two volumes)
1832. WILLIAM TOOME		A Glossary and Etymological Dictionary of Obsolete and Uncommon Words.
1833. JONATHAN BOUCHER		A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, edited by Joseph Hunter and Joseph Stevenson. (Two numbers published)
1837. JAMES F. PALMER		A Glossary of Devonshire Words
1839. ABEL BYWATER		The Sheffield Dialect
1839. WILLIAM HOLLOWAY		A General Dictionary of Provincialisms
1839. CHARLES CLARK		A Glossary of Words peculiar to Essex
1839. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire
1839. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of the Yorkshire Dialect
1839. JOHN PHILLIPS		A Glossary of the Devonshire Dialect
1839. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Dialects
1842. JOHN Y. AKERMAN		A Glossary of Provincial Words in Use in Wiltshire
1846. JAMES O. HALLIWELL		A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. (Two volumes, 8vo)
1846. JOHN T. BROCKETT		A Glossary of North Country Words. (Third edition, two volumes)
1848. ARTHUR B. EVANS		Leicestershire Words
1849. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Words used in Teesdale, Durham
1851. THOMAS STERNBERG		The Dialect and Folk-lore of Northamptonshire
1851. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Cumberland Provincial Words
1851. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Dorsetshire Provincial Words
1851. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Gloucestershire Provincial Words
1852. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Berkshire Provincial Words
1853. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of the Provincialisms of Sussex
1854. ANNE E. BAKER		A Glossary of Northamptonshire Words
1855. (Anonymous)		A Glossary of Yorkshire Words and Phrases
1856. E. GARNETT		A Glossary of Words used in Warwickshire
1857. THOMAS WRIGHT		A Volume of Vocabularies [Anglo-Saxon and Early English] from the Tenth Century to the Fifteenth
1857. do. do.		A Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English
1857. (Ducange Anglois)		The Vulgar Tongue. Two Glossaries of Slang and Flash Words and Phrases
1859. A London Antiquary		A Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words

ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

1794. JOHN TRUSLER	The Distinction between Words esteemed Synonymous in the English Language.
1794. HESTER LYNCH PROEHN	British Synonymy, or an Attempt to Regulate the Choice of Words in Familiar conversation.
1818. WILLIAM TAYLOR	English Synonyms Discriminated
1816. GEORGE CRABE	English Synonyms Explained

DATE.	AUTHOR.	TITLE.
1842.	WM. CARPENTER.....	A Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms. (Third edition.)
1845.	JOHN PLATTS.....	A Dictionary of English Synonyms.
1846.	B. F. GRAHAM.....	English Synonyms
1852.	ABF. WHATELY (Edited by.).....	A Selection of English Synonyms. (Second Edition.)
1852.	PETER M. BOGOT.....	Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged
1854.	D. L. MACKENZIE.....	A Practical Dictionary of English Synonyms
1855.	THOMAS PENNY.....	A Copious Dictionary of English Synonyms
1861.	RICHARD C. TRENCH.....	On the Study of Words
1854.	Do. do.	English Past and Present
1859.	Do. do.	A Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from their present

THE END.





